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for 1900

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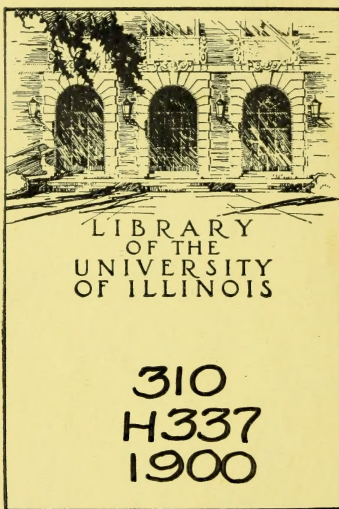
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15 Payments ..	3 8 5	3 12 1	3 18 0	4 5 8	4 16 2	5 11 8	6 9 11

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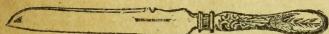
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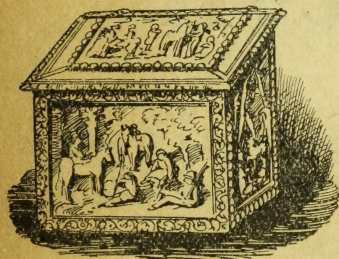
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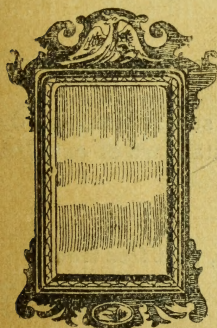
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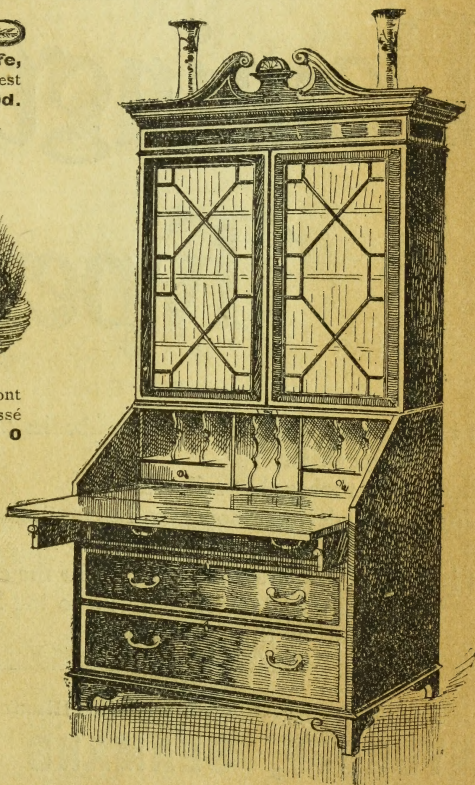
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ASSETS, 31st Dec., 1898	- - - - -	£56,985,000
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CONTINGENT GUARANTEE AND SURPLUS FUNDS	- - - - -	9,129,093
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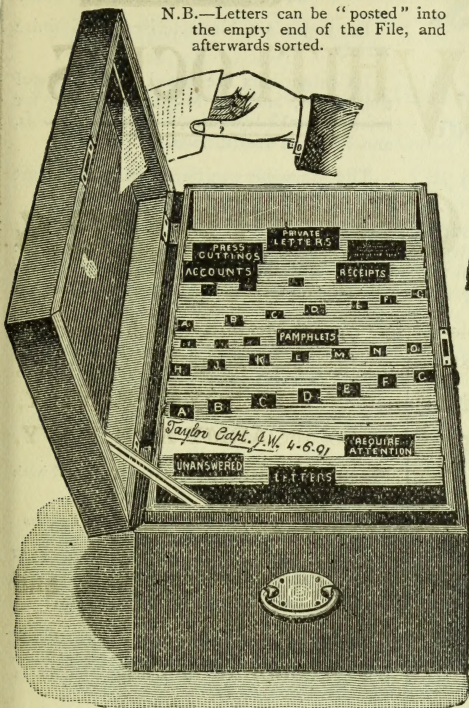
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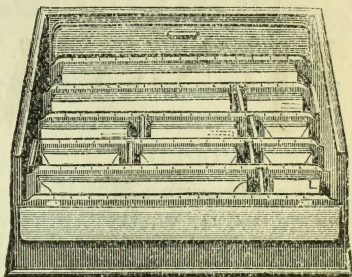
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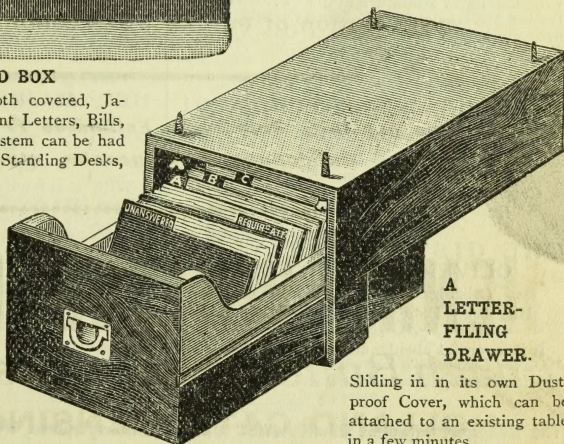


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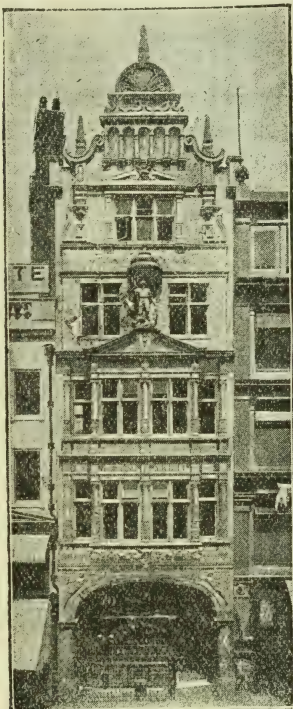
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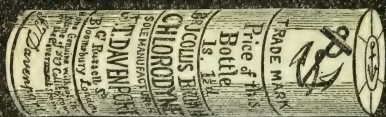
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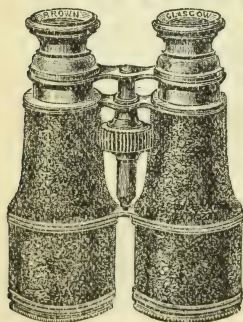
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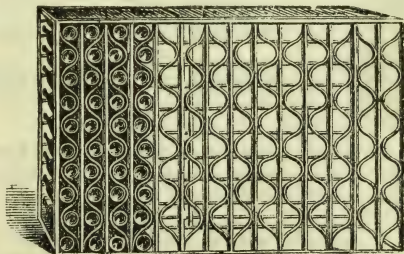
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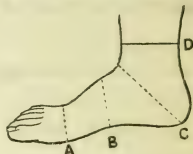
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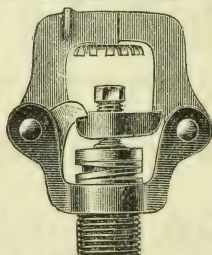
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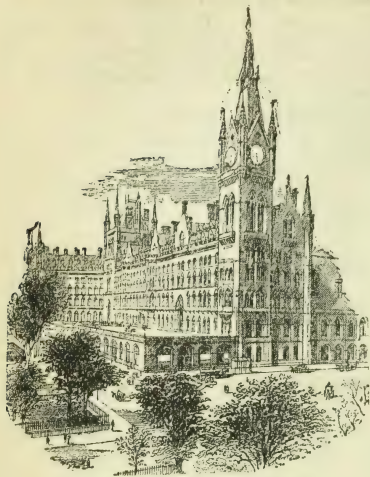
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*A CYCLOPÆDIC RECORD OF MEN AND
TOPICS OF THE DAY,*

REVISED TO NOVEMBER 30th, 1899.

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PREFACE.

THE year 1899 again stands out pre-eminently as a year in which foreign affairs have far exceeded home affairs in interest and importance. The political centre of gravity seems to have shifted of late, and never was it more necessary for "the man in the street" to make himself well informed as to what is going on in other countries and in every part of the British Empire. Whether that excuses, or even accounts for, "the new diplomacy," it is not for the Editor to say. His business has been to follow diligently, and record as accurately as may be, the rapid flight of events—war in the Soudan, the Philippines, and South Africa, the Peace Conference at the Hague, the Venezuela Arbitration, the settlements arrived at with France in North Central Africa, and with Germany in the Pacific, West Africa, and a few other places, the more quiet development of European rivalries in China, the progress of the Dreyfus affair, the friendly dispute with the United States about Alaska, and so on.

The articles on these subjects, it may be pointed out, will be useful, not merely as a summary of what has been done, but as a guide to what probably will be done when some of these difficulties are settled in 1900. For instance, the summary of the negotiations with the Transvaal, in which almost every dispatch of the Boer and British Governments is given verbatim, and the article on Newfoundland, containing a *précis* of the Commissioners' report on the French Treaty Shore Question, should be not without their value before long. Maps are given illustrating the Alaska Boundary Question, the Anglo-French Settlement in Africa, and the Transvaal War.

In much the same way the summaries given of two extremely valuable publications, the Reports of the Royal Commissions on the Licensing Laws and Local Taxation, will serve both as records and as guides, in the event of any legislation being attempted on these difficult and complicated subjects.

The new Biographies added to this edition are rather more numerous and interesting than usual, and will be found to include particulars as to the permanent officials at the heads of our great State departments, in whose hands the real administration of the country so largely rests, and to whose ability so many statesmen have paid tribute.

It is again a pleasure to make a warm acknowledgment of the help increasingly afforded every year by officials of this and other countries, and by secretaries of institutions, societies, etc., in rendering the ANNUAL not merely correct, but authoritative. The countless letters of suggestion, criticism, and encouragement that are received are also a great help, and it is hoped that they will not diminish in the future.

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JANUARY.

1	M	Circum. Bank Hol. Scot., Hol. Stock
2	Tu	[Exch. New Moon 1 ^h 52 ^m p.m.
3	W	
4	Th	<i>Sun</i> R. 8 ^h 8 ^m , S. 4 ^h 3 ^m .
5	F	Dividends due at Bank.
6	S	Epiphany. Twelfth Day.
7	S	<i>1st Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
8	M	Camb. Lent Term begins. First Qr.
9	Tu	Fire Insurances expire. [5 ^h 40 ^m a.m.
10	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 8 ^h 5 ^m , S. 4 ^h 10 ^m .
11	Th	Hilary Law Sittings begin.
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
15	M	Oxford Lent Term begins. Full Moon
16	Tu	[7 ^h 8 ^m p.m.
17	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 8 ^h 0 ^m , S. 4 ^h 21 ^m .
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	<i>3rd Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
22	M	
23	Tu	Last Quarter 11 ^h 53 ^m p.m.
24	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 7 ^h 51 ^m , S. 4 ^h 33 ^m .
25	Th	Conversion of St. Paul.
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	<i>4th Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
29	M	
30	Tu	<i>Sun</i> R. 7 ^h 43 ^m , S. 4 ^h 43 ^m .
31	W	New Moon 1 ^h 23 ^m a.m.

FEBRUARY.

1	Th	Pheas. and Partridge Shooting ends.
2	F	Pur. V. Mary. Candlemas. Sc. Qr. D.
3	S	
4	S	<i>5th Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
5	M	
6	Tu	First Quarter 4 ^h 23 ^m p.m.
7	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 7 ^h 31 ^m , S. 4 ^h 58 ^m .
8	Th	Half-Quarter Day.
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	<i>Septuagesima Sunday.</i>
12	M	
13	Tu	<i>Sun</i> R. 7 ^h 20 ^m , S. 5 ^h 9 ^m .
14	W	St. Valentine. Full Moon 1 ^h 50 ^m p.m.
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	<i>Sexagesima Sunday.</i>
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 7 ^h 4 ^m , S. 5 ^h 24 ^m .
22	Th	Last Quarter 4 ^h 44 ^m p.m.
23	F	
24	S	St. Matthias, Apostle.
25	S	<i>Quinquagesima Sunday.</i>
26	M	<i>Sun</i> R. 6 ^h 53 ^m , S. 5 ^h 33 ^m .
27	Tu	Shrove Tuesday.
28	W	Ash Wednesday.

MARCH.

1	Th	St. David. New Moon 11 ^h 25 ^m a.m.
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	<i>1st Sunday in Lent. Ember Week.</i>
5	M	
6	Tu	<i>Sun</i> R. 6 ^h 37 ^m , S. 5 ^h 46 ^m .
7	W	Ember Day.
8	Th	First Quarter 5 ^h 34 ^m a.m.
9	F	Ember Day.
10	S	Ember Day.
11	S	<i>2nd Sunday in Lent.</i>
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 6 ^h 19 ^m , S. 6 ^h 0 ^m .
15	Th	
16	F	Full Moon 8 ^h 12 ^m a.m.
17	S	St. Patrick.
18	S	<i>3rd Sunday in Lent.</i>
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	Spring commences 2 ^h a.m.
22	Th	<i>Sun</i> R. 6 ^h 1 ^m , S. 6 ^h 13 ^m .
23	F	
24	S	Last Quarter 5 ^h 37 ^m a.m.
25	S	<i>4th Sunday in Lent. Annun. V. Mary.</i>
26	M	[Lady Day. Quarter Day.
27	Tu	Cambridge Lent Term ends.
28	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 5 ^h 47 ^m , S. 6 ^h 24 ^m .
29	Th	
30	F	New Moon 8 ^h 31 ^m p.m.
31	S	Fox Hunting ends.

APRIL.

1	S	<i>5th Sunday in Lent.</i>
2	M	Quarter Sessions Week.
3	Tu	
4	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 5 ^h 31 ^m , S. 6 ^h 35 ^m .
5	Th	Dividends due at Bank.
6	F	First Quarter 8 ^h 55 ^m p.m.
7	S	Oxford Lent Term ends.
8	S	<i>Palm Sunday.</i>
9	M	Fire Insurances expire.
10	Tu	<i>Sun</i> R. 5 ^h 18 ^m , S. 6 ^h 45 ^m .
11	W	Hilary Law Sittings end.
12	Th	Maundy Thursday.
13	F	<i>Good Friday.</i>
14	S	Easter Even.
15	S	<i>Easter Day. Full Moon 1^h 2^m a.m.</i>
16	M	<i>Easter Monday. Bank Holiday</i>
17	Tu	<i>Easter Tuesday.</i>
18	W	Ox. and Camb. Easter Term begins.
19	Th	<i>Sun</i> R. 4 ^h 58 ^m , S. 7 ^h 0 ^m .
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	<i>1st Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.</i>
		[Last Quarter 2 ^h 33 ^m p.m.
23	M	St. George.
24	Tu	Easter Law Sittings begin.
25	W	St. Mark, Evangelist.
26	Th	<i>Sun</i> R. 4 ^h 44 ^m , S. 7 ^h 12 ^m .
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Easter. New Moon</i>
30	M	[5 ^h 23 ^m a.m.

MAY.

1	Tu	SS. Philip & James, Apostles. Hol.
2	W	[Stk. Exch. Moham. Year 1318 com.
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	Sun R. 4 ^h 27 ^m , s. 7 ^h 26 ^m .
6	S	3rd Sun. aft. Easter. 1st Qr. 1 ^h 39 ^m p.m.
7	M	Royal Acad. opens. Bank Hol. Scot.
8	Tu	
9	W	Half-Quarter Day.
10	Th	Sun R. 4 ^h 18 ^m , s. 7 ^h 34 ^m .
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	4th Sunday after Easter.
14	M	Full Moon 3 ^h 37 ^m p.m.
15	Tu	Whitsun day. Scotch Quarter Day.
16	W	Sun R. 4 ^h 9 ^m , s. 7 ^h 43 ^m .
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	Rogation Sunday.
21	M	Rogation Day. Last Qr. 8 ^h 31 ^m p.m.
22	Tu	Rogation Day.
23	W	Rogation Day.
24	Th	Ascension Day. Queen Victoria b.,
25	F	[1819.
26	S	Sun R. 3 ^h 56 ^m , s. 7 ^h 57 ^m .
27	S	Sunday after Ascension.
28	M	New Moon 2 ^h 50 ^m p.m.
29	Tu	
30	W	Sun R. 3 ^h 52 ^m , s. 8 ^h 2 ^m .
31	Th	

JUNE.

1	F	Easter Law Sitzings end. Oxford
		[Easter Term ends.
2	S	Oxford Trinity Term begins.
3	S	Whit Sunday. Ember Week.
4	M	Whit Monday. Bank Holiday.
5	Tu	Whit Tuesday. First Qr. 6 ^h 59 ^m a.m.
6	W	Ember Day.
7	Th	Sun R. 3 ^h 47 ^m , s. 8 ^h 10 ^m .
8	F	Ember Day.
9	S	Ember Day.
10	S	Trinity Sunday.
11	M	St. Barnabas, Apostle.
12	Tu	Trinity Law Sitzings begin.
13	W	Full Moon 3 ^h 39 ^m a.m.
14	Th	Corpus Christi.
15	F	Sun R. 3 ^h 44 ^m , s. 8 ^h 16 ^m .
16	S	
17	S	1st Sunday after Trinity.
18	M	
19	Tu	[Last Quarter 0 ^h 57 ^m a.m.
20	W	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	Th	Procl. Qn. Victoria. Sum. c. 10 ^h p.m.
22	F	Sun R. 3 ^h 45 ^m , s. 8 ^h 18 ^m .
23	S	Cambridge Easter Term ends.
24	S	2nd Sunday after Trinity. S. John
25	M	[Baptist. Midsummer Day.
26	Tu	Sun R. 3 ^h 46 ^m , s. 8 ^h 19 ^m .
27	W	New Moon 1 ^h 27 ^m a.m.
28	Th	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.
29	F	St. Peter, Apostle.
30	S	

JULY.

1	S	3rd Sunday after Trinity.
2	M	Quarter Sessions Week.
3	Tu	Sun R. 3 ^h 50 ^m , s. 8 ^h 18 ^m .
4	W	Decl. of American Independence.
5	Th	Divs. due at Bk. First Qr. 0 ^h 14 ^m a.m.
6	F	
7	S	Oxford Trinity Term ends.
8	S	4th Sunday after Trinity.
9	M	Fire Insurances expire.
10	Tu	
11	W	Sun R. 3 ^h 57 ^m , s. 8 ^h 13 ^m .
12	Th	Full Moon 1 ^h 22 ^m p.m.
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	5th Sunday after Trinity.
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	Sun R. 4 ^h 5 ^m , s. 8 ^h 6 ^m .
19	Th	Last Quarter 5 ^h 31 ^m a.m.
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	6th Sunday after Trinity.
23	M	
24	Tu	Sun R. 4 ^h 13 ^m , s. 7 ^h 59 ^m .
25	W	St. James, Apostle.
26	Th	New Moon, 1 ^h 43 ^m p.m.
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	7th Sunday after Trinity.
30	M	
31	Tu	

AUGUST.

1	W	Lammas Day. Scottish Quarter Day.
2	Th	Sun R. 4 ^h 26 ^m , s. 7 ^h 46 ^m .
3	F	First Quarter 4 ^h 46 ^m p.m.
4	S	
5	S	8th Sunday after Trinity.
6	M	Bank Holiday. Royal Acad. closes.
7	Tu	
8	W	Sun R. 4 ^h 36 ^m , s. 7 ^h 35 ^m .
9	Th	
10	F	Full Moon 9 ^h 30 ^m p.m.
11	S	Trin. Law Sitzings end. Half-Qtr. D.
12	S	9th Sunday after Trinity.
13	M	Grouse Shooting begins.
14	Tu	
15	W	Sun R. 4 ^h 47 ^m , s. 7 ^h 22 ^m .
16	Th	
17	F	Last Quarter 11 ^h 46 ^m a.m.
18	S	
19	S	10th Sunday after Trinity.
20	M	Black Game Shooting begins.
21	Tu	
22	W	Sun R. 4 ^h 58 ^m , s. 7 ^h 8 ^m .
23	Th	
24	F	St. Bartholomew, Apostle.
25	S	New Moon 3 ^h 53 ^m a.m.
26	S	11th Sunday after Trinity.
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	Sun R. 5 ^h 9 ^m , s. 6 ^h 53 ^m .
30	Th	
31	F	

SEPTEMBER.

1	S	Partridge Shooting begins.
2	S	12th Sunday after Trinity. First Quar.
3	M	[7 ^h 56 ^m a.m.]
4	Tu	
5	W	Sun R. 5 ^h 20 ^m , S. 6 ^h 37 ^m .
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	13th Sunday after Trinity. Full Moon
10	M	[5 ^h 6 ^m a.m.]
11	Tu	
12	W	Sun R. 5 ^h 31 ^m , S. 6 ^h 21 ^m .
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	Last Quarter 8 ^h 57 ^m p.m.
16	S	14th Sun. after Trinity. Ember Week.
17	M	
18	Tu	Sun R. 5 ^h 41 ^m , S. 6 ^h 8 ^m .
19	W	Ember Day.
20	Th	
21	F	St. Matthew, Apostle. Ember Day.
22	S	Ember Day.
23	S	15th Sunday after Trinity. Autumn
24	M	[com. noon. New Moon 7 ^h 57 ^m p.m.]
25	Tu	Jewish Year 5661 commences.
26	W	Sun R. 5 ^h 54 ^m , S. 5 ^h 49 ^m .
27	Th	
28	F	[Quarter Day.]
29	S	St. Michael & All Angels. Mic. Day.
30	S	16th Sunday after Trinity.

OCTOBER.

1	M	Pheasant Shtg. begins. Camb. Mich.
2	Tu	[Term begins. First Qr. 9 ^h 11 ^m p.m.]
3	W	
4	Th	Sun R. 6 ^h 7 ^m , S. 5 ^h 31 ^m .
5	F	Dividends due at Bank.
6	S	
7	S	17th Sunday after Trinity.
8	M	Full Moon 1 ^h 18 ^m p.m.
9	Tu	Sun R. 6 ^h 15 ^m , S. 5 ^h 20 ^m .
10	W	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	Fire Insurances expire.
14	S	18th Sunday after Trinity.
15	M	Qr. Sess. Week. Last Qr. 9 ^h 51 ^m a.m.]
16	Tu	
17	W	Sun R. 6 ^h 29 ^m , S. 5 ^h 2 ^m .
18	Th	St. Luke, Evangelist.
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	19th Sunday after Trinity.
22	M	
23	Tu	New Moon 1 ^h 27 ^m p.m.
24	W	Michaelmas Law Sittings begin.
25	Th	Sun R. 6 ^h 43 ^m , S. 4 ^h 46 ^m .
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	20th Sunday after Trinity. SS. Simon
29	M	[and Jude, Apostles.]
30	Tu	Sun R. 6 ^h 52 ^m , S. 4 ^h 36 ^m .
31	W	First Quarter 8 ^h 18 ^m a.m.

NOVEMBER.

1	Th	All Saints' Day. Hol. Stock Ex. Fox
2	F	[Hunting begins.]
3	S	
4	S	21st Sunday after Trinity.
5	M	Gunpowder Plot.
6	Tu	Full Moon 11 ^h 0 ^m p.m.
7	W	Sun R. 7 ^h 6 ^m , S. 4 ^h 22 ^m .
8	Th	
9	F	P. of Wales b., 1841. Ld. Mayor's D.
10	S	
11	S	22nd Sunday after Trinity. Martinmas.
12	M	[Scot. Qtr. Day. Half-Qtr. Day.]
13	Tu	
14	W	Last Quarter 2 ^h 38 ^m a.m.
15	Th	Sun R. 7 ^h 20 ^m , S. 4 ^h 10 ^m .
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	23rd Sunday after Trinity.
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	Sun R. 7 ^h 30 ^m , S. 4 ^h 2 ^m .
22	Th	New Moon 7 ^h 17 ^m a.m.
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	24th Sunday after Trinity.
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	Sun R. 7 ^h 41 ^m , S. 3 ^h 55 ^m .
29	Th	First Quarter 5 ^h 35 ^m p.m.
30	F	St. Andrew, Apostle.

DECEMBER.

1	S	
2	S	1st Sunday in Advent.
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	Sun R. 7 ^h 51 ^m , S. 3 ^h 50 ^m .
6	Th	Full Moon 10 ^h 38 ^m a.m.
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	2nd Sunday in Advent.
10	M	Black Game & Grouse Shooting ends.
11	Tu	
12	W	Sun R. 7 ^h 59 ^m , S. 3 ^h 49 ^m .
13	Th	Last Quarter 10 ^h 42 ^m p.m.
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	3rd Sunday in Advent. Ember Week.
17	M	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.
18	Tu	Sun R. 8 ^h 4 ^m , S. 3 ^h 56 ^m .
19	W	Ember D. Camb. Mich. Term ends.
20	Th	[Ember Day.]
21	F	St. Thomas, Ap. Mich. Law Sit. end.
22	S	Ember Day. New Moon 0 ^h 1 ^m a.m.
23	S	4th Sunday in Advent. Ram. (T.L.)
24	M	Sun R. 8 ^h 7 ^m , S. 3 ^h 52 ^m . [begins.]
25	Tu	Christmas Day. Quarter Day.
26	W	S. Stephen, M. Boxing D. Bk. Hol.
27	Th	St. John, Evangelist
28	F	Innocents' Day.
29	S	First Quarter 1 ^h 48 ^m a.m.
30	S	1st Sunday after Christmas.
31	M	Quarter Sessions Week.

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KEY TO CONTENTS.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL, being compiled on the alphabetical system, is its own index. It has, however, been thought well to give here the following condensed summary of its contents. It will be understood that no pages are mentioned, because when an article is specified it is only necessary to turn to that page, on which it appears in its proper alphabetical place. This summary is a purely arbitrary and not an exhaustive one, but it may give some idea of the enormous variety of the subjects treated of in the **ANNUAL**, and enable the reader, when desirous of gaining information on some special point, to turn to other articles bearing upon it. The list of **New Articles** written specially for the 1900 edition will be found on a subsequent page.

Afforestation.

Agriculture. A special article on this subject has been prepared for the 1900 edition, embracing the following heads:—

- I. BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.
- II. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.
- III. VETERINARY SANITATION.
- IV. AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.
- V. HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS.
- VI. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

See also

Agricultural Rates Act, '96.
Allotments and Small Holdings Association.
Royal Agricultural Society.

Alaska (with Map).

Anglo-American Commission.

Arctic and Antarctic Exploration.

Army, The British. This is dealt with under the following heads:—

- I. ORGANISATION.
- II. MAINTENANCE.
- III. EFFECTIVES, ESTABLISHMENTS, AND DISTRIBUTION.
- IV. THE ARMY RESERVE.
- V. MOBILISATION AND HOME DEFENCE.
- VI. TERMS OF ENLISTMENT AND SERVICE.
- VII. THE INDIAN ARMY.
- VIII. PROGRESS AND EVENTS, '99.

See also

Artillery.
Artillery Association, National.
Foreign Armies.
Militia.
National Rifle Association.
Volunteers.
War Office.
Yeomanry.

Art.

Art, '99.
Miniature Painters.
National Gallery.
National Gallery of British Art.
National Portrait Gallery.
Pastel Society.
Royal Academy.
Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.
Royal Scottish Academy.
Royal Society of Painter-Etchers.
Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.
Wallace Collection.

Banking. A special article appears on this subject, embracing statistical and other information as to the Bank of England, Fixed Issues and Note Circulation, the Clearing-

House System, the Discount Market, Capital and Reserve Funds, and the Institute of Bankers.

Baronetcies Conferred, '99.

Bimetallism.

Biography. Biographies of prominent men and women, English, Colonial, and Foreign, will be found under the headings of their proper names; also biographies of the leading sovereigns of the world—*e.g.*, William II., German Emperor. A biographical notice of every member of the Houses of Commons and Lords is given, and biographies of distinguished men who are also M.P.s or Peers will be found under Commons or Peers as the case may be.

See New Biographies in list of New Articles.

Charitable Societies. An alphabetical list of the principal charitable and philanthropic institutions having offices in London.

Colonies, British. *See* British Empire, Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates for a tabular summary; Colonial Office; Diplomatic for Ministerial Representatives; and separate articles under their alphabetical headings as to:—

Antigua.	Gambia.
Australia.	Gibraltar.
Bahama Islands.	Gold Coast.
Bahr-el-Ghazal.	Hong Kong.
Baluchistan.	India.
Barbados.	Jamaica.
Basutoland.	Labuan.
Bechuanaland Protectorate.	Lagos.
Bermuda Islands.	Leeward Islands
British Central Africa Protectorate.	Malta.
British Columbia.	Manitoba.
British Guiana.	Mauritius.
British Honduras.	Natal (with Zululand).
British North Borneo.	New Brunswick.
British South Africa Company.	Newfoundland.
Burma.	New South Wales.
Canada.	New Zealand.
Cape Colony.	Niger Coast Protectorate.
Ceylon.	Nigeria (with Map).
Cyprus.	North-West Territories.
Dominica.	Nova Scotia.
East Africa Protectorate.	Ontario.
Egypt (with Map).	Prince Edward Island.
Falkland Islands.	Quebec.
Fiji.	Queensland.
	Rhodesia.

Colonies—continued.

Sierra Leone.	Trinidad.
Solomon Islands.	Uganda.
Somali Coast Protectorate.	Victoria.
South Australia.	Wei-hai-wei.
Straits Settlements.	Western Australia.
Tasmania.	West Indies.
Tonga Islands.	Windward Islands.
	Zanzibar.

For Colonies of Foreign Powers, *see* Colonies and Dependencies of European Powers, Diplomatic, etc., similarly, and list given below under Foreign Affairs.

Commerce. Amongst other articles *see* Association of Chambers of Commerce.

Banking. *See* above.

Bankruptcy.

Foreign Moneys.

Insurance.

Law, '99.

Lloyd's.

London Chamber of Arbitration.

London Chamber of Commerce.

Stock Exchange Movements, '99.

Trade, '99.

Trade, Board of.

Trade Marks.

Commons, House of. *See* Parliamentary, *infra*. A biography of every member of the House, and the pollings at the general election, and bye-elections since then, in every constituency are given under the heading Commons.

County Councils. A list of the chairmen and chief officers of the County Councils of England and Wales is given. *See* also London County Council and Local Government.

Diplomatic. Under this heading the Ministries of Foreign Countries, their representatives and consular agents in England, and the English representatives and consular agents appointed to them, are fully set out.

Disestablishment.

Drama, '99.

Dreyfus Affair. *See* FRANCE.

Education. This article contains a full review of the present position of Education in the United Kingdom, and is divided thus:—

I. INTRODUCTION.

II. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

III. SECONDARY EDUCATION:

IV. TECHNICAL EDUCATION, ETC.

See also the Public Schools and Universities of the United Kingdom under their alphabetical headings, and

City and Guilds of London Institute.

Gresham College.

London School Board.

National Society.

National Union of Teachers.

Preceptors, College of.

Royal College of Science.

Science and Art Department.

Teachers' Guild.

University Extension.

Women, Higher Education of.

Engineering. Descriptions of the chief industrial engineering schemes in progress throughout the world are given in this article.

Finance, National. This article embraces the following heads:—

I. THE REVENUE.

II. GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.

III. EXPENDITURE.

IV. THE NATIONAL DEBT.

V. THE BUDGET, '99.

Foreign Affairs. Articles are given under their proper headings on every country and state in the world, with short sketches of their constitutions and of their geographical, historical, political, commercial, and social positions, together with a summary of the events of '99. *See* also Diplomatic, Foreign Armies, Foreign Navies. The following countries are among those dealt with:—

Abbyssinia.

Afghanistan.

Africa.

Alaska (with Map).

Albania.

Algeria.

Angola.

Annam.

Argentine Republic.

Armenia.

Austria-Hungary.

Belgium.

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Bolivia.

Borneo.

Brazil.

Bulgaria.

Cambodia.

Cameroons.

Caroline (Ladrones)

Islands.

Chili.

China (with Map).

Cochin-China.

Colombia.

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Crete.

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Dahomey.

Denmark.

East Africa, German.

East Africa, Portuguese.

East Indies, Dutch.

Equador.

Erythrea.

Finland.

Formosa.

France.

French Congo.

French Guiana.

French Guinea.

French Somaliland.

French West Africa.

Germany.

German South-West

Africa.

Greece.

Greenland.

Guatemala.

Hawaiian Islands.

Hayti.

Honduras.

Iceland.

Indo-China.

Italy.

Japan.

Java.

Korea.

Liberia.

Luxemburg.

Macedonia.

Madagascar.

Mexico.

Montenegro.

Morocco.

Netherlands.

New Caledonia.

New Guinea.

Nicaragua.

Orange Free State.

Pamirs.

Paraguay.

Persia.

Peru.

Philippine Islands.

Poland.

Porto Rico.

Portugal.

Roumania.

Russia.

Samoa.

San Domingo.

San Salvador.

Senegal.

Servia.

Siam.

Siberia.

Somaliland.

Soudan.

Spain.

Surinam.

Swaziland.

Sweden and Norway.

Switzerland.

Thibet.

Tonquin.

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Map).

Tunis.

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Turkey.

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Uruguay.

Venezuela.

Geography. *See*

Arctic and Antarctic Exploration.
 Geographical Progress, '99.
 Royal Geographical Society.
 Royal Scottish Geographical Society.

Gold Fields and Production.**Hospitals and Dispensaries.****Indian Currency Committee.**

Insurance. This article contains a full review of the great Insurance Companies, divided as follows :—

- I. FIRE.
- II. LIFE.
- III. MARINE.
- IV. ACCIDENT AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
- V. MINOR BRANCHES OF INSURANCE.

See also

Workmen's Compensation.

Ireland. This article gives an account of the administration of the country, of the report of the Committee on its Financial Relations with Great Britain, and of the report of the Irish Land Commission. *See also* Local Government.

Knights. Contains a list of **Knighthoods** conferred, '99. *See also* descriptions of the various orders under Bath, Garter, India, etc.

Labour Movement, '99.

See also

Co-operation.
 Factory and Workshop Legislation.
 Trade Unions.
 Women's Industrial Council.
 Workmen's Compensation Act.

Land Registry, London.

Law. A summary of the principal legal decisions of the year affecting the ordinary conduct of business is given in the article entitled **Law, '99.** *See also*

Bar, General Council of the.
 Bills of Sale.
 Burial Laws Amendment Act.
 Chancellor, Lord High.
 County Courts.
 Death Duties.
 Divorce.
 Game Laws.
 Incorporated Law Society.
 International Law, Institute of.
 Judges.
 Judicial Separation.
 Landlord and Tenant.
 Land Registry, London.
 Land Tax.
 Limitations, Statute of.
 Marriage Regulations.
 Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.
 Master and Servant.
 Restitution of Conjugal Rights.
 Supreme Court of Judicature.
 Wills.

Licensing Laws Commission's Report.

Literature. A record of books published in '99 is presented, arranged in the following divisions : ART, BIOGRAPHY, CRITICISM, ESSAYS, ETC., POETRY, FICTION, HISTORY, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS, TOPOGRAPHY, TRAVEL AND SPORT, RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

Local Government. This article has been re-written by an expert, and now includes a historical sketch of the growth of the system of Local Government in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, an account of the Local Government Board, of the various Local Authorities, of their Administrative and Rating Powers, and a summary of the Receipts and Expenditure of Local Authorities.

Local Taxation, Report of Royal Commission on.**London.**

London Corporation.
 London County Council.
 I. The Council up to date.
 II. The Council's Work, '99.
 London Livery Companies.
 London Local Government Act, '99.
 London School Board.
 London University.
 London Water Supply, etc.

Maps. The following maps will be found under their proper headings :—

Alaska Boundary Question.
 China.
 Egypt, illustrating the Anglo-French Agreement, '99.
 Nigeria and West Africa.
 Transvaal and its Neighbours.

Medical Summary, '99. *See also*

British Medical Association.
 Consumption, Association for the Prevention of.
 Royal College of Surgeons.
 Royal Institute of Public Health.
 Sanitary Institute, The.

Mercantile Marine of the World, including :—

STATISTICS OF SHIPBUILDING.
 REGISTERED SHIPS IN BRITISH HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.
 MERCHANT SHIPS AS WAR AUXILIARIES.
 OCEAN SPEED RECORDS, '99.
 MAIL RECORDS.
 LEADING OCEAN LINERS BUILT, '99.

Mining (Coal).

- I. THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL.
- II. COAL SUPPLY OF UNITED KINGDOM.

Miscellaneous. The following are some of the more important articles which cannot be conveniently classified :—

Académie Française.
 Anglo-American League.
 Archaeology, '99.
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 British Empire League.
 Census of '91.
 Charitable Societies.
 Charity Commissioners (England and Wales).
 Charity Organisation Society.
 Civil List.
 Civil Service.
 Clubs and Club Houses.
 Co-operation.
 Copyright, English,
 Cremation,

Miscellaneous—continued.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
 Egypt Exploration Fund.
 Emigrants' Information Office.
 Emigration and Alien Immigration.
 Extradition.
 Fabian Society.
 Factory and Workshop Legislation.
 Foreign Moneys.
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 Freemasonry.
 Friendly Societies.
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 Humanitarian League.
 Imperial Federation.
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 Indian Civil Service.
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 Indian Finance, Royal Commission on.
 Indian National Congress.
 Inebriates Act, '98 and '99.
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 Institute of Secretaries.
 Institution of Civil Engineers.
 Institution of Mining Engineers.
 International Arbitration League.
 International Copyright.
 Joint Stock Companies.
 Journalists, Institute of.
 Kew Gardens.
 Land Nationalisation Society.
 Land Restoration League, English.
 Learned Societies.
 Legion of Honour.
 Libraries.
 Licences, General.
 Lifeboats.
 Lloyd's.
 London Reform Union.
 London Salvage Corps.
 Lord Chamberlain.
 Lunacy Returns, '99.
 Metropolitan Fire Brigade.
 Mint, The Royal.
 Money-Lending, Parliamentary Committee's
 Report on.
 National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to
 Children.
 Newspapers and Magazines.
 Oddfellows.
 Passmore Edwards Settlement.
 Patents and how to get them.
 People's Palace.
 Photography, '99.
 Police Courts.
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 Royal Institute of British Architects.
 Royal Irish Academy.
 Royal Normal College for the Blind.
 Rural Labourers' League.
 Ruskin Hall, Oxford.
 St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden.
 Shorthand.
 Spiritualism.
 State Children's Aid Association.
 Stationery Office Publications.
 Suez Canal.
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Miscellaneous—continued.

Thames Conservancy.
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 and singers *passim*, and the following :—
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Obituary, '99.

Occurrences during Printing. See p. 701.

Old Age Pensions.

Orders. See under their proper headings for
 the various Orders of the Bath, the Garter,
 the Star of India, etc.

Pacific Cable Scheme.**Parliamentary and Political.**

Black Rod, Gentleman Usher of the.
 Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means.
 Colonial Office.
 Commons, House of :

1. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS, with
 a Biography of each.
 2. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CONSTITUENCIES
 AND POLLINGS at the General Election
 and the Subsequent Bye-Elections.
- TABULAR SUMMARY.
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Home Office.

Home Rule.

Ireland.

Licensing Laws Commission.

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Local Taxation.

Lord Chancellor.

Ministries since '86.

Parliament and Parliamentary Procedure.

Parliaments, Clerk of.

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Peers, Officers of the House of.

Peers who have been Commoners.

Political Parties of the United Kingdom.

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Privy Council, Alphabetical and Biographical
 List of (Great Britain and Ireland).

Registration.

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Sessions, Parliamentary, '99, containing an out-
 line of the principal business transacted,
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 Royal Commissions now sitting.

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Supply.
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Poor Rate Statistics, '99.

Postal and Telegraphic Information.

Prison Statistics, '99.

Public Schools. *See passim*, e.g., Eton.

Railways. A new article has been specially written for the 1900 edition, embracing the following heads:—

I. RAILWAYS AS PUBLIC SERVANTS.

II. BRITISH RAILWAYS AS INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.

III. RAILWAYS AS EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR.

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Church of England, Established, with a record of the controversy during '99 on Ritual and Doctrine.

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Women's Industrial Council.

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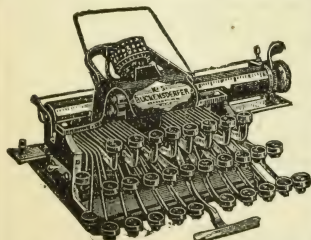
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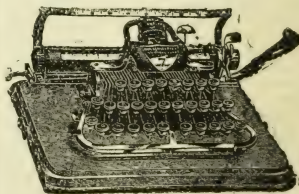


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NEW ARTICLES.

A list of some of the more important new articles included in the present edition is given below. It should be added that in the case of the Colonies and Foreign Countries a history of the leading events of the year is written for each new edition.

Anglo-American Commission.

Anthropology, '99.

Archæology, '99.

Arctic and Antarctic Exploration.

Army, British, '99.

Art, '99.

Astronomy, '99.

Baronetries Conferred, '99.

Biographies, Some New:—

Boyle, Sir Courtenay (Secretary to the Board of Trade).

Cambron, M. (French Ambassador to Great Britain).

Carnegie, Andrew.

Choate, J. H. (U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain).

Craigie, Mrs. ("John Oliver Hobbes").

Dewey, Admiral.

Diaz, General (President of Mexico).

Digby, Sir Kenelm (Permanent Under-Secretary, Home Office).

Forestier-Walker, Major-General Sir F., K.C.B., C.M.G.

Galliffet, General (French Minister of War).

Godley, Sir J. A. (Permanent Under-Secretary for India).

Hofmeyr, Jan H. (Leader of the Afrikaner Bond).

Johnston, Sir Henry H., K.C.B. (Commissioner, Uganda Protectorate).

Joubert, General.

Kekewich, Sir George (Secretary, Education Department).

Knox, Sir Ralph (Permanent Under-Secretary for War).

Loubet, M. (President of France).

MacCormac, Sir William, Bart.

Macdonald, Rev. F. W. (President, Wesleyan Methodist Conference, '99).

MacGregor, Sir W., K.C.M.G. (Governor of Lagos).

Marconi, Signor.

Mowatt, Sir Francis (Permanent Secretary to the Treasury).

Münster, Prince.

Newton, Alfred J. (Lord Mayor of London).

Provis, Samuel B., C.B. (Permanent Secretary, Local Government Board).

Robinson, Rev. J. A., D.D. (Canon of Westminster).

Saint Saëns, Charles C.

Sanderson, Sir Thomas H. (Permanent Under-Secretary, Foreign Office).

Steyn, President (Orange Free State).

Szell, Koloman (Prime Minister of Hungary).

Taylor, S. Coleridge.

Waldeck-Rousseau, M. (Premier of France).

Warren, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Wingfield, Sir E. (Permanent Under-Secretary, Colonial Office).

Biology, '99.

Chemistry, '99.

Church Congress, '99.

Drama, '99.

Dreyfus Case (see **France**).

Electricity, '99.

Finland.

Foreign Armies.

Foreign Navies.

Geology, '99.

Gordon College, Khartoum.

Institution of Mining Engineers.

Knighthoods Conferred, '99.

Labour Movement, '99.

Land Registry, London.

Law, '99.

Licensing Laws Commission, Report of.

Literature, '99.

Local Government, Scotland and Ireland.

Local Taxation Commission, Report of.

London Water Supply.

Macedonia.

Maps, New:—

Alaska, Boundary Question.

Egypt, Anglo-French Agreement.

Transvaal and South Africa.

Medical Summary, '99.

Motor Vehicles.

Music, '99.

National Physical Laboratory.

Naval Manœuvres, '99.

Navy, The British.

Obituary, '99.

Old Age Pensions.

Pacific Cable Scheme.

Peace Conference, '99.

Peerages Conferred, '99.

Postal and Telegraphic Information.

Railways, '99.

Royal College of Science, London.

Ruskin Hall, Oxford.

St. Deinios's Library, Hawarden.

Sessions, Parliamentary, '99, including:—

Board of Education Act, '99.

Commons Act, '99.

Copyright Bills, '99.

Finance Act, '99.

London Government Act, '99.

London University Act, '99.

Metropolis Water Act, '99.

Militia Ballot Bill, '99.

Money Lending Bill, '99.

Old Age Pensions Bills, '99.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, '99.

Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, '99.

Telegraph (Telephones) Act, '99.

Tithe-Rent Charge (Rates) Act, '99.

Transvaal War Debate.

Stock Exchange Movements, '99.

Theology, '99.

Trade, '99.

Trade, Board of.

Vaccination.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Women, International Congress of.

Yachting, '99.

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HAZELL'S ANNUAL, 1900.

A Encyclopædic Record of Men and Topics of the Day.

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Abbas Pasha, eldest son of the late Tewfik Pasha, succeeded his father as **Khedive of Egypt** Jan. 7th, '92. He was b. July 14th, 1874, and was thus, counting lunar months, according to the Mohammedan calendar, eighteen years old when he ascended the throne. At the time of his father's death Prince Abbas was studying at the Theresianum Academy at Vienna, where he had been for five years. He married Princess Ikbal Hanem, and has issue by her three daughters, and a son and heir born Feb. 20th, '99. He has a brother, Mohamed Ali, born in '75. His Highness's attitude to England during the earlier part of his reign was not a very friendly one, and his recent actions do not seem to show that it has improved. He has an annual allowance of £100,000.

Abdul Aziz, the reigning Sultan of Morocco, was born in 1880, and so was only fourteen years of age when he succeeded his father Muley Hassan in '94. Abdul Aziz married a daughter of Muley Ershid, uncle of his father (June 25th, '94), and in a few months made his position secure.

Abd-ul-Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey, was b. Sept. 21st, 1842, and was the second son of Sultan Abd-ul Medjid. He was proclaimed Sultan in succession to his brother Murad V., who was deposed in consequence of his mental incapacity (Aug. 31st, '76). His brother Mehemed-Reshad Effendi, b. Nov. 3rd, '44, is the heir-apparent to the throne, the succession, according to Turkish custom, vesting in the senior male descendant of the house of Othman. The Sultan has several children. Under the rule of Abd-ul-Hamid the Ottoman Empire has been dismembered of some of its fairest regions. The Berlin Treaty, concluded after the disastrous war with Russia in '78, practically deprived the Sultan of Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina in Europe, and of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum in Asia. His recent conduct with regard to his Christian subjects in Armenia and Crete exposed him to almost universal execration, but amongst his own subjects the successful conduct of the war with Greece in '97 somewhat improved his position.

Abdurrahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, is the eldest son of Mohammed Afzul Khan, grandson of Dost Mahommed, and nephew of the late Ameer, Shere Ali, and was b. 1830. He took sides against his uncle in the civil war of '64, and won the battles of Shaikhabad and Khelat-i-Ghilzai. In '68 he was defeated by Yakoub Khan, son of Shere Ali, and fled

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for protection to Russian territory. The Russians provided him with a residence at Samarcand, and a pension. In '79 he made his way to the Cabul frontier, and, having gained the allegiance of the leading men of that city, was (July '80) acknowledged **Ameer** by the **British Government**. It was afterwards seen, moreover, that the Ameer's sympathies were more English than Russian. In Sept. '93 a British mission, sent with the object of settling Anglo-Afghan boundaries and so getting rid of frontier disputes, was received with marked cordiality, and an agreement was come to which has since been carried out. His Highness's subsidy was also increased from 12 to 18 lakhs, and he was appointed a G.C.S.I. in Jan. '94. Unfavourable accounts of his health reached this country during '99. See **AFGHANISTAN** and **INDIA**.

Aberdeen, Lord. See under **PEERS**.

Aberdeen University was founded in 1495 by Bishop Elphinstone as a *Studium Generale*, in which he constituted a college in 1505 known as King's College. In 1593 George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal, founded **Marischal College**, which came to be also a university distinct from the former foundation. In 1860 these two universities were united in one institution, and now form the University of Aberdeen. The divinity classes meet in the old college, as also the largest portion of the arts classes, while the science, law and medical meet in the new. **Chancellor**, Duke of Richmond and Gordon. **Lord Rector**, Lord Strathcona (elected Nov. 4th, '99). **Principal**, Sir W. D. Geddes, LL.D.; there are 23 professors and upwards of 700 students. In conjunction with Glasgow it sends one representative to Parliament (present member, the Right Hon. J. A. Campbell, LL.D.). It grants degrees in Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and is now empowered to admit women as well as men to those degrees. It also grants certificates of proficiency to women in the local examinations which it has instituted throughout the northern counties of Scotland. In '92, the Government being appealed to to aid the Buildings Extension Scheme of the University, agreed to grant £40,000 in instalments, on condition of an equal sum being contributed locally. This amount was more than secured, and the University have already expended since '92 in sites and buildings upwards of £100,000. In connection with the four hundredth anniversary of the College several new buildings were inaugurated in Oct. '95. Its degrees are: **M.A.**, **D.Litt.**, **D.Phil.**, **B.D.**,

D.D., B.L., LL.D, M.B., C.M., M.D., B.Sc., D.Sc., ; whereof D.D. and LL.D. are purely honorary.

Aberystwyth College. See UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES (ABERYSTWYTH).

Abyssinia is a country of North Africa, and occupies a highland region S.W. of the Red Sea. Estimated area, 150,000 sq. m.; pop. 3,500,000. The country is made up of semi-independent small states, the chief of which are **Tigre** in the north, **Amhara** in the west and centre, and **Shoa** in the south. By a treaty with Great Britain concluded in '97, the frontiers of the British Somali Protectorate were defined as follows:—Starting from the seashore opposite the well of Hadou (on which the French and the English Governments agreed in Feb. '88), it follows the caravan road by Abbassouen to Mount Somadou; from Mount Somadou to Mount Saw; from Mount Saw to Mount Egu; from Mount Egu to Moga Medir; starting from Moga Medir it goes in a direct line to Eylinta Kaddo and Arran Arrhe, 44° east of Greenwich and 9° north, and again in a direct line until 47° east and 8° north. After this the boundary follows the line on which the English and the Italians agreed on May 5th, '94, until the sea. The caravan route between Zeila and Harar was declared open to the commerce of both nations, the most-favoured-nation treatment was granted to Great Britain and her colonies, and in return the right of free entry at the port of Zeila was given to all material destined for the service of Abyssinia. The Emperor also claims jurisdiction over some of the country between Shoa and the Nile. Abyssinian trade passes principally through **Adowa** to the port of **Massowah**, now Italian. The capital is **Adis Abeba**. Government monarchical, and a sort of feudal military system obtains, each large province being under a Ras or feudal chief, while under them are the governors of districts and the chiefs of villages. An army of 50,000 can be raised equipped with modern arms. Religion a form of the Armenian and Coptic Christian Church, called Monophysite. Manufactures limited to coarse cotton and woollen cloths, leather, pottery, and some iron, steel, and other metal articles. Exports: ivory, gold dust, musk, coffee, and some other productions. People a mixed race: Semitic or Arabic type most prevalent; colour yellow-brown to black. There are Mohammedans, and the Jewish Falashas, who number about 250,000, and are the principal agriculturists and manufacturers. After the defeat and suicide of King Theodore, in '68, Prince Kassa of Tigré assumed the chief power as **Johannes II.** To him, in '89, succeeded **Menelik II.**, King of Shoa; but by the treaty of Ucciali, concluded with Italy in that year, the country was practically made an Italian protectorate. The advances of the Italians from the direction of Erythrea led to war between them and Menelik, and the province of Tigré was annexed by the Italians in Nov. '95, only to be given up again later on, when Menelik inflicted several severe defeats on the Italians. A treaty of peace was signed (Nov. 15th, '96), by which the treaty of Ucciali, mentioned above, was abrogated, and the absolute independence of Abyssinia recognised. See EGYPT (Map) and FOREIGN ARMIES.—**History**, '99. A strong force under Ras Makonnen was sent against Ras Mangascia, Governor of Tigré, who had been in rebellion against the Emperor, and an engagement took place, after the failure of negotiations for peace. After

other encounters peace was concluded, Ras Makonnen's force being in a difficulty for food and stores (Jan. 18th). Ras Mangascia and the chiefs who supported him afterwards made formal submission to the Negus (Feb. 18th).

Academy. See ROYAL ACADEMY.

Academy, The French (*Académie Française*), was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and is the first of the five academies constituting the "Institut de France," the other four being l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, l'Académie des Sciences, l'Académie des Beaux Arts, and l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. The Academy consists of forty members, and meets at the **Palais de l'Institut** every Thursday from 3 to 5 p.m. An annual meeting is held in November. Each of the members receives 1500 fr. a year, and the Secretary 6000 fr. Six members who are appointed as a Dictionary Commission also receive 1000 fr. a year each. Twenty-one "prix littéraires" and forty "prix de vertu" are awarded by the Academy. The list of members is as follows, the dates of their election following the name: MM. Legouvé '55, Duc de Broglie '62, Emile Ollivier '70, Alfred Mézières '74, Gaston Boissier '76, Victorien Sardou '77, Duc d'Audriffet-Pasquier '78, Rousse '80, Sully-Prudhomme '81, Perraud '82, Coppée '84, Joseph Bertrand '84, Ludovic Halévy '84, Edouard Hervé '86, Gréard '86, Comte d'Haussonville '88, Jules Claretie '88, Melchior de Vogüé '88, De Freycinet '90, J. Viald (Pierre Loti) '91, Ernest Lavisse '92, Thureau-Gangin '93, Henri de Bornier '93, Brunetière '93, Sorel '94, Paul Bourget '94, De Herdia '94, Henri Houssaye '95, Jules Lemaitre '95, Anatole France '96, Costa Beauregard '96, Gaston Paris '96, Theuriet '96, Vandal '96, Hanotaux '97, De Mun '97, E. Guillaume '98, Lavedan '98, Deschanel '98. The Secretary is M. Gaston Boissier.

Accountants. See INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, and SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS.

Acts of Parliament. All public Acts affecting the United Kingdom, and all local Acts affecting only limited areas, as well as private Acts of Parliament, are published, and can be obtained (if in print) at various prices, from Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, London, E.C., who also publish at the close of each session a cheap edition of the public Acts in covers. The public Acts passed during the '99 Sessions are enumerated at the commencement of Part II. of the article on SESSIONS, and particulars are given of the more important of them in alphabetical order in that article.

Aden. A town and territory on the S. coast of Yemen, Arabia, 110 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, forming a British dependency. Total area, 80 sq. m. Pop. 41,912. Consists of a rocky promontory not unlike Gibraltar, joined to the mainland by a low isthmus, and is under a Resident, who acts as military and civil governor. The harbour, a very fine one, touched at by 1500 ships annually, is the entrepôt of trade for surrounding countries. It is a coaling station for the British navy, and as such is strongly fortified. Perim and Socotra are dependencies of Aden. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Adler, Hermann, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. LL.D. St. Andrew's, Chief Rabbi, is son of the late

Chief Rabbi, and was b. in Hanover, 1839. Educated at Univ. Coll., Lond., B.A. Lond. '59, Ph.D. Leipsic '61. Appointed Principal of the Jews' College in '63, and Minister of the Jewish Synagogue at Bayswater in '64. Dr. Adler is the author of several works of a controversial and homiletic character, including a reply to Dr. Colenso's "Criticism of the Pentateuch," and "Sermons on Passages in the Bible on which Christian Theologians base their Faith," and has contributed to the principal Reviews. He was elected Chief Rabbi of the United Congregations of the British Empire in May '91, and was installed on June 23rd in the Great Synagogue of London. He is connected with a large number of philanthropic and educational institutions, both in his own and the general community, including the Prince of Wales' London Hospitals Fund. Address: 10, Finsbury Square, E.C.; 6, Craven Hill, W.

Administration, Letters of. See WILLS.

Admiralty. Unlike the other great departments of the Government, the Admiralty is not presided over by a Secretary of State. This is due to the circumstance that the constitutional ruler of the Navy is a Lord High Admiral. But the office has been continuously in commission since 1708, except during the period when it was filled by the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The commissioners are generally styled "the Lords of the Admiralty" or "the Board." The First Lord is the Minister immediately responsible for the general efficiency of the Navy. Under the First Lord the direction of affairs rests in the hands of four naval lords, a civil parliamentary lord, and the financial or parliamentary secretary. The senior naval lord, who is always an admiral of high rank and general experience, practically fills the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. He is the chief naval adviser of the First Lord, and is especially responsible for the *personnel*, condition, and general movements of the fleet. The naval lords each share the responsibility of maintaining the efficiency of the branches of the service under their immediate supervision. The Controller of the Navy is the naval lord charged with the supervision of the whole of the material of the Navy, including the construction, repair, armament, general equipment, and upkeep of every ship in the service. He is also responsible for the administration of the dockyards, and for the construction of ships and machinery by contractors. Under the naval lords and other members of the Board, the several branches of administration are conducted by permanent officers, who, under the title of directors, deal with naval construction, engineering, ordnance, hydrography, dockyards, stores, victualling, works, hygiene, and contracts. Formerly the Navy was dependent upon the War Department for armaments and ammunition, but the responsibility for this provision has now been transferred to the Admiralty. The Director of Transports, on the other hand, is an Admiralty officer, but the responsibility for the expenditure rests with the War Office. The Works Department of the Admiralty is presided over by officers of the Royal Engineers, its supervision resting with the civil lord. The Department of Naval Intelligence is a recent addition to the establishment of the Admiralty, but one of the most important.

The headquarters of the marine forces are at the Admiralty, where its affairs are administered by the Deputy Adjutant-General. The secretariat of the Admiralty is divided into two sections, the executive and the financial. The first-named section is under the direction of the permanent secretary of the Admiralty, who acts as mouthpiece of the Board. The Financial Secretary, being a Minister of the Crown, vacates office with the Administration of which he is a member. The Accountant-General of the Navy, who is the permanent financial officer of the Admiralty, fills the position of Assistant Financial Secretary. At one time the Departments of the Admiralty were scattered in many buildings. The new Admiralty, at Whitehall, has now afforded accommodation for many of the outlying departments, and when the other wing is completed, all will be concentrated under one roof. See NAVY, BRITISH.

Adulteration of Food and Drugs Act, '99.
See SESSION, sect. 101.

Advertisement Regulation Society. See NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CHECKING THE ABUSES OF PUBLIC ADVERTISING.

Aërial Navigation. There are two systems of aërial navigation in vogue—viz., ballooning and aviation. The former involves the use of machines lighter than the air; while the latter may be accomplished only by the use of apparatus heavier than the air. For a discussion of the subject, and accounts of various flying machines, see '95 and previous eds.

Afforestation. Forests are useful to a country—firstly, as a source of timber and fuel supply; and, secondly, as regards their sanitary and climatic influences. In Great Britain we have about 3,000,000 acres of woodlands, or less than 4 per cent. of its total area. The national woodlands include about 115,293 acres, but only about 57,304 are under timber crops in the New Forest, the Forest of Dean, and other smaller tracts. The excess of imports of foreign forest produce in Great Britain over the exports is about £18,000,000; but this sum does not include mahogany, cutch gambier, caoutchouc, and gutta-percha, which are imported to the extent of about £4,500,000. Half our timber imports, at the least, ought to be produced at home. A very reckless destruction of forests has taken place both in England and Scotland during the present century and previously. In many countries forests have also been destroyed without fresh afforestation; and, while the world's demands for timber are yearly increasing, the productive area under forests is steadily decreasing. In the United Kingdom five times as much timber is now consumed as a century ago. In the growing of trees for effect in plantations, and for other ornamental purposes, which is called *arboriculture*, British landowners are unrivalled; but as for the cultivation of trees on scientific principles for yielding profitable crops, which is *silviculture*, this is grossly neglected in the United Kingdom. Landowners might make their woods more profitable if better attention were given to the selection of trees suitable to different soils, and to more efficient management after the trees were planted. There is much bad land, unsuitable for growing anything but timber trees, which might be utilised with great advantage for this purpose, particu-

larly in the Highlands of Scotland and the west side of Ireland. One discouragement to afforestation in the United Kingdom is that there is no chance of a return for the outlay for very many years. There appears, however, to be no reason why, if the existing woodlands were well and economically managed, they should not produce nearly £2,000,000 per annum. The select committee of the House of Commons on Forestry in '87 recommended the establishment of a Forest Board. There is no such Board at present, but some of the work of the proposed Board has been assumed by the Board of Agriculture by the Act of '89, and various small sums are allotted to four different minor institutions for technical instruction in forestry. The Surveyors' Institution has recently started a **Forestry Museum** in London, which should have an important educational influence. It also conducts **examinations in forestry** in connection with its examinations for admission to the class of Professional Associates and for Fellowship of the Institution, and Special Certificate Examinations in Forestry are open to its members. In the event of afforestation in the United Kingdom being carried on on a large scale in the near future, very many unemployed labourers would be engaged in the operation. Much work, too, in connection with tending woodlands and getting in timber can be best done during the winter months, when far more labourers remain unemployed.

Afghanistan is an inland country of Asia, forming the north-eastern portion of the great Iran plateau. Its breadth is about 500, and its length, from the Herat boundary to the Khaibar, about 600 miles. Its area is about 216,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the tribes on the N.W. frontier of India under British control; on the S. by Baluchistan; on the W. by Persia; on the N. by Turkestan as far as the Oxus. **Cabul** is the capital. There is no Afghan nation; the population (4,000,000) consists of discordant tribesmen, constantly in revolt, and only kept in subjection by frequent military expeditions from Cabul. The chief tribes are the Ghilzais in the province of Cabul, the Duranis between Herat and Kandahar, the Amiahs and Hazaras in the Paropamisus mountains, north of the Duranis, and the Uzbegs and Tajiks. The four principal provinces are Cabul, Turkestan, Herat, and Kandahar. Most of the tribesmen are Suni Mahomedans. The present **Ameer** is Abdurrahman Khan (*q.v.*). Under his rule much progress has been made, and at Cabul he has established factories where guns are forged and rifles made, and all sorts of manufactures are carried on. He has a subsidy of 18 lakhs per annum from the Indian Government. A standing army whose war strength is estimated at about 50,000 is maintained. Silks, felts, and carpets are manufactured. **Exports:** assafoetida, madder, fruits, furs, shawls, and chintz. For Agent to Governor-General of India see **DIPLOMATIC**.

AFRICA.

The present condition of affairs and the latest details that have come to hand about the various parts of this vast continent will be found dealt with under their proper alphabetical headings throughout the book. Africa has been gradually shared out between various European Powers, chief of whom are England,

Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Portugal, and the following list will show what colonies and protectorates have been acquired by each power:

BRITISH.

BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.
CAPE COLONY.
EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.
GAMBIA.
GOLD COAST.
LAGOS.
NATAL.
NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.
NIGERIA.
RHODESIA.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALI COAST PROTECTORATE.
UGANDA.
WALFISCH BAY.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

UNDER BRITISH INFLUENCE.

EGYPT.
THE EGYPTIAN SOUDAN.
TRANSVAAL.

FRENCH.

ALGERIA.
DAHOMY.
FRENCH CONGO.
" GUINEA.
" SOMALILAND.
FRENCH SOUDAN.
SENEGAL.
TUNIS.

GERMAN.

CAMEROONS.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA.
GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.
TOGOLAND.

ITALIAN.

ERYTHREA.
SOMALILAND.

PORTUGUESE.

ANGOLA.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.
GUINEA.

INDEPENDENT.

ABYSSINIA.
CONGO FREE STATE (BELGIAN).
LIBERIA.
MOROCCO.
ORANGE FREE STATE.

The area owned by **Great Britain** in Africa amounts roughly to 2,500,000 square miles; by **France**, 3,500,000; by **Germany**, 900,000; by the **Congo Free State**, 900,000; by **Portugal**, 800,000; by **Italy**, 200,000; and by **Spain**, 250,000. **Egypt** and **Tripoli** occupy about 800,000 sq. miles. France has secured free communication between the three great sections of her African possessions—the Soudan and West Africa, French Congo, and the Mediterranean possessions. **Great Britain** too has nearly joined up her possessions in East Africa with that part of the Soudan in Anglo-Egyptian occupation. A bigger scheme still is apparently on the way to completion. More than ten years ago Mr. Cecil Rhodes conceived the plan of build-

ing a railway right through the Continent, from the Cape to Cairo. There is already railway communication from the Cape to Bulawayo, and the line is being extended through Rhodesia northwards. The country has been surveyed as far as the south end of Lake Tanganyika, across which it is proposed a steamboat service shall run, the railway thence going on north through Uganda and into the Nile Valley. Mr. Rhodes, in '99, asked the Imperial Government to guarantee the interest on the money needed to construct the first section, from Bulawayo to Gwelo, but the request was not granted. For details of the telegraph line which will eventually connect the Cape with Alexandria, and which is now being rapidly pushed northward, see **African Transcontinental Telegraph** under **ENGINEERING**. Under the headings of **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table), and **COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS**, the latest statistics relating to these countries, colonies, etc., will be found. See **EGYPT** and **NIGERIA** (Maps). See **SESSION**, sects. 12, 14, 34 and 37.

Agricultural Rates Act, '96. The, was passed in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, then sitting, with the view of relieving agricultural land of a portion of its burden of rates. It provided that for a period of five years from March 31st, '97, the occupier of agricultural land should be liable to pay one-half only of the rate in the £ payable in respect of buildings and other property. Thus, if a rate of 1s. in the £ is levied in a district, agricultural land pays only 6d. while houses and other property pay 1s. in the £. This exemption applies in the case of all rates made—that is, allowed by the Justices—during the five years, except (1) those rates in which agricultural land previously paid only one-half (or less) of the rate in the £ payable in respect of buildings and other property; and (2) those rates which are raised for works for the benefit of the land, such as works for land drainage or for an embankment for keeping out the sea. In effect, the reduced rating of agricultural land extends to nearly all the more important rates, such as the poor rate, county rate, highway rate, borough rate, and school-board rate. The chief exceptions are the general district rate in urban districts; the special expenses rate in rural districts; and the lighting and watching rate. In these cases land was already assessed at either $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rate on other property, and is obviously not entitled to any further benefit. **Agricultural land** is defined for the purposes of the Act as being "any land used as arable, meadow, or pasture ground only, cottage gardens exceeding one-quarter of an acre, market gardens, nursery grounds, orchards, or allotments, but does not include land occupied together with a house as a park, gardens other than as aforesaid, pleasure-grounds, any land kept or preserved mainly or exclusively for purposes of sport or recreation, or land used as a racecourse." The deficiency thus occasioned is made up by grants from Imperial funds, so as to prevent increased rates being levied on other property. By the Act, and by the Regulations which were issued in '96 by the Local Government Board, the procedure was prescribed for arriving at the amount of the grants. By means of returns from the "spending authorities" (county councils, councils of county boroughs, councils of boroughs and

other urban districts and of rural districts, boards of guardians, the receiver of the Metropolitan police district, school boards, highway boards and surveyors of highways), and from the overseers of the poor, and the assessment committees, the Local Government Board ascertained the amount which during the year previous to the passing of the Act (*i.e.* the year ended March '96) agricultural land contributed to the expenditure of each spending authority. Half of that amount represented the supposed deficiency to the spending authority in consequence of the exemption of agricultural land from payment of half the rates, and the amount of this deficiency was certified by the Local Government Board as the amount of the annual grant to the authority. The total of the grants certified to all the spending authorities constitutes the amount of the annual grant from the Imperial funds, which is met out of the proceeds of the estate duty derived from personal property. The Local Government Board pay the grants to the spending authorities, and the payments are made half-yearly. The first payments were made to meet the deficiency arising during the six months ending Sept. 30th, '97. Several authorities were intentionally omitted from the list of "spending authorities" given in the Act, and therefore receive no grant. Among these are parish councils and parish meetings, burial boards, and certain joint committees. The rates out of which these authorities pay their expenses are nevertheless contributed to by agricultural land on the basis of one-half of its value, so that, as there is no grant to make up the deficiency, houses and other property than land are more heavily rated in consequence. The vestries and district boards in London receive no grant. The total of the annual grants in the case of all the spending authorities was certified by the Local Government Board, in March '98, as amounting to £1,331,116. During the five years the Act continues in force the same grants will be paid half-yearly to the authorities, except only in cases where in consequence of an error in arriving at the original grant, or an alteration in the area of an authority, the Board vary the amount. Of course, as the expenditure of each spending authority varies each year (probably increasing), the grant ceases to represent the amount of rates from the payment of which agricultural land has been exempted; and wherever the rates of a district increase the effect will be to throw a proportionately heavier burden on houses, buildings, and other property than land, than would have been the case if the Act had not passed. In the case of surveyors of highways and school boards for a parish, the grants due to them are paid to the guardians of the union containing the parish, but in all other cases the grants are paid directly to the several authorities concerned. The exemption allowed by the Act to agricultural land applies alike to parish, union, borough, district and county. In London and many of the boroughs there is very little agricultural land; but wherever there is any, it receives the benefit of the Act, and grants are made to the "spending authorities." It is in rural districts that the effect of the Act is felt principally. The rateable value of agricultural land in England and Wales is £24,565,058, and the relief afforded by the annual grants under the Act represents an

average rate of 1s. 1d. in the £ on that value. In the Local Government (Ireland) Act '98 a similar rating grant was made, the estimated annual value being £730,000; but no limit was put to the duration of the grant in Ireland, as there was in the case of Great Britain.

Agricultural Society, Royal. See ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AGRICULTURE.

- I. BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.
- II. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.
- III. VETERINARY SANITATION.
- IV. AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.
- V. HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS.
- VI. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Agriculture may be defined as the science of cultivating the ground in such a manner as to cause it to produce in plenty and perfection those vegetable products which are useful to human beings and to those animals that are reared and kept for food and labour. This science also includes the breeding and management of such animals. In all countries it is coeval with the first dawn of civilisation, and is the principal industry of the world.

The total expenditure on land improvement in Great Britain, that has been made a charge on the land, from the commencement of the Public Money Drainage Acts in '47, and under the subsequent Improvement Companies Acts and others up to Dec. 31st, '98, amounts to £16,989,865 6s. 1d., distributed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Drainage	8,991,481	15	5
Farm buildings	4,925,063	15	5
Labourers' cottages	1,107,549	17	5
Fencing and embanking	446,048	19	1
Roads	165,966	7	
Clearing and reclamation	146,461	0	9
Planting	96,494	14	10
Other agricultural improve- ments	286,412	7	4
Subscriptions to railways	126,923	1	1
Mansion houses, etc.	697,463	13	2
Total	£16,989,865	6	1

Four millions of this was public money advanced by the Exchequer under the Public Money Drainage Acts for the draining of agricultural land, nearly all of which has now been repaid by those to whom it was advanced. The remainder has been found through the several Land Improvement Companies, under their special Acts, and by landowners themselves, under the Improvement of Land Act, '64, and the Limited Owners' Residences Acts, '70 and '71.

The General Enclosure Act of '45 was passed to facilitate the enclosure of commons and wastes, and commissioners were appointed under it for England and Wales, now the Board of Agriculture. These officials were to decide whether enclosures were expedient. Every kind of common was subject to be enclosed by the statute; but all lands in the New Forest and the Forest of Dean and village or town greens were excepted from such. It was further provided that no lands within fifteen miles of London and certain specified distances of other

large towns could be enclosed. It also required allotments to be appropriated for recreation and others for the poor as field-gardens. Power was given for the appropriation of portions of the ground proposed to be enclosed for public purposes—as the formation of roads and footways, public drains, embankments, watercourses, public ponds, wells, or watering-places, or for enlarging or making burial-grounds, the supply of stone and gravel, or any other purpose of public convenience or usefulness, or for the general convenience of interested persons. The number of enclosures from 1700 up to 1886 amounts to about 8,372,662 acres. Notwithstanding the fact that a large quantity of land, approaching 1,000,000 acres, has been taken into cultivation since '45 in England and Wales, there is reason to believe that about as much agricultural land has been occupied from this period by the increase of cities, towns, roads, and railways.

The long and critical report which was published by the Commissioners on Agricultural Depression, being their "Final Report" on the subject in '97, is an exceedingly important one. It cannot be overestimated, and is applicable to the present time as regards nearly all points. They express their entire concurrence in the general opinion that the present depression in British agriculture is mainly owing to the fall in prices of agricultural produce. For a full summary of the report see '99 and previous eds.

Much good has been done for the progress of farming by the Copyhold Acts. The number of enfranchisements which have taken place under them from '41, when the first statute was passed, to '98, inclusive, is 18,921. The gross sum received by landlords for compensation amounted to £2,462,489 6s. 3½d., and the rent-charges to £19,908 0s. 6d. The powers given by the Settled Lands Acts, '82 to '90, to a tenant for life for selling settled land, and of making exchanges, partitions, and of granting leases, and of enfranchising copyholds of any settled manor, and of expending the money arising under these Acts for making improvements in agricultural land and premises settled, and of imposing an obligation on his successors to maintain them, have been productive of much good to landowners and farmers. By the Agricultural Holdings Acts of '82 a general right is given to tenants of farms in Great Britain to compensation for improvements made on their holdings at their own expense, and for securing to them the property in any fixtures or machinery they may put up on the premises. Any agreement between landlord and tenant depriving the latter of his right to such compensation is void. The Ground Game Act of '80, the Conveyancing Acts, '81 to '92, the Small Holdings Act of '92, the Destructive Insects Act, the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, '78 to '93, the Wild Birds Protection Amendment Act, the Finance Act, the Merchandise Marks Prosecutions Act, the Locomotive Threshing Engines Act, and the Diseases of Animals Act of '94, the Diseases of Animals Act, the Agricultural Rates Act (q.v.), the Locomotives on Highways Act (q.v.), and the Finance Act of '96. The Extraordinary Tithe Act, the Land Transfer Act of '97, and the Improvement of Land Act '99, have been and will be of beneficial interest to agriculturists. So also will be the great number of orders wholly or in part in operation on Jan. 1st, '98 and '99, under the

Diseases of Animals Acts '94 and '96, incorporating the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts '78 to '93.

I. BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in '89, and consists of the Lord President of the Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Secretary for Scotland, with such other persons as Her Majesty may from time to time think fit to appoint during her pleasure. The President of the Board receives a salary of £2000 per annum. The powers and duties of the Privy Council under the Diseases of Animals Acts; of the Land Commissioners for England under the Tithe Acts, the Copyhold Act, the Inclosure Acts, the Metropolitan Commons Acts, the Drainage and Improvement of Land Acts, or under any other Act; and of the Commissioners of Works under the Survey Act '70, were transferred to the Board by the Act of '89. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture." The business of the Board is transacted in three divisions—viz., Animals, Intelligence, and Land. The **Animals Division** is charged with the suppression of contagious diseases, including rabies, among animals in Great Britain; and with the regulation of the importation, into Great Britain, of animals, including dogs. The **Intelligence Division** prepares the annual Agricultural and Produce Returns, and collects the average prices of British corn under the Corn Returns Act '82. It also edits the quarterly *Journal* of the Board, which contains information as to the position of agriculture at home and abroad, rural industries, noxious insects and fungi, wild birds useful to agriculture, and statistics of quantities and values of agricultural produce. The **Land Division** is chiefly concerned with the regulation and inclosure of commons, transactions under the Universities and College Estates Acts, sales of glebe land, re-apportionment and redemption of tithe-rent-charge, enfranchisement of copyhold land, and the sanctioning of charges on land for works of improvement. Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act '93, the Board have appointed a chief agricultural analyst, and made regulations regarding the analysis of fertilisers and feeding stuffs by district analysts. The **Ordnance Survey** (*q.v.*) of Great Britain and Ireland is conducted by the Director of the Survey, under the control of the Board. Further powers have been conferred on the Board by the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, the Commons Act, and the Improvement of Land Act, of the session of '99. The President is Rt. Hon. Walter Hume Long, M.P., and the Permanent Secretary is Mr. T. H. Elliott, C.B. Offices, 4, Whitehall Place, and 3, St. James's Square, S.W.

II. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Nearly all of the following important statistics have been prepared by the Board of Agriculture. The total area of land and water, not including tidal water, in Great Britain, in '98, was 56,773,223 acres. The total acreage

under crops, fallow, and grass, not including mountain and heath land, on June 4th, '98, was 32,477,031, of which 7,400,335 were under corn crops; 3,133,470 under green crops; 4,911,350 under clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation; 16,559,392 under permanent pasture. The acreage of flax was 902; of hops, 49,735; of small fruit, 69,753; and of bare fallow or uncropped arable land, 352,094. The wheat grown covered 2,102,206 acres; barley, 1,903,666; oats, 2,917,760; rye, 68,795; beans, 231,964; and peas, 175,944. Of green crops, there were 524,591 acres of potatoes; 1,772,502 of turnips and swedes; 352,235 of mangold; 165,724 of cabbage, kohlrabi and rape; 193,612 of vetches; and 124,806 of other green crops. As to the acreage of some of the more important of these crops, later returns were published in the *Journal of the Board of Agriculture* for Sept. '99, as a Preliminary Statement for that year compiled from the returns collected on June 5th last. From these statistics it appears that the acreage of wheat for '99 was 2,000,981; of barley, 1,982,108; of oats, 2,959,755; and of potatoes, 547,682. There was thus a diminution of 101,225 acres in the wheat area as compared with '98, the increase in '98 over '97 being 213,059 acres. According to the returns on June 4th, '98, the acreage of mountain and heath land used for grazing in Great Britain was 12,856,938, of which 9,420,370 was in Scotland. There were 226,059 acres of orchards. As to woods and plantations (according to latest returns, published in '95), these are estimated to cover 2,726,116 acres, of which 131,843 are returned as planted from '81 to '95. On June 4th, '98, the horses numbered 1,517,160, of which 441,852 were unbroken, and 1,075,308 were used solely for agriculture, including mares kept for breeding. There were also 6,622,364 cattle, 26,743,194 sheep, and 2,451,595 pigs. According to the Preliminary Statement for '99 referred to, the number of cattle on June 5th of this year was 6,795,720; of sheep, 27,237,664; and of pigs, 2,623,813. On that date the acreage of hay from clover and rotation grasses was 2,214,883, and from permanent pasture, 4,339,025. The acreage of hops was 51,843. The total acreage of permanent pasture, exclusive of mountain and heath land, was 12,915,929 in '73, 15,065,373 in '83, 16,465,066 in '94, 16,610,563 in '95, 16,726,476 in '96, 16,512,868 in '97, and in '98 16,559,392; while the total acreage of arable land was in the first six mentioned periods 18,186,691, 17,319,712, 16,164,786, 15,966,950, 15,835,883, 16,007,208, and in '98 15,917,639.

The estimated total produce of the principal crops of Great Britain in '98 is as follows: In bushels: wheat, 73,028,856; barley, 68,051,918; oats, 118,920,917; beans, 7,200,131; peas, 4,848,794. In tons: potatoes, 3,282,517; turnips, 21,336,508; mangold, 6,218,032. In cwt.s.: hay from clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation, 80,130,803; hay from permanent pasture, 132,630,055; and hops, 356,598.

Acreage under Wheat, etc.

The following figures as to the acreage under wheat, barley, and oats in Great Britain for the ten years '90-99 are taken from various publications issued by the Board of Agriculture and published at various periods in its *Journal*—

Wheat.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Year.	Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Per stone of 8 lb.		Per stone of 8 lb.	
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
'90	2,255,694	68,669	61,973	2,386,336	'73	5 1	to 6 4	5 8	to 6 11
'91	2,192,393	61,590	53,294	2,307,277	'78	4 6	to 6 0	5 4	to 6 10
'92	2,102,969	55,278	61,591	2,219,838	'83	4 3	to 6 1	5 6	to 7 3
'93	1,798,869	54,562	44,093	1,897,524	'88	2 4	to 4 11	3 2	to 5 10
'94	1,826,626	56,470	44,866	1,927,962	'93	2 10	to 4 9	3 8	to 5 5
'95	1,339,806	44,036	33,641	1,417,483	'94	2 5	to 4 6	3 7	to 5 10
'96	1,609,255	46,973	37,729	1,693,957	'95	2 8	to 4 6	3 11	to 5 11
'97	1,785,502	53,810	49,789	1,889,161	'96	2 4	to 4 5	3 3	to 5 5
'98	1,987,385	58,960	55,875	2,102,206	'97	2 5	to 4 6	3 8	to 5 8
'99	1,899,827	53,898	47,256	2,000,981	'98	2 4	to 4 3	3 2	to 5 6

Barley.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
'90	1,775,606	119,780	215,792	2,111,178
'91	1,772,432	117,101	223,265	2,112,798
'92	1,709,587	114,525	212,703	2,036,810
'93	1,701,602	111,851	211,644	2,075,097
'94	1,766,142	111,572	218,057	2,095,771
'95	1,837,850	111,886	216,543	2,166,279
'96	1,778,779	107,702	218,283	2,104,764
'97	1,698,323	104,371	233,096	2,035,790
'98	1,562,761	102,921	237,970	1,903,656
'99	1,635,634	105,978	240,496	1,982,103

Oats.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
'90	1,648,153	241,199	1,013,646	2,902,998
'91	1,672,835	234,055	992,239	2,899,129
'92	1,765,463	233,399	998,683	2,997,545
'93	1,914,373	240,865	1,016,518	3,171,756
'94	1,978,312	250,866	1,024,223	3,253,401
'95	2,045,477	242,198	1,008,388	3,296,063
'96	1,845,730	241,642	1,008,116	3,095,488
'97	1,829,072	238,510	968,474	3,036,056
'98	1,731,167	230,670	955,933	2,917,760
'99	1,781,649	220,233	957,873	2,959,755

Prices of Wheat, etc.

The prices of British wheat, barley and oats for '73, '78, '83, '88, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97 and '98 are as follows:—

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	Per quarter.	Per quarter.	Per quarter.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
'73	58 8	40 5	25 5
'78	46 5	40 2	24 4
'83	41 7	31 10	21 5
'88	31 10	27 10	16 9
'93	26 4	25 7	13 9
'94	22 10	24 6	17 1
'95	23 1	21 11	14 6
'96	26 2	22 11	14 9
'97	30 2	23 6	16 11
'98	34 0	27 2	18 5

The 1st of September is the opening of a new cereal year. The average price per quarter of British corn for the cereal year '98-99 was 26s. 0d. for wheat, 26s. 1d. for barley, and 17s. 3d. for oats. The average price of such grain for the week ended Nov. 4th was 27s. 2d. for wheat, 27s. 2d. for barley, and 16s. 7d. for oats per quarter.

Prices of Cattle and Sheep.

The average prices of British cattle and sheep per stone of 8 lb., sinking the offal, at the Metropolitan cattle market, are mentioned in the next table:—

During the second quarter of '99 the prices of such cattle and sheep ranged from 2s. 7d. to 4s. 6d., and from 3s. 4d. to 5s. 9d. respectively.

Numbers of Cattle, Sheep and Pigs.

This table has been compiled from the Board of Agriculture's statistics giving the numbers of cattle, sheep and pigs in Great Britain for the ten years '90-99, which are as follows:—

Cattle.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
'90	4,617,641	705,115	1,185,876	6,508,632
'91	4,870,215	759,309	1,223,297	6,852,821
'92	4,968,590	754,467	1,221,726	6,944,783
'93	4,744,059	738,668	1,218,009	6,700,676
'94	4,450,607	695,000	1,201,566	6,347,113
'95	4,472,565	703,824	1,177,947	6,354,336
'96	4,573,603	712,979	1,207,000	6,493,582
'97	4,567,834	709,120	1,223,543	6,500,497
'98	4,674,303	701,777	1,246,284	6,622,364
'99	4,841,852	736,691	1,217,177	6,795,720

Sheep.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
'90	16,841,288	3,069,710	7,361,461	27,272,459
'91	17,874,722	3,233,936	7,623,900	28,732,558
'92	17,993,756	3,197,501	7,543,447	28,734,704
'93	16,805,286	3,101,890	7,373,164	27,280,334
'94	15,509,995	3,078,641	7,272,864	25,861,500
'95	15,557,571	3,000,841	7,233,783	25,792,195
'96	16,031,095	3,207,815	7,466,419	26,705,329
'97	15,721,213	3,195,359	7,423,868	26,340,440
'98	15,886,538	3,268,708	7,587,948	26,743,194
'99	16,260,327	3,416,357	7,560,980	27,237,664

Pigs.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
'90	2,355,760	258,175	159,674	2,773,609
'91	2,461,185	270,082	157,506	2,888,773
'92	1,828,542	197,302	112,015	2,137,859
'93	1,793,456	200,676	119,398	2,113,530
'94	2,013,823	227,668	148,535	2,390,026
'95	2,471,020	265,091	153,320	2,884,431
'96	2,476,488	257,698	144,615	2,878,801
'97	1,990,534	216,447	135,321	2,342,302
'98	2,078,898	238,581	134,116	2,451,595
'99	2,225,420	258,154	140,239	2,623,813

Agricultural Produce Imported.

Some statistics as to the annual imports of the principal kinds of agricultural produce into the United Kingdom are given in the *Journal of the Board of Agriculture* for Sept. '99, and the value of such produce from figures taken from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," during

the cereal year which had just closed, together with the imports of the corresponding period of '97 and '98. The following table relates to grain, flour and meal imported :—

Articles.	Sept. 1st, '97, to Aug. 31st, '98.		Sept. 1st, '98, to Aug. 31st, '99.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
Wheat	66,384,590	28,168,148	66,991,000	22,610,554
Wheat meal and flour	19,969,580	11,405,364	22,923,473	11,014,829
Barley	20,257,729	5,427,815	22,869,458	6,343,603
Oats	15,384,190	4,263,264	14,869,370	4,113,996
Maize	55,641,692	10,751,513	57,500,000	11,899,112

Particulars are not stated in these last-named accounts as to the imports into the United Kingdom during the last cereal year of beans, peas and maize meal.

The quantity of beans, peas and maize meal imported into the United Kingdom in '98, according to "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation" for Dec. '98, are 2,293,346 cwts. of beans, of the value of £670,169; and 2,179,062

cwts. of peas, of the value of £689,899. The quantity of maize meal imported in '98 was 1,453,800 cwts., of the value of £379,485; and of oatmeal 989,480 cwts., of the value of £615,925. The quantity of rye imported in '97 was 1,018,940 cwts. of the value of £250,482; and the quantity of buckwheat 170,264 cwts., of the value of £46,919.

Other imports are as follows :—

DEAD MEAT IMPORTED.

Articles.	Sept. 1st, '97, to Aug. 31st, '98.		Sept. 1st, '98, to Aug. 31st, '99.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
Beef, Salted	178,013	230,461	213,501	273,604
" Fresh	3,162,070	6,098,844	3,522,220	6,681,731
Mutton, Fresh	3,286,542	4,910,719	3,449,213	5,346,298
Pork, Salted (not Hams) . . .	255,902	288,540	294,892	325,544
" Fresh	449,251	960,763	671,853	1,386,939
Bacon	5,468,529	9,902,408	5,839,107	10,372,018
Hams	1,857,520	3,717,177	2,036,286	4,068,825
Meat unenumerated, salted or fresh	415,287	823,687	441,225	845,748
Meat preserved otherwise than by salting	543,144	1,600,043	614,698	1,832,843

DAIRY PRODUCE IMPORTED.

Articles.	Sept. 1st, '97, to Aug. 31st, '98.		Sept. 1st, '98, to Aug. 31st, '99.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
Butter	3,200,843	15,883,636	3,353,724	16,753,004
Margarine	903,683	2,381,055	920,754	2,472,883
Cheese	2,421,937 gallons.	5,259,791	2,486,684 gallons.	5,437,882
Milk, Condensed or Preserved " Fresh, and Cream . . .	794,777 —	1,416,259 9,013	819,838 —	1,442,570 15,491

RABBITS, POULTRY, GAME, EGGS AND LARD IMPORTED.

Articles.	Sept. 1st, '97, to Aug. 31st, '98.		Sept. 1st, '98, to Aug. 31st, '99.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
Rabbits	267,712	528,250	329,244	583,325
Poultry and Game	—	714,898	—	705,970
	Great Hundreds.		Great Hundreds.	
Eggs	13,789,128	4,276,740	15,667,457	4,847,115
	cwts.		cwts.	
Lard	2,015,439	2,669,187	2,171,833	3,002,917

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IMPORTED.

Articles.	Sept. 1st, '97, to Aug. 31st, '98.		Sept. 1st, '98, to Aug. 31st, '99.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Bushels.	£	Bushels.	£
Apples	2,961,781	938,030	3,827,307	1,190,544
Pears	630,991	241,096	623,664	293,022
Onions	5,816,590	758,665	6,709,074	829,818
	cwts.		cwts.	
Potatoes	8,087,881	2,142,449	4,530,440	1,470,736
Vegetables unenumerated .	—	1,493,267	—	1,810,568

HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP IMPORTED.

Animals.	Sept. 1st, '97, to Aug. 31st, '98.		Sept. 1st, '98, to Aug. 31st, '99.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		£		£
Horses	46,730	1,226,571	40,781	1,096,275
Cattle	590,873	9,882,362	526,104	8,829,889
Sheep	637,957	948,520	662,173	1,013,294

HOPS AND WOOL IMPORTED.

Articles.	Sept. 1st, '97, to Aug. 31st, '98.		Sept. 1st, '98, to Aug. 31st, '99.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
Hops	228,978	825,474	225,996	1,064,820
	lbs.		lbs.	
Wool	691,910,328	23,438,876	663,572,417	22,843,553

The quantity and value of the hay imported is not mentioned in the returns from Sept. 1st, '98, to the end of Aug. '99; but in the returns for '98 the quantity then imported was 116,107 tons, as against 121,541 in the previous year. The value of the hay imported in '98 is not declared.

The number of live stock imported into Great Britain from Ireland in '98 included 38,804 horses, 803,362 cattle, 833,458 sheep, and 588,785 pigs.

III. VETERINARY SANITATION.

The reports for '98 of the proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts by the Chief Veterinary Officer and the Assistant Secretary of the Animals Division of the Board of Agriculture are very important; and the following statistics and statements from such reports are likely to be of great interest to those engaged in agriculture. During '98 only one outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia was noticed in the United Kingdom, as compared with seven attacks of this disease in '97; while the number of cattle slaughtered as having been exposed to infection from such malady, were 220 as against 741 in the previous year. As in '97, there was no outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. There has been a gradual decrease in the number of outbreaks of glanders or farcy in Great Britain since '93, and of the 1385 animals attacked by it in '98, 1199 cases

occurred in the counties of Middlesex and Lanark. Only 17 cases of rabies have been ascertained in '98, as against 151 in '97, 438 in '96, and 672 in '95. Swine-fever occurred in 2514 cases, which necessitated the slaughter of 43,756 pigs as diseased, or as having been exposed to infection. There were 2514 outbreaks of sheep-scab, which attacked 38,943 sheep, as compared with 33,546 which suffered from this disease in '97. In '98 there were 556 outbreaks of anthrax, which attacked 634 cattle, 22 sheep, 161 pigs, and 39 horses.

The Chief Veterinary Officer of the Board of Agriculture in his report for '98 states that "at no period during the last sixty years has the stock of the whole of the United Kingdom been so free from contagious diseases as at the present time, or the trade in cattle been so freely carried on, there being now no order or regulation in force which prevents any farmer or owner of stock from driving his cattle in any direction he may think fit, sending them by rail or road to any part of the country, however distant from his home, or exposing them for sale in any market, fair, or sale-yard, throughout the country.

"But the ordinary stock-owner has not alone benefited by this immunity from disease: breeders of pedigree cattle have also reaped great advantages, because their foreign customers know that when purchasing cattle in Great Britain or Ireland they incur no risk of introducing pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-

mouth disease into the country to which they are taken. In this respect the cattle of the United Kingdom are in better position, from a sanitary point of view, and can be more safely purchased, than animals of the same class in almost any other country in Europe."

The only disease which occurred among foreign cattle, sheep, and pigs imported into Great Britain in '98 was sheep-scab, which affected 9758 of them, as against 1905 in '97; and swine-fever, which affected 35 pigs. The Diseases of Animals Act of '96 in effect prohibits the importation of foreign animals for food into the United Kingdom, except for immediate slaughter at the place of landing. The statute also minimises the great risks to which cattle, sheep, and swine were formerly exposed from the maladies referred to.

IV. AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

As regards agricultural labourers, their pay, housing and education were very bad and disgraceful until about thirty years ago. From 1800 to '34 their standard of living had sunk to the lowest scale, and their wages had to be supplemented by parochial relief. Very great

improvement has been made in their position during the last twenty years. The average weekly wages of these labourers in England is about 13s. per week, and in Scotland about 18s. *qd.* In the arable counties, and particularly those of the East of England, a considerable reduction of the number of men employed has occurred since '92, while those still engaged have in many cases suffered from irregularity of employment, which is mainly in consequence of not ploughing so much land as formerly. Information has been received from correspondents respecting the rates of weekly cash wages paid to ordinary agricultural labourers (*viz.*, those not exclusively engaged with the charge of animals) exclusive of piecework earnings, special rates for haymaking, and all extra allowances in cash or kind, in June '99, compared with June '98. The general effect of the returns is to show that there has been an upward movement in agricultural wages. The following table, published in the *Labour Gazette* for July '99, shows the changes of wages of agricultural labourers in certain Poor Law Unions in the Midland, Eastern, Home, Southern and South-Western counties in June '99, compared with June '98:—

Districts.	No. of Poor Law Unions reported on.	No. of Agricultural Labourers, in 1891 in Unions in which there has been the undermentioned change in the weekly rates of wages of agricultural labourers in the summer of '99, compared with the summer of '98.				
		No rise.	1s. per week.	1s.6d. per week.	2s. per week.	Total.
Midland Counties	39	41,564	10,806	2,040	1,443	55,853
Eastern Counties	42	71,090	28,540	—	—	99,630
Home Counties	19	13,010	11,848	5,960	—	30,818
Southern and South-Western Counties	49	46,952	10,870	2,559	1,491	61,872
Total	149	172,616	62,064	10,559	2,934	248,173

During the last twenty years the number of British agricultural labourers has decreased by about 260,000, although the total population has increased by more than 7,000,000.

V. HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS.

The Board of Agriculture has not published any statistics on holdings and allotments for '97 and '98; nor do there appear to have been any adequate particulars otherwise published as to their acreage, number, etc. The following remarks, therefore, are limited to the land returned in '95 as under crop or grass, and do not include the surface occupied as grazings of mountain and heath land or the area of woodlands. As regards the classification of holdings, those above 1 acre and not more than 5 were 117,968; others above 5 and not exceeding 20 acres were 149,818. There were 85,663 holdings of more than 20 but not above 50 acres; 66,625 of more than 50, but not beyond 100 acres; 81,245 of above 100, but not exceeding 300 acres; 13,568 of 300, but not more than 500 acres; 4616 of more than 500, but not beyond 1000 acres; and 603 above 1000 acres. Nearly a third in number of all the holdings in Great Britain were areas wholly under grass; but in the small holdings up to 5 acres the proportion of

grass holdings rose to more than one-half. Concerning allotments of 1 acre and under, these numbered 579,133; those of less than 1 acre were 541,990, and of 1 acre 37,143. Allotments are still increasing, although less rapidly than formerly. Major Craigie, in his Report to the Board of Agriculture, in the Agricultural Returns of '96, states, respecting these allotments, that "the wants of certain counties have apparently been fully met, while a tendency to the amalgamation of small plots, and some surrender of allotments, owing to the low prices of vegetable produce, is reported in others."

VI. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Several Societies, Associations, Farmers' Clubs, and Chambers of Agriculture have been formed for the general advancement of agriculture as well as for special purposes, such as the promotion of the art by means of shows, competitions, prizes, meetings for discussion, the publication of journals and transactions, the employment of chemists, botanists, entomologists, zoologists, veterinary surgeons, the carrying out of chemical, field, and stock-feeding experiments, and influencing the legislation

in connection with farming. The **Royal Agricultural Society** (*q.v.*) of England formed in 1838, the Bath and West of England Society started in 1777, and the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland organised in 1784, have done much for thus promoting agriculture. The Smithfield Club, formed in 1798, has also to be credited with excellent services in encouraging the breeding and proper fattening of live stock and exhibiting agricultural produce and implements. The Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution grants pensions to farmers and their wives and daughters who have become reduced in circumstances. There are several large institutions in Great Britain where a full course of **agricultural education**, with a knowledge of the allied sciences, can be obtained. Amongst these may be mentioned the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, the College of Agriculture at Downton, the Agricultural College at Aspatria, and the Agricultural and Horticultural School at Holmes Chapel, Cheshire. There are also Agricultural Departments in connection with the Universities of Nottingham, of North Wales at Bangor, of Edinburgh, and of Aberdeen, the Durham College of Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and others. Great attention is now being paid to instruction in **Dairying**, which may be specially studied at the British Dairy Institute at Reading, the Midland Dairy Institute, Kingston Fields, Derby, the Dairy Institute, Worleston, Nantwich, and the Dairy School, Kilmarnock, N.B. It is principally at the various farmers' clubs situated throughout the country that papers are read and discussions held on subjects of moment to agriculture. The pioneer of these clubs is the **London Farmers' Club**, at Salisbury Square, E.C. The several local Chambers of Agriculture in Great Britain are affiliated to the **Central and Associated Chamber of Agriculture** (Broad Sanctuary Chambers, Westminster, S.W.), and concern themselves principally in influencing legislation in the interests of the farmers. **Breed Societies** have been established for practically each recognised breed of horses and cattle in the British Isles. Amongst these may be mentioned for horses the Shire Horse, Clydesdale, Hackney Horse, Hunters' Improvement, Polo Pony, Cleveland Bay, Yorkshire Coach Horse, and Suffolk Horse Societies; for cattle the Shorthorn, Hereford, Devon, Sussex, Red Polled, Galloway, Ayrshire, Jersey, Guernsey, and Polled (Aberdeen-Angus) Societies. Separate **Flock-Book Societies** have also been established for the following breeds of sheep amongst others:—Leicester, Shropshire, Southdown, Oxfordshire Down, Kentish or Romney Marsh, Wensleydale, Somerset and Dorset Horned. There are moreover two Associations devoted to the interests of **Pig Breeders**: viz., the National Pig Breeders' Association, and the British Berkshire Society. The **British Goat Society** also issues a Herd-Book for that description of stock. There are in addition several other associations and co-operations established for special objects connected with agriculture and its allied sciences, such as Poultry, Dairying, Cider-making, and the like.

The **National Agricultural Union** was formed in '93, in pursuance of a resolution of the National Agricultural Conference in Dec. '92. It is, so far as party is concerned, entirely non-political, and on the question of free trade against protection it still holds a neutral

position. The British Produce Supply Association was formed under its auspices, and the following Parliamentary programme has been adopted. (1) To amend and strengthen the law of adulteration, and to prevent the sale of foreign produce as home-grown; (2) Old age pensions for working men; (3) The placing on the whole national income all such charges as correspond to national duties and requirements; (4) Improved parcels post; (5) Appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the effect on prices of gambling in fictitious produce; (6) Improved Agricultural Holdings Act; (7) Abolition of preferential railway rates on foreign produce; (8) A Tithe Redemption Act; (9) Reform of the beer duties; (10) An International agreement for a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver; (11) Facilities for the purchase of holdings by existing tenants; (12) Facilities for the purchase of small holdings. Upwards of 500 local branches and 50 rural councils have been formed over 31 of the agricultural counties. The **President** is Viscount Templeton, and the **Secretary** is Mr. A. T. Matthews. **Offices**, 30, Fleet Street, E.C. For **Agricultural and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act**, '99, see **SESSION**, sect. 38.

Alaska, a territory in the extreme N.W. of North America, purchased from Russia by the United States in 1868. The area is 531,000 sq. m., and the population in '90 was given as 32,052. The chief town is Juneau, pop. 3000, a point of departure for the Yukon gold region, so named from the river Yukon, which rises in British territory, and has a course of over 2000 miles to its mouth in Behring Sea. The United States Government has established an agricultural experiment station at Sitka, to determine what agricultural produce can best be grown in the country. Encouraging results have already been obtained, and it has been proved that oats and barley will ripen their grain in South-East Alaska. There is a difference of opinion between the American and British Governments as to the exact boundary line between Alaska and British territory, so far as the strip of territory running down the coast from Mount St. Elias to the south end of the Prince of Wales Island is concerned, and we give opposite a map illustrating the situation. The boundary was agreed to, before the purchase of the territory by the United States, in the **Russo-British treaty of 1825**, and the main question is whether the word "ocean" in the treaty is to include the waters inside the islands, as the Americans contend, or to be limited to the high seas outside them, as the Canadians contend. The importance of this is obvious from the fact that the boundary line is to run at a distance of "ten marine leagues or 30 miles from the ocean." The gold discoveries and the value of navigable inlets, such as the Lynn Canal, the Stickine River, and the Taku Inlet, giving access to the gold-fields, have obviously made this question one of the greatest importance, and it was included amongst those referred to the **Anglo-American Commission** in '98. Indeed, this was the rock on which the Commission came to grief during '99. Canada claimed access to the ocean by the three inlets named above, arguing that the intention of the 1825 treaty was not that the ten-league boundary line should follow the indentations of inlets running up long distances inland. The Lynn Canal, for instance, runs inland for nearly 100 miles, and at its northern extremity the

towns of Dyea and Skagway and Pyramid Harbour are situated, affording the best routes to the Klondyke gold-fields. These places Canada claims belong to her, in virtue of her interpretation of the 1825 treaty; but the United States have actual possession of them, and exercise jurisdiction in Skagway. They urge that, although the boundary has not ever been actually delimited, yet it was marked as going round the head of the Lynn Canal on the Russian maps at the time of the cession of the territory to the United States in 1868, and has been treated as American territory ever since. Canada replied that formal protests had been made against this occupation; but till the gold discoveries it had not been necessary to take more energetic action, especially in view of the cost of delimitation. After lengthy negotiations between the British, Canadian and American Governments, who took up the matter when the sittings of the Anglo-American Commission were suspended, a provisional agreement for a *modus vivendi* was come to (Oct. 20th, '99) as follows:—The divisional line on the West Pass, by which the Dalton trail is reached, was placed at 22½ miles above Pyramid Harbour, which is regarded under the treaty as a tide-water mark, so that the Canadians are not allowed to reach any point on the Lynn Canal. Moreover, there is no permission given for a free port, or even for the free transfer across American territory of Canadian goods, exception being made in favour of miners' belongings. The *modus vivendi* followed the precedent established by Mr. Evarts in '78, with regard to an agreement for a temporary boundary on the Stickine River, in Alaska, by means of an exchange of Notes. The line on the Chilcut River was drawn 22½ statute miles from the head of navigation on the Chilcut inlet of the Lynn Canal, and on the Klakini River 12 statute miles farther inland, and the whole valley of the Porcupine Creek was included within the American line. On the White and Chilcut Passes the line was fixed at the summit or watershed, these being points which for some time past have been observed by the Customs authorities of the two countries. The provisional arrangement was made without prejudice to the claims of either party in the permanent adjustment of the boundary, which Canada strongly desired should be submitted to arbitration, with similar terms of reference to those agreed upon in the case of Venezuela. It was understood, however, that the United States would not consent to this. See **ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION**. For details as to the Yukon gold districts see **NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES**.

Albani, Madame, the vocalist, whose name prior to her marriage with Mr. Ernest Gye was Emma la Jeunesse, was b. in Montreal. No *prima donna* has a more extensive *répertoire*, and her fame is as great on the oratorio platform as on the lyric stage. She studied under Duprez in Paris, and under Lamperti in Milan. She made a successful *début* at Messina in 1870, and subsequently sang in other Italian theatres, coming to the Covent Garden Opera House in '72. Wagner's "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser" owe much of the favour they have received in this country to her intellectual and refined impersonation of the heroines. She has sung in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and other Continental cities, and throughout the United States, and is indispensable at the

triennial Handel Festivals. Address: 16, The Boltons, South Kensington, S.W.

Albania is a part of the Turkish Empire in Europe, extending along the sea coast between Montenegro in the north and Greece in the south. It includes the four vilayets of Scutari, Janina, Kossova, and Monastir, and the bulk of the population are Mahomedans. There are about 1,500,000 Albanians, divided into the Ghegs who live in the north of Albania, and the Tosks who dwell in the south. Greece and Montenegro are both keenly interested in the future of Albania. A strong party advocates the independence of Albania under a Governor-General appointed by the Powers, with a National Assembly, the Sultan merely retaining the suzerainty. See **TURKEY**.

Albany, H.R.H. the Duchess of, daughter of the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and sister of the Queen-Regent of the Netherlands, was b. Feb. 17th, 1861. She married H.R.H. Prince Leopold of England, Duke of Albany, April 27th, '82, and became a widow by his sudden death ('84). In '88 the Princess lost her mother. H.R.H. receives a pension of £6000 a year from the British Government. In '99 her son the Duke of Albany, by the renunciation of the eldest son of the Duke of Connaught, became heir-presumptive to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg; and it was arranged that he should live at Coburg with his mother, and receive a German education there.

Alberta. A district of the North-West Territories (*q.v.*), and a future province of the Dominion of Canada. Area, 106,100 sq. m.

Albert Medal, The, was instituted in 1866 and extended in '67 and '77, for the purpose of rewarding acts of heroism performed by civilians at sea or on land. The recipients of the decoration belong to one of two classes. The first class are awarded a decoration consisting of a gold oval-shaped badge bearing the words on a garter "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea," or "on Land," as the case may be. Members of the second class, whose acts of bravery, though meritorious, have not been so striking, receive a bronze badge with the same inscription.

Alexander I., King of Serbia, was b. 1876, and ascended the throne on the abdication of his father, King Milan (*q.v.*), on March 6th, '89. Privately educated at Belgrade, according to the programme of the German gymnasium or high school. When Crown Prince he accompanied his mother, Queen Natalie, into exile after her separation from the King, but was forcibly removed from her at Berlin, and conveyed back to Belgrade. He was under the guardianship of M. Ristitch and M. Belimarkovitch as Regents until April '93. The country having then for some time been in a state of dissension, the young Prince, doubtless at the suggestion of King Milan, suddenly assumed the reins of power. In '94 his father returned to Belgrade to aid him in the government of the country, and he has since governed under the old constitution of '69. See **SERBIA**.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales. See **WALES, PRINCE OF**.

Algeria. One of the Barbary States of North Africa, now a French province, administered by a Governor-General assisted by a consultative Council. Area, 184,474 sq. m.; pop. ('96), 4,429,424. Inhabitants include, besides the natives, French and European settlers, about 765,000, and about 50,000 Jews. The country

is divided into the three departments of Oran, Constantine, and Algiers, capital cities of same names, each sending one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly, and subdivided into twelve arrondissements; also the Saharan borders, administered by military authorities. There are 2156 miles of railway. The products of the country include esparto and halfa grass, barley, wine, oil, tobacco, wool, iron and zinc ores, etc. Workable beds of phosphates have lately been discovered in the region between Oran and Tunis. The French forces maintained in Algeria consist of an army corps numbering 55,000 men. The cost of the colony to France has always been far greater than its revenues. Revenue, '98, £2,081,500; expenditure, £2,846,000. Exports, '97, £11,760,000; imports, £11,145,160. For Governor-General, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Allotments and Small Holdings Association. This Association was founded in '85 to assist rural labourers to obtain small allotments of land and to maintain their rights to the charities bequeathed for their benefit in past years. Where parish councils have been established under the Local Government Act of '94 a fair area of allotments has generally been provided. However, nearly half the parishes of the country are either included in urban districts, or are too small in population to be entitled to elect parish councils. In these and in urban districts the aid of the Association is found to be as much required as ever to enable the labourers to obtain the much valued plots of land. The President is Sir Walter Foster, M.P., and the Secretary Mr. C. D. Sturge. The Offices are at 35, Moor Street, Birmingham.

Alma-Tadema, Sir Lawrence, R.A., was b. at Dronryp, in the Netherlands, 1836. Originally intended for one of the learned professions, he devoted himself very largely to the study of antiquity; and in '52 entered the Antwerp Academy as a student. Subsequently he assisted Baron Henry Leys in painting several of his large pictures, and finally came to London, where, in '73, he obtained letters patent of denisation, having resolved to reside permanently in this country. Since then he has delighted the art-world with his productions, in regard to the majority of which he has put to excellent use his early classical training. Honours of all kinds, and by various countries, have been showered upon Sir Lawrence, who was knighted in '99. He was elected R.A. '79, and *membre associate* in the painting section of the Institute of France '91; Lit.D. Dublin University '92; D.C.L. Durham '93. Sir Lawrence married in '71 Miss Laura Epps, herself an accomplished artist. Address: 17, Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, London.

Ambulance Association, St. John. Established in 1877, by the Duke of Manchester, and the Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, for the purpose of disseminating general information as to the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured among all classes of society. A course of instruction is given to students. Those who pass the examination receive a certificate of proficiency. Pupils who have passed the first examination are allowed to attend a second course on home nursing and hygiene. Considerably over 400,000 certificates have been awarded to persons of both sexes. An Invalid Transport Corps has also been formed. On public occasions—as on H.M. the Queen's Jubilee—ambulance stations are formed by the men and nurses belonging to the various corps

of the "St. John Ambulance Brigade," and "first aid" is rendered both in cases of injuries from accidents and of sudden illness. The work has been extended to the East and West Indies, Canada, China, Australia, New Zealand, and different parts of Europe and Africa. President, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G. Chairman, Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G. Chief Secretary, Col. Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bart. Head Offices, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

America. See UNITED STATES.

American Political Parties. See UNITED STATES, POLITICAL PARTIES OF.

Anarchy. See '99 and previous eds.

Ancient Order of Foresters. See FORESTERS.

Anegada. A British West Indian island. Area, 14 sq. m. Belongs to the presidency of the Virgin Islands, under the federal government of the Leeward Islands (*g.v.*).

Anglican Church, The. By the Anglican Church is meant collectively that group of autonomous churches which are in communion with or have sprung from the mother Church of England. They are the following: The Church of Ireland, the Episcopal Church of Scotland, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, the Church of Canada, the Church of Australia, the Indian Church, and the Church of South Africa, which are all autonomous bodies under the jurisdiction of their own metropolitans, and not amenable to the Ecclesiastical Courts of the Church of England, though they all look to the Archbishop of Canterbury as Patriarch. In addition to these autonomous Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion there are twelve missionary bishops, representing the English Church in various remote regions of Asia, Africa, and America; and three or four representing the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. The Reformed Episcopal Church of America and the Free Church of England are not recognised as authentic branches of the Anglican Church. The American Church possesses 82 bishops in 58 dioceses and 27 missionary jurisdictions, and 4776 other clergy. It has 644,083 communicants, and upwards of 1,650,000 baptised members. There are 7 bishops in the Scotch Episcopal Church, the Bishop of Brechin (Rev. Dr. Jermyn) being Primus. The Church of Ireland (*g.v.*) has 2 Archbishops and 11 bishops. India and the various Colonies of the British Empire own 67 bishops of the Anglican Church, while 2 are appointed for Europe. In all essential respects the doctrine and discipline of the Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion is the same, differentiations being rather in detail of development than in form or character (see CHURCH OF ENGLAND). One important difference is the restoration of Diocesan Synods and the general Synodical action which marks the un-Established branches of the Church. The tendency of the American, South African, and Scotch Churches is towards High Churchmanship, and the same may be said in a less degree of the Indian Church; while Broad Evangelicalism is the rule in the colonies.

Anglican Orders. See '99 and previous eds.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

One of the chief results of the friendly feeling which, after the American-Spanish war, sprang up between the United States and Great Britain and Canada was the agreement on May 30th,

'98, to appoint a Commission to adjust all controversial matters between Canada and the United States. The subjects submitted for the consideration of the Joint Commission were officially determined as follows:—"The Behring Sea sealing question, reciprocal mining regulations, the Alaskan boundary, restrictive regulations for the preservation of the fisheries of the Great Lakes, the North Atlantic fishery question, the boundary question, the Alien Labour Laws, and reciprocity of trade." Lord Herschell, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis H. Davies, and Mr. J. Charlton, a member of the Dominion Congress, were appointed as **British Commissioners**. The **American Commissioners** were Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Gray, Mr. Dingley, Mr. Kasson, and Mr. J. W. Foster. The Commission met at Quebec in August '98, Lord Herschell being appointed chairman; Mr. W. C. Cartwright, of the Foreign Office, and Mr. H. Bourassa, M.P. for Labelle County, Quebec, were chosen British secretaries, and Mr. C. P. Anderson American secretary. After sitting at Quebec till Oct. 8th, '98, an adjournment took place, and the Commissioners reassembled at Washington on Nov. 1st, '98. They were not able, however, to come to an agreement on the question of the Alaskan boundary and tariff reciprocity, and smaller concessions in regard to lumber were offered by the Americans than the Canadian members of the Commission were able to accept. As time went on it was rumoured that the Commission would prove to be fruitless, and the probable collapse of negotiations was freely discussed. Two of the Commissioners, Lord Herschell and Mr. Dingley, unfortunately died early in '99, and the Parliamentary and other duties of various members led to a further adjournment on Feb. 20th, '99.

An official statement of the position of affairs at that time was issued by the British Foreign Office (22nd) as follows:—"The British and American Joint High Commission recently in session at Washington has adjourned, to meet at Quebec on August 2nd, unless the chairmen of the respective Commissions shall agree upon another date. The Commission has made very substantial progress in settlement and adjustment of many of the questions upon which it has been earnestly engaged, but it has been unable to agree upon the settlement of the **Alaskan boundary**. This problem has been a complicated and difficult one; but the Commissioners, acting in utmost friendliness and cordiality, have been unable to agree upon a satisfactory adjustment. Difficulties, apart from immediate delimitation of this boundary by the Commission itself, arise from conditions under which it might be referred to arbitration. The British Commissioners desired that the whole question should be referred on terms similar to those provided in reference to the Venezuela boundary line, and which, by providing an umpire, would insure certainty and finality. The United States Commissioners, on the other hand, thought local conditions in Alaska so different, that some modifications of the Venezuela boundary reference should be introduced. They thought reference should be made to six eminent jurists, three chosen by each of the high contracting parties without providing for an umpire, they believing that finality would be secured by the majority vote of the jurists so chosen. They did not see any present prospect of agreeing to a European umpire to

be selected in the manner proposed by British Commissioners, while the British Commissioners were unwilling to agree to the selection of an American umpire in the manner suggested by the United States Commissioners. The United States Commissioners further contended that special stipulations should be made in any reference to arbitration that existing settlements on the tide waters of the coast should in any result continue to belong to the United States. To this contention the British Commissioners refused to agree. It was, therefore, deemed advisable to adjourn to a convenient date, in order to enable the respective Governments to further consider the subject, with respect to which no conclusion has yet been reached." Great disappointment was felt and expressed in Canada at this suspension of the negotiations, and measures of reprisal towards the United States were urged upon the Government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, speaking on May 27th, '99, discountenanced any policy of retaliation, while asserting that Canada would make a firm stand for her rights. He said that, unless the diplomatic negotiations then going on between the British and American Governments resulted in the settlement of the Alaska boundary question or its reference to arbitration, it would be useless for the Commission to resume in August. As a matter of fact, the Commission did not resume in August; but negotiations between the Governments were continued, and in October an agreement was formally come to for a temporary adjustment of the boundary. The Canadian claim to the Lynn Canal was not conceded, nor was any permission given for a free port, or for the free transfer across American territory of Canadian goods, except miners' belongings. This provisional arrangement was made without prejudice to the claims of either party in the permanent adjustment of the boundary, and thus matters stood at the time of going to press. For full details of the conflicting claims of Canada and the United States as to Alaskan territory see **ALASKA**.

The **lumber question** was the most important amongst the other trade matters under the consideration of the Commission, and an article in the *Times* (March 17th, '99) threw valuable light on the position of affairs. Canada possesses apparently inexhaustible timber forests of enormous extent, and is practically the only country in North America that can afford to export timber. The United States supply is comparatively small, and is rapidly being consumed. Her need of wood-pulp is imperative in view of the great paper-making and other industries which depend upon it, and she obtains great quantities of logs for the supply of her pulp and timber mills from the Canadian forests. Many American timber mill owners have indeed bought large forest areas in Ontario and elsewhere. The effect of this is that the Canadian raw material feeds the American industry, and the import duties imposed under the McKinley tariff practically shut Canadian sawn lumber and wood-pulp out of the American market. Canada therefore put forward the demand that her lumber should be admitted free into the United States. This demand was not granted. On the contrary, the present Administration of the United States imposed an import duty of \$2 per 1000 ft. of sawn lumber, and increased the import duties on other wood products. Thereupon the Ontario Provincial Government

passed a measure prohibiting the manufacture of all timber taken from the Ontario crown lands (including most of the forests purchased by American mill owners) except upon Canadian soil.

Anglo-American League. The, was formed July 13th, '98, at a meeting held at Stafford House on that date, the Duke of Sutherland presiding. The object is to give practical effect to the terms of the following resolution passed at that meeting: "Considering that the peoples of the British Empire and of the United States of America are closely allied in blood, inherit the same literature and laws, hold the same principles of self-government, recognise the same ideals of freedom and humanity in the guidance of their national policy, and are drawn together by strong common interests in many parts of the world, this meeting is of opinion that every effort should be made in the interest of civilisation and peace to secure the most cordial and constant co-operation between the two nations." Membership is open to all British subjects and citizens of the United States on payment of a subscription of not less than 1s. and not more than £1 per annum. Donations for a larger sum than £1, however, will be gratefully accepted. A very strong and representative general committee has been formed. The **Executive Committee** consists of the following:—The Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P. (Chairman), The Duke of Sutherland (Hon. Treasurer), The Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., Earl Grey, The Earl of Crewe, Lord Coleridge, Q.C., Rt. Hon. Horace Plunkett, M.P., Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., C.B., M.P., Sir William Houldsworth, Bart., M.P., Thomas Burt, Esq., M.P., John E. Ellis, Esq., M.P., Percy W. Bunting, Esq., H. W. Massingham, Esq., Alfred C. Harmsworth, Esq., George Wyndham, Esq., M.P., E. J. C. Morton, Esq., M.P., Sir David Dale, Bart., Sir Walter Besant, Sir W. Martin Conway, Thomas H. Ismay, Esq., D.L., J.P., Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D., Prof. J. Westlake, Q.C., Prof. A. V. Dicey, Q.C., W. T. Stead, Esq., T. Fisher Unwin, Esq., with power to add to their number. The **Hon. Secretaries** are Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., T. Lee Roberts, Esq., R. C. Maxwell, Esq., LL.D. The temporary offices are at 6, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.

Angola. Portuguese West Africa, or Lower Guinea. It is bounded on the north and east by the Congo State and Rhodesia, on the south by German South-West Africa, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. **Stated area**, 480,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 4,000,000. **Capital**, St. Paul de Loanda. Divided into the five districts of Congo, Loanda, Lunda, Benguela, and Mossamedes. There were 230 miles of railway in operation in '96. The chief products are coffee, rubber, sugar, oils, and ivory. A company working in Mossamedes has a concession for mining, cattle-rearing, and fish-curing.

Anguilla. A British West Indian island. **Area**, 35 sq. m.; **pop.** 3699. Belongs to the presidency of St. Christopher, in the federal government of the Leeward Islands (*q.v.*). Is low and flat, deficient in wood and water. Produces salt from a lake, phosphate of lime, cattle, ponies, and garden stock.

Annam. An empire in S.E. Asia, which became a French protectorate in '84. It formerly included Tonquin, French (or Lower) Cochinchina, and Cambodia. **Area**, 81,000 sq. m.;

pop. 6,200,000. **Capital**, Hué, near the coast, garrisoned by French troops. Annam proper stretches northward along the coast from French Cochinchina to Tonquin, and, since the war with Siam in '93, has extended its western boundary to the river Mekong, which now separates it from Siam. **Principal productions**: rice, maize, tobacco, sugar, timber, and cinnamon. Coal and iron have been discovered in abundance. There is an Emperor named Thanh-Tai, with court and dignitaries, but the government is really in French hands. The various peoples belong to the Indo-Chinese race, a link between Chinese and Malays. Religion chiefly Buddhism. Polygamy prevails generally. See **INDO-CHINA**.

Antarctic Exploration. See **ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION**.

Anthropology, '99. No event during the past year has been of more interest to anthropologists than the return of the expedition which was sent out by the University of Cambridge, under Professor Haddon, for the scientific exploration of **Torres Strait and New Guinea**, with special reference to ethnological work. As it was the first expedition of its kind ever despatched from this country, it was watched with keen interest by British students of anthropology. Although the results are not yet worked out, it is known that in every department of observational anthropology valuable work has been accomplished. Not only have ethnological collections been brought home, but Dr. Seligmann, Dr. Rivers, and other officers of the staff made accurate observations on the physiology and psychology of the natives, whilst Mr. Sidney Ray studied their languages. A work of exceptional merit, dealing with the **natives of Central Australia**, has been written by Professor Baldwin Spencer, of Melbourne, and Mr. Gillen, the Protector of Aborigines at Alice Springs in the heart of South Australia. Its special value lies in the full description of the mysterious ceremonies of the natives which the authors, having undergone tribal initiation, were permitted to witness. Mr. J. G. Frazer, of Cambridge, and Professor Tylor, of Oxford, have borne witness to the value of the information thus acquired in its bearing on the origin of totemism. Mr. F. W. Christian, who has spent many years in the exploration of the **Caroline Islands**, has brought home a large collection of ethnological objects, which he has described before the Anthropological Institute. The curious stone money of the Isle of Yap consists of large perforated discs of coral limestone quarried in the Pelew Islands. A valuable series of illustrations has recently been issued by Mr. Edge-Partington, as the third part of his **Ethnographical Album of the Pacific Islands**. The new illustrations are based on materials collected during a recent tour in the Pacific. Mr. C. H. Read, of the British Museum, in presiding over the Anthropological Section of the British Association at the Dover meeting, explained the progress which has been made in developing his scheme for the foundation of a **Central Bureau of Ethnology**. One of its great objects will be to collect, on a systematic basis, the records of races which are fast disappearing, or, if not, are adopting habits of civilisation, and thus losing their primitive customs. It appears that the formation of the Bureau is receiving the favourable consideration of the Government. Mr. Read suggests that a grand anthropological

museum should be established at the Imperial Institute, whither the collections from the British Museum might be removed. An official report by Mr. O. M. Dalton has recently shown the defective condition of our ethnological collections compared with those of Germany. The late Sir W. Flower did much to found an anthropological collection in the Mammalian gallery of the Natural History Museum, but the country possesses no public collections in any way comparable with those displayed in the new Anthropological Museum in Paris. Mr. Read has suggested that a professorship of anthropology should be established in the new University of London. At present the only Chair in this country is that at Oxford, so ably occupied by Dr. E. B. Tylor. The importance of forming, before the advance of civilisation renders it too late, an extensive collection of anthropological photographs, systematically arranged, has engaged the attention of Mr. J. L. Myres and the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson. It is hoped that such a collection may be acquired by the Anthropological Institute. Professor Flinders Petrie, with characteristic ingenuity, has suggested a method of defining with some approach to precision the sequences of prehistoric remains; and he has also called attention to the very early use of alphabetical characters in Egypt. Professor Macalister of Cambridge has made a vast number of measurements of Egyptian skulls; and he seems, like some other modern craniologists, to have become rather distrustful of the scientific value of the cephalic index as a means of racial diagnosis. A pigmental survey of all the school-children in East Aberdeenshire has been made through the instrumentality of the Buchan Field Club. Dr. Beddoe's scheme of colours for hair and eyes was used, with some modification. Compared with similar surveys of German children, it is seen that East Aberdeenshire is much darker than North Germany. Germany gets more brunette in passing from north to south, and Mr. J. Gray pointed out to the British Association that we must go to the extreme south of Germany before reaching a district comparable for pigmentation with East Aberdeenshire. A new edition of the useful volume of *Anthropological Notes and Queries*, by Dr. Garson and Mr. Read, has been issued by the Institute. "Man Past and Present" is the title of a valuable anthropological work recently written by Professor A. H. Keane; whilst "The Study of Man" is the title of another excellent work on anthropology contributed by Professor Haddon to the "Progressive Science Series." Anthropology is represented in this country by the *Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*. President for '99—1900, C. H. Read; Hon. Secretary, W. Croke. Offices, 3, Hanover Square, W. The Institute issues a quarterly journal.

Anticosti. A large island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence under the Government of Canada. It is 125 miles long by 30 wide. Area, 2600 sq. m.; pop. 600. The coast is rocky, barren, and dangerous. The only organised settlements are lighthouses, fishing and refuge stations. The interior is a wilderness of mountain, forest, and swamp, abounding in game. Mineral wealth is reported.

Antigua—i.e., "ancient," so called by Columbus. A British West Indian island. Area, 180 sq. m.; pop. about 37,000. With Barbuda and Redonda forms a presidency of the Leeward

Islands. Its capital, St. John, pop. nearly 10,000, is the seat of the federal government. **English Harbour** is a naval station, and one of the finest harbours in the West Indies. The island, though suffering sometimes from drought, is very fertile. Produces sugar and pine-apples chiefly. Government is administered by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, four delegates are sent to the Federal Council. The Imperial Government having intimated that it could only grant financial aid on condition that the island should become a Crown colony, a Bill effecting this change in the constitution was carried through all its stages (March 23rd, '98). The Council now consists of eight official and eight non-official members, all nominated by the Governor.

Antilles. Name of the chain of islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divided into Greater and Lesser. See WEST INDIES.

Arabia. Is a large peninsula in S.W. Asia having an area of about 1,000,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 12,000,000. The provinces of Hedjaz and Yemen, contained in it, are under Turkish rule, while much of the remainder of the country is under British influence, exercised in the case of Oman through the Sultan of Muscat. Hedjaz contains 96,500 sq. m., and a pop. of 350,000. The Hedjaz camels are bred here, and about 20,000 are sent annually to Syria. Yemen has an area of 77,200 sq. m., and a pop. of 750,000. Mecca, besides being the goal of Mahomedan pilgrims, is the chief distributing centre for Central Arabia. The chief exports are sheep and goat skins, mother-of-pearl, and gum, but all in very small quantities.

Arbitration. See INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION LEAGUE, PEACE CONFERENCE, and PEACE SOCIETY.

ARCHÆOLOGY, '99. T.M. S.W.H.

The chief interest in '99 has centred abroad rather than in England, and especially in Rome and in the Forum, where the work has been of a highly important character. Signor Lanciani has in the pages of the *Athenæum* from time to time given an account of the discoveries, which include the famous Black Stones and many important inscriptions and stelæ. The discovery is recorded of a number of statues of vestal virgins, and amongst them one whose name is carefully erased, while the inscription in her praise remains, indicating, as is most probable, that she became a Christian, as Prudentius records. To an Englishman a notable feature is the gift to the Italian Government of 64,000 lire for the purchase of certain houses that covered the Æmilia site, by Mr. Lionel Phillips. Already some superb carved marble work and many important treasures have been found on this site. Excavations of importance are also being conducted at Susa, at Niederbonn, in Alsace, where a temple of Mercury is being exposed; at Paphos by the British Museum, and at Priene. In England similar work is still in progress at Silchester and at Waverley Abbey. The chief discoveries at the former include a tannery, a curious half-timbered house of about A.D. 80, a fine pavement, and a tile having upon it the word *Satis*, evidently marked by the workman's wet finger. Many things have been found at Waverley of interest, and all will be exhibited at Guildford in the Town Museum. At Dorchester a good pavement has been exposed, and excavations are just being commenced at Uriconium. Scotland has been most interesting, as a fort has

been laid bare in the Clyde Valley, and also a crannog of more than usual interest, and more than one canoe; while another canoe has been found at Scarisbrick. Other notable discoveries are a strange underground chamber at Bridgend, the remains of a Roman hospital at Baden, with various medical and surgical instruments in it—and of special interest to Americans—the finding of an ancient sundial, having on it the arms of Washington. The notorious Shipway forgery case deserves some mention, more especially on account of the lurid light it sheds on the carelessness of those persons who have charge of such invaluable documents—*Quis custodiet custodes?* Very careful attention was given to the question at the Congress of Societies this year, and eventually a strong request was sent to the Government that the matter should receive urgent attention. This Congress was a very successful one, and many important questions were discussed at it, amongst others being those of Index to Wills, Catalogues of Portraits, and especially the important one of proper care of Parish Registers and proper facilities for their inspection. A series of county register offices was suggested, at which it would be possible to inspect all such documents, and at which certain fixed fees should be charged which should make the offices self-supporting.

There have been several very important sales during the year, notably the Marlborough gem sale, at which the British Museum were able to secure several very desirable treasures. Then the sale of the Rendlesham MSS. deserves notice, and also that of the Morrison and Philipps MSS. The books of the Kew Bee Society and those of the Loddiges family, and in Numismatics, the Lowsley tokens and coins, deserve notice; but the most notable of all was the Forman sale of antiquities, also notable for the admirable catalogue that Messrs. Sotheby got up for the occasion.

There have been several very important papers read at the societies during the year. At the Society of Antiquaries papers on the Syon Cope, remains at Tripoli, Norwich Cathedral, the Brocks of Caithness, and the metallurgy of Japan must be noted. At the British Archaeological Society, on Ramsey Abbey, Dunmow Tower, the Fen Country, Ancient British Costumes, the Clyde Valley, Fort and Crannog, Curious Peterborough Customs, the ancient University of Llantwit Faur, which in Saxon times had 2000 students, and on the Crannog at Killucan. The Numismatics had papers on Shrewsbury and Isle of Man Mints; and the Archaeological Institute on Western Architecture, Ecclesiology of North-east Somerset, the Anointing of the Kings, and a very important one on Consistory Courts, by Chancellor Fergusson.

Much of the best work of the year has appeared in books, of which the following deserve notice: Works on the Registers of St. Dunstan, Stepney, Bury, Canterbury, La Patente, Spitalfields, and Whickham; on the records of Blanchminster, Warwick, Cardiff, and the village of Harrold. A digest has also been published of the Worcester Registers before 1812, and a record of the Gloucester marriages; the Verney Memoirs; Abercromby's "History of the Fens"; Dr. S. Evans' "In Quest of the Holy Grail"; Lawler's Book Auctions; Muntz on the Pontifical Tiara; and Besant's "South London" must also be mentioned. The British

Museum have also a splendid work on the Papyri, and at length the much-wanted work on the Coins in the Museum at Glasgow has seen the light. Three fine volumes on Cyprus (British Museum) must not be overlooked, nor the productions of the Pipe Roll Society, Palæographical Society, and Yorks Archæological Society—notably the History of Yorks School issued by the latter society. A still more noteworthy work is the newly planned Victoria Series of County Histories, of which the volume on Hants is well forward and approaching completion. This series will not be mainly archæological, but will include a great deal of such information. Three volumes of the Historical Manuscripts Commission have appeared—viz., those on the MSS. of the Ormonde, Montagu, and Cecil families. An interesting correspondence has been carried on in the pages of the *Athenæum* on the old Junius controversy; and some agreeable letters have also appeared on the old game of Conquerors. In Paris a very great book has appeared called "La Tradition au Pays Basque," which has provoked many articles on that fascinating subject; but in all the round of Archæological books few have made such a sensation as Prof. Furtwangler's work on Forgeries. The Berlin Museum was proved to have been cruelly taken in, and at once removed a great marble head from its galleries; while other museums began to look into the history of their recent purchases. M. Molinier's great work, "Les Ivoires," must not be forgotten. The fall of some columns at Karnac, in Egypt, has alarmed the Archæologists of Europe, and drawn attention to the possibility of still further damage from the waters of the Nile. An important step has been taken in Crete by the issue of a decree respecting all ancient monuments in that island. By it they are well safeguarded and fear of damage at an end. The fees charged to visitors in Egypt for seeing the tombs now realises a sum of £2500 per annum, and Sir W. Garstin finds the sum none too large for the needful work of fitting doors to the tombs and taking other steps for their protection and preservation. Two somewhat serious matters must be mentioned—the fall of Michael Angelo's Leda in Florence, and the painting up at Canterbury of one of the tombs of the Archbishops. The new Museum at Winchester in the City Gate, the new society in Herts, the promised reissue in facsimile of the *Germ*, the discovery of Cardinal Wolsey's Hat, and the exhibition of Church plate at the Church Congress, must not be overlooked; while of things promised to be expected we must name; further explorations at Fountains and at Wartre Priory, a book by Prof. Supine on the Ceramic Disks on Italian Churches, and the Roman Missal and Irish "Liber Hymnorum" by the Henry Bradshaw Society. The new law passed at Athens, protecting in most definite form all the archæological treasures of that country, is an event of the first magnitude, and will prevent much destruction in Greece. The discovery of certain encaustic panels at Bosco Reale that the British Museum has acquired, the discovery of stone implements in Griqualand, the anthropological researches by Mr. Christian in the Caroline Islands, and the discovery of a chair of the period of St. Augustine, and said to have been used by him at Stanford Bishop, and its removal to Canterburys are other items that deserve record. Finally,

the annual outing of the Royal Archæological Society was to Buxton and the neighbourhood; and of the British Archæological Society to Ipswich; and our obituary list includes Sir Monier Williams, C. H. Coote, Arthur Gibbs, H. V. Tebbs, Sir Henry Dryden, and M. J. P. Six.

Archbishops, English. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND, and PEERAGE.

Arches, Court of. See ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Architects, Royal Institute of British. See ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Architects, The Society of. Founded in 1884 and incorporated by the Board of Trade in '93, it has taken the most active and efficient steps for the compulsory examination of all persons to be hereafter admitted as architects in Great Britain; and supports the Bill now before Parliament for the registration of existing architects and their federation. The Society has enrolled nearly 600 members. Applicants for admission into the Society, with two exceptions, are required to pass either an examination held by the Society, or by other specified bodies, which may be taken in lieu of or partly in the place of the Society's examinations, which are held twice a year, in April and October. The exceptions referred to are—(a) candidates who are not less than 28 years of age, and have been directly engaged professionally in architectural pursuits as principals for at least seven years; and (b) candidates who are not less than the above age, and have been directly engaged professionally in architectural pursuits, as assistants or as assistants and principals, for at least ten years. All candidates who seek election into the Society of Architects will be required to satisfy the Council that they possess a competent knowledge of architecture, building construction and materials, and modern practice. A register of students between the ages of 16 and 22 years is open to pupils or assistants in architects' offices, nominated by a member of the Society subject to the approval of the Council. There is also an Employment Register, free to members and students, at the disposal of non-members, at a nominal fee, while medals and awards are given in connection with the examinations and students' competitions, etc. The Year Book, price 2s., giving list of members and every information, may be had on application to the Secretary of the Society, at St. James' Hall, Piccadilly, W.

Architectural Association, The (London) is carried on under the authority of the Literary and Scientific Institutions Act of 1854. Its objects are to provide facilities for the study of architecture, and to be a medium of friendly communication between the members and others interested in architectural progress. Instruction is given by lectures and classes, and a studio, each of which is under the management of a paid instructor or lecturer. This education extends over four years. In the first Division probationers, who are members of the Association, are prepared for the intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects; and in the second Division members of the Architectural Association are prepared for the final examination, qualifying for candidature as A.R.I.B.A. The Architectural Association numbers 1247 members, and has a good lending library. The monthly num-

bers of its Sketch Book, which are much appreciated, consist of illustrations from subjects of interest to architects in the various styles of the past, reproduced from measured drawings and sketches by members of the Association, of architectural students, and others. A journal, *Architectural Association Notes*, is also published monthly. The entrance fee is £2 2s., and annual subscription £1 1s. The Association is located at 56, Great Marlborough Street.

Architecture. See previous eds.

Arctic and Antarctic Exploration. During '99 several expeditions were engaged in the Arctic regions; some of these have returned, others are still in the Polar ice. Prof. Nathorst, who last year conducted an expedition to Spitzbergen, sailed in May for East Greenland, with the primary object of searching for any trace of André, and the secondary one of examining the country. He returned in September, no trace of André having been found; but good work was done, many new inlets having been discovered in the neighbourhood of Franz Josef Fiord, the coast charted, and a valuable ethnographical collection made. The Danish expedition under Lieut. Andrup, which left Copenhagen in Aug. '98, returned in Sept. '99. The coast was examined from Agmasalik, 65° 30' N. to 67° 12' N., and two depots established for next year's operations. Mr. Wellman's expedition returned to Tromsø on Aug. 17th, having wintered in the Arctic region. After reaching Franz Josef Land, an outpost, Fort McKinley, was established in lat. 81° N., and two men left in charge, while the main party wintered at Cape Tegetthoff on Hall Island, lat. 80° N. In February Mr. Wellman and a party started north to Fort McKinley, and there found that one of the men had died. They then pushed northwards, and are said to have discovered land north of the Frieden Islands, but a serious accident sustained by Mr. Wellman obliged them to return. On June 12th the Duke of Abruzzi, with a full staff, sailed from Christiania in the *Stello Polar*. He proposes to winter in the northern part of Franz Josef Land, and to make a start for the Pole in spring. News has been received of the Peary and Sverdrup expeditions both of which wintered in the Arctic regions, by the *Windward*, which reached Newfoundland in September. Lieut. Peary had not succeeded in advancing beyond his previous farthest north point, and several members of his party had suffered severely from frost-bite. He had, however, explored the coast of Grennell Land to its western extremity. Captain Sverdrup, who had wintered in the *Fram*, about fifty miles to the south of Peary, is said to have explored Ellesmere Land. He intended again pushing north.

The Antarctic region is now the object of special interest. The efforts made by the Royal Geographical Society in association with the Royal Society have at last met with a very considerable measure of success. A generous gift, by Mr. Longstaff, of £25,000 gave a great impetus to the scheme, and the long-looked-for Government help has been promised. In response to the representations of a very influential deputation, it was stated that Government would recommend a grant of £45,000 to be spread over three years, conditionally on a like sum being provided from other sources. It is hoped that a British National Antarctic expedition will be able to

co-operate with the similar one which is being fitted out in Germany. The Belgian Antarctic expedition under Captain de Gerlache, as to the safety of which grave fears were entertained, has returned, though with the loss of two members. After leaving Magellan Strait, in Dec. '97, the *Belgica* made for the South Shetland Islands, and discovered other islands, which were named the Palmer group and Dance Land. In March the ice-pack was encountered in 71° 31' S., 85° 16' W., and the vessel was obliged to turn; a week later it was closed in, at a distance of sixty or seventy miles from the edge. Here the winter was passed, and early in spring an attempt was made to cut a way out. After three months' hard work this was effected, and on Mar. 14th, '99, open sea was reached, and Puntas Arenas on Mar. 28th. The most southerly point attained was 71° 36' in 92° W. The deepest sounding taken was 2187 fathoms, the greatest known depth south of Cape Horn. This is the first occasion on which men have wintered in the Antarctic region. Another Antarctic expedition is that organised by Sir George Newnes, and placed under the command of Mr. Borchgrevink, who had already distinguished himself in the voyage of the *Antarctic*. The vessel, the *Southern Cross*, sailed from London in Aug. '98, and from Hobart on Dec. 19th, for Cape Adare. After sighting the Bellamy Islands, the vessel was caught in the ice-pack for six weeks. On Feb. 15th high land was sighted, and three days later a landing effected. Steps were immediately taken to build a house, and by the 28th, it was completed. Mr. Borchgrevink and his staff landed to spend the winter, and the *Southern Cross* sailed for New Zealand. An attempt had been made to ascend a hill in the vicinity, but the party were unable to get above 2300 feet. The country inland appeared to be an immense undulating, glacier-covered plateau.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Argentine Republic is a group of 14 provinces and 9 territories, with an extensive seaboard on the east coast of South America. The constitution closely resembles that of the United States. It vests the executive power in the hands of a President, who is also Commander-in-chief of the troops, elected for six years, not being re-eligible; and the legislative authority in that of a Senate of 30 members, 2 chosen by the capital and 2 by each province, and a House of Deputies of 133 members elected for four years by the people, one-half of the House retiring every two years. The provinces elect their own governors and legislatures, and have complete control over their internal affairs. The economic condition of the country, owing to the depreciated currency and the bloated officialism which prevails, has been and is very bad; but the law promulgated in January '95, authorising the Government to assume the external debts of the provinces, was a step in the right direction. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free, secular and compulsory between 6 and 14. The climate of the country is temperate and healthy. The rich mineral resources are beginning to be developed. Farming and stock breeding are, however, the chief industries of the country, and they are extending rapidly. The chief exports are wool, cattle

and sheep, frozen meat, hides, butter, and grain. The **Army** consists of over 12,000 men, with a national guard of nearly 500,000. As to the **Navy** see FOREIGN NAVIES. Length of railways, 9300 miles, connecting the capital with the principal cities of the Republic. Telegraphs, 25,500 miles, connecting all the Republic. Area, including Patagonia, 1,778,195 sq. miles; population, 4,200,000, the great majority of Spanish origin and of other European countries. **Capital** of the republic, **Buenos Ayres**, with 756,000 inhabitants. Capital of the province of Buenos Ayres, La Plata. The total revenue for '98 was about £11,560,000, and the expenditure about £13,000,000. The foreign debt in '98 was about £69,000,000, but to this must be added £16,000,000 for the home and floating debts and the provincial debts, for which the government has been authorised to assume the responsibility, amounting to about £18,000,000. **Imports**, '98, £21,485,780 (£1 = \$5); **exports**, £26,765,890. See DIPLOMATIC for President and Ministry. **History**, '99.—In opening Congress President Roca referred with satisfaction to the arrangement of the boundary dispute with Chili, and declared the Government's intention to accumulate a gold reserve with a view to placing the currency on a gold basis (May 1st). Forty thousand people met in response to a suggestion by the Chamber of Commerce of Buenos Ayres (June 28th), to protest against the heavy taxation imposed, and the modes of collecting it employed. A petition signed by 50,000 people was also presented to Congress, asking for reforms in the laws of the Custom House, etc., and the President pledged himself to meet the wishes of the commercial community. The conversion scheme absorbed public attention in the summer months. The total amount of notes in circulation was \$292,000,000; and it was estimated that it would require \$146,000,000 in gold to effect the conversion, or in round figures £30,000,000. A Bill fixing the rate of conversion at 44 gold centavos per paper dollar was introduced by the Government (Aug. 31st). It was intimated that the conversion would take place when a sufficient gold reserve had been accumulated by means of various economies, including a 10-per-cent. reduction in the salaries of all officials. An article in the *Times* pointed out that the annual interest on a loan of that amount would exceed £1,500,000, and that the drain thus made on the national resources at a time when the country was calling for a reduction in taxation would be severe if not impracticable. It was stated in the same article (Sept. 25th) that the President had arranged an understanding between Argentina, Chili, Brazil, and Uruguay, with a view to the reduction of their armaments, and commercial reciprocity. In an extraordinary Session the Chamber of Deputies passed the Conversion Bill (Oct. 27th), which, besides fixing the rate, included provisions for the sale of the Transandine Railway, and the issue of a loan of £1,500,000 in London. Nothing was done to effect economies or reduce taxation.

Argyll, Duke of. See under PEERS.

ARMENIA.

Armenia, together with Khurdistan, forms a part of the Turkish Empire in Asia. The total area is about 75,000 sq. m., and the population was recently estimated at from 2,500,000 to about 5,000,000. Large numbers of Armenians have,

however, been compelled to emigrate, and in Russian cities and districts and throughout the Turkish Empire a considerable Armenian population is scattered. Thousands also have recently been massacred or have died from starvation. Tradition assigns the cradle of the human race to Armenia. The country contains some mineral wealth, which, however, needs developing. The province is divided into three vilayets or governments—Erzerum, Mamuret ul Aziz, and Diabekr, with the districts of Bitlis and Van. The inhabitants are of the Christian faith, most of them belonging to the Gregorian Church, which greatly resembles the Greek Church in doctrine and ritual. There are many, however, who acknowledge the authority of Rome, though retaining their own distinctive ritual. In '94 terrible atrocities were perpetrated upon the Armenians in the Sasun district. A commission of inquiry was, after much pressure, appointed by the Sultan, and he afterwards issued an Iradé declaring his acceptance of a revised scheme of reforms presented by the three Powers. This scheme ordained that in each vilayet a non-Mahomedan moavin, or deputy-governor, should be appointed. A non-Mahomedan moavin should also be attached to every Mahomedan mutessarif and kaimakam holding office in those sandjaks and cazas where the importance of the Christian population justified such a measure. It was provided that the proportion of the Mahomedan and non-Mahomedan inhabitants of each vilayet should regulate the number of Christians and Mahomedans appointed to public offices. Provision was also made for reforming the councils of the sandjaks, cazas and nahíes, for the inspection of the prisons by judicial inspectors, for a mixed police and gendarmerie recruited from the Mahomedan and Christian subjects in proportion to the religions of the inhabitants of each vilayet, for the control and settlement of the Kurds, the regulation of the Hamidieh cavalry, and for the collection of taxes by the sole agency of the mukhtars and tax-gatherers elected by the inhabitants. It was further ordained that a Permanent Commission of Control should be established at Constantinople, consisting of an equal number of Mahomedans and Christians, and the Embassies were given access to this Commission. In spite of this scheme of reforms the atrocities recommenced in November '95, and nearly half a million Armenians in the six north-eastern vilayets were homeless at Christmas of that year. It was estimated that, altogether, 80,000 Armenians perished from the time the massacres commenced up till the spring of '96. The following September the atrocities commenced again in Anatolia. Horrible massacres took place at Kharput and Egin. At the latter place over 1000 persons were killed, and both towns were sacked and burned. There was, however, no disposition on the part of the Powers to take any active steps in the matter, while England's attitude was regarded with the greatest suspicion. Russia plainly declared that she would oppose separate action on the part of any Power. Mgr. Ormanian, Bishop of Armach, was (Nov. 18th, '96) elected to the Patriarchal See by the General Assembly. Since then there has been much discussion as to the promised reforms, but it was soon seen that these promises meant no more than other promises of the Sultan, and that the Powers either could not or would not compel their fulfilment.

Something was done, however, in Oct. '99, probably because the Patriarch insisted on resigning unless reforms were granted. The Sultan issued an Iradé sanctioning various recommendations for the rebuilding, with Government assistance, churches, schools, and monasteries destroyed during the "troubles"; the payment of sums due to Armenian Government officials killed or expelled during the massacres; the pardoning of 54 Armenian prisoners, and the commutation into life sentences of the death sentences passed on 24 others.

Armies, Foreign. See FOREIGN ARMIES.

ARMY, THE BRITISH.

- I. ORGANISATION.
 1. Central.
 2. Local.
- II. MAINTENANCE.
 1. Finance.
 2. Additional Forces.
 3. Recruiting.
- III. EFFECTIVES, ESTABLISHMENTS AND DISTRIBUTION.
 1. Effectives and Establishments.
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- IV. THE ARMY RESERVE.
- V. MOBILISATION AND HOME DEFENCE.
- VI. TERMS OF ENLISTMENT AND SERVICE.
- VII. THE INDIAN ARMY.
- VIII. PROGRESS AND EVENTS, '99.

I. ORGANISATION.

1. Central.

A further reorganisation of the War Office, in regard to the respective duties of the Financial Secretary and the Director-General of Ordnance, was made by Order in Council, dated March 7th, '99. Otherwise the new order follows closely an Order in Council of Nov. 21st, '95, and the memorandum in which the duties of the principal officers were defined. Under the old system the whole of the military departments were in the control of the Commander-in-Chief as supreme head, with the Adjutant-General as his chief staff officer, while the Civil Department was under the Financial Secretary. Under the new system the Secretary of State controls administratively the Army Services, and the heads of departments are responsible to him. There is an Army Board, consisting of the Commander-in-Chief as president, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and the Inspector-General of Ordnance. The Assistant Under-Secretary of State is an *ex-officio* member as representing the Secretary of State for War, and the Accountant-General is financial adviser. This Board has lately been reorganised; its chief function is to report upon promotions and appointments of superior ranks and proposals for estimates. There is also a War Office Consultative Council, under the presidency of the Secretary of State, for the consideration of special subjects. The Commander-in-Chief exercises general command, is the principal adviser of the Secretary of State, and is charged with plans of mobilisation for offensive and defensive operations, etc. In his department are the Military Secretary, the Director of Military Intelligence, and the Officer in charge of Mobilisation Services. The Adjutant-General

is charged with discipline, education, training, recruiting, etc.; the Quartermaster-General with supplies and equipment, transport and the movement of troops; the Inspector-General of Fortifications with the control and maintenance of that department; and the Director-General of Ordnance with the supply of warlike stores, equipment and clothing, with the direction of the Ordnance Committee, and, under the new orders, of "the manufacturing departments of the Army," and he administers the various Ordnance Departments. These five officers are the heads of the principal departments. Under the new order the Financial Secretary financially reviews the estimates and proposed expenditure, and supervises expenditure and accounts; and his relation to the manufacturing departments is now confined to "financial control," and has no concern with practical administration. A feature of the new system is a Committee of the Cabinet, to which is referred the work of co-ordinating the duties of the naval and military departments in war time. The Mobilisation Board, consisting of about 20 members military and civil, being a part of the old system, has been abolished in '99, and its duties transferred to the Army Board. In July '98 a committee, appointed by the Secretary of State for War, reported upon the question of Decentralisation, and something has been done to reduce the routine work of the War Office, and transfer much greater liberty of action to the local commands. It is expected that a saving of £5000 a year will ultimately be effected through the suppression of sinecures and the amalgamation of branches.

2. Local.

Command of the Army is exercised through the general officers commanding districts, save that, in the case of Ireland, the general commanding the forces there is an intermediate authority. There are twelve of these districts, exclusive of Aldershot, Woolwich and the Curragh (which are concerned only with troops quartered locally), embracing 67 regimental districts, each under the command of a colonel, and maintaining 2 battalions, thus accounting for 144 battalions of the line. The Foot Guards are being raised to an establishment of 9 battalions, and a progressive increase of the organic units of the Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery is still in progress. The regimental district is the recruiting ground of a territorial regiment, with which are linked, as junior battalions, the militia and volunteer corps within the area; and the reserve men are pensioners of their respective territorial regiments. The Royal Artillery, through 9 recruiting areas, and the Royal Engineers, through the Commanding Royal Engineer in each district, have also a territorial organisation; but this is not the case with the Cavalry, which has special recruiters or staff officers located in various districts. In theory, one battalion of each Infantry regiment is at home, as a feeder for the other abroad; but in practice this system cannot be uniformly maintained, though the increase of the forces has tended to redress the proportion between home and foreign battalions. The training of men by short service and passing them into the Reserve is the vital principle of the Army system.

II. MAINTENANCE.

1. Finance.

The total cost of the Army, on the estimates for the financial year '99-1900, is £20,617,200, against £19,220,500 in '98-9. This last sum is exclusive of the supplementary estimate (£385,000) presented Feb. 14th, '99. The various heads of expenditure are:—

Effective Services.

Pay, etc., of army (general staff, regiments, reserve and departments)	£ 6,509,000
Medical establishments: Pay, etc.	305,800
Militia: Pay and allowances	571,000
Yeomanry cavalry: Pay and allowances	75,000
Volunteer corps: Pay and allowances	624,200
Transport and remounts	790,000
Provisions, forage, and other supplies	3,425,500
Clothing establishments and services	1,090,000
Warlike and other stores: supply and repairs	2,531,000
Works, buildings and repairs: cost, including superintending establishment	1,211,900
Military education and establishments: pay and miscellaneous charges	111,100
Miscellaneous effective services	60,200
War Office: salaries and miscellaneous charges	248,300
	17,553,000

Non-Effective Services.

Non-effective charges for officers, etc.	1,555,000
Non-effective charges for men, etc.	1,325,500
Superannuation, compensation and compassionate allowances	183,700
	3,064,200

The total number of men upon the home and colonial establishments of the Army (exclusive of those serving in India), upon which the estimates were based, was 184,853, compared with 180,513 in '98-9, being an increase of 4340. The amounts represent the following increases on the sums voted for the year '98-9: Amount provided in supplementary estimate for '97-8 in relief of '98-9 on account of warlike stores, £293,000; clothing, £150,000; provisions, forage, etc., £60,000; pay, provisions, messing, clothing, etc., of additions to the Army, programmes of '97-8 and '98-9, £314,000; programme of '99-1900, £169,000; Militia and Volunteers, £41,000; clothing of regular forces, £137,000; armaments and stores, £299,000; Works (including Barrack Acts annuity), £196,000. The decreases were: Manœuvres, £100,000; amounts provided in supplementary estimate of Feb. 14th, '99, £100,000; War Office non-effective and miscellaneous, £62,300. Net increase, £1,396,700, due principally to the considerable addition to the effective.

Contributions in aid.—From Colonial Revenues in aid of military expenditure, £283,000; from Government of Egypt, £87,000; Indian Government for deferred pay of soldiers on the Indian establishment, £181,000; and for other effective charges for regular forces

serving in India, £548,700; purchase of discharges, £42,000; fines, hospital stoppages, etc., £52,300; also various sums from the Admiralty, etc. The amounts included in the estimates for military purposes in the Colonies and Egypt (exclusive of arms, stores, etc., of proportion for home recruiting, headquarter administration, sea transport, and non-effective charges) are: Bermuda, £140,100; Halifax, N.S., £131,170; Jamaica, £119,430; Barbadoes and St. Lucia, £111,507; Esquimalt, £523; Cape Colony and Natal, £709,200; St. Helena, £54,870; Mauritius, £115,400; West Coast of Africa, £102,000; Hong Kong, £196,000; Straits Settlements, £109,000; Ceylon, £120,750; Gibraltar, £312,450; Malta, £635,200; Cyprus, £9,350; Egypt, £328,750; total, £3,195,700 compared with £3,265,000 in '98-9.

Supplementary Estimate for the War.—On Oct. 18th, '99, a Supplementary Estimate for the purposes of the war in South Africa was presented, and received the sanction of Parliament, the money to be raised by the issue of Treasury Bills. The following are the particulars: 1. Expenditure to increase the efficiency and mobility of the force in South Africa on July 1st last, with the addition of 2 battalions of Infantry for the protection of Natal, and the raising of local bodies of Mounted Infantry for the protection of Rhodesia. Total, £553,000. 2. Expenditure on the despatch of reinforcements from home, the Mediterranean, and India (3 Cavalry regiments, 2 Brigade Divisions, Field Artillery, 8 battalions of Infantry, with proportion of Army Service Corps, Army Ordnance Corps, etc.), the raising of a Volunteer Force in Natal, and the provision of special clothing and hospital supplies for the Force in South Africa. Total, £1,441,000. 3. Expenditure on the despatch of a Cavalry Division, an Army Corps, and lines of communication, including the calling up of a portion of the Army Reserve, and the replacement of stores and clothing; including also the embodiment of a portion of the Militia, and the raising of 7 Cavalry regiments, and 19 batteries of Horse and Field Artillery to the Higher Establishment at home, the raising of an Irregular Force in South Africa, and the despatch of contingents from Australia and Canada. Total, £8,006,000: grand total, £10,000,000.

2. Additional Forces.

The great additions to the forces, inaugurated in '97-8 and continued in '98-9, are being further pursued this year. The increase is to provide for the more efficient defence of foreign stations, and for reducing the disparity between the number of battalions of Infantry maintained at home and abroad. The units, when completed, will be as follows:—15 batteries of Field Artillery; 11 companies of Garrison Artillery; 2 battalions of Foot Guards; 2 additional battalions each for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, the Royal Fusiliers and the Lancashire Fusiliers, and a second battalion for the Cameron Highlanders; and the following Colonial Corps: 3 battalions West India Regiment, the West African Regiment, and a Chinese Infantry Regiment.

The addition to the Artillery (based on the proportion of 4 guns to 1000 bayonets) was inadequate, and the proportion adopted is now 5 guns to 1000 bayonets. Allowing 20 batteries (horse and field) to each of the 3 Army Corps,

and 4 to the 4 Cavalry brigades, a total of 64 batteries will be required; and, it being intended also to maintain 3 batteries of howitzers, the formation of 15 new batteries was proposed, to be spread over three years, of which 5 batteries were completed in '98-9, and 5 more are expected to be completed in '99-1900. The establishment of the Artillery depôts is also being increased.

The following table shows the increase in the numbers of the Army (all ranks) sanctioned under the main proposals of '97-8 and '98-9, excluding minor miscellaneous changes:—

	Pro- gramme of '97-8.	Pro- gramme of '98-9.	Total Increase.
Cavalry	—	684	684
Horse and Field Artillery	196	3,257	3,453
Garrison Artillery	3,641	73	3,714
Foot Guards . .	2,861	—	2,861
Infantry	185	12,045	12,230
West India Regi- ment	1,011	—	1,011
Total	7,894	16,059	23,953
Malta Militia . .	1,130	—	1,130
Total	9,024	16,059	25,083

The net addition, under the estimates of '99-1900, is 4915, the following being the principal increases:—Army Service Corps 1082, West African Regiment 1076, British Central African Regiment 1100, Chinese Regiment (Wei-hai-Wei) 1083. The establishment (exclusive of India) is 167,632 in '99-1900; it is contemplated to raise it to 173,442 in 1900-1.

War in South Africa. The number of men of all ranks required for the Army Service under the Supplementary Estimate (see above), in addition to those already voted, was 35,000.

3. Recruiting.

The considerable additions to the forces have caused much activity in the department of the Inspector-General of Recruiting. Large numbers have been enlisted under the standard, the proportion, which fell from 30·6 per cent. in '92 to 18·0 in '96, having risen again to 29·0 in '97 and 34·0 in '98. Special inducements were held out to Reservists to rejoin their corps, and to infantry soldiers serving at home to extend their service for two years. With the exception of men enlisting in the Infantry of the Line for 3 years with the colours and 9 years with Reserve, an increase was granted of 3d. to the daily emoluments on men becoming efficient soldiers, provided they are nineteen years of age. On transfer to the Reserve, or discharge, a gratuity of £1 for each year of colour service up to a limit of £12 was allowed; if, however, they serve until they are entitled to a pension the gratuity is £2 only. All men enlisted prior to April 1st, '98, were offered an opportunity of availing themselves of these conditions, and, practically, all accepted them; deferred pay has been abolished from the date the new conditions came into force.

During '98 a total of 40,729 recruits was obtained for all branches of the Regular Army, as against 35,015 in '97 and 28,532 in '96; or

taking British recruits alone the number was 38,418, as against 33,722 in '97 and 27,809 in '96. The number of recruits enlisted up to the standard of height and chest measurement was 25,435, as against 23,946 in '97 and 22,781 in '96. It is obvious, therefore, that the heavy recruiting of '98 was partly due to an increase in the number of those specially enlisted below the standard. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the bulk of these "specials" attain the full standard within a few months of their enlistment.

The following table shows the arms of the service joined by recruits and men from Reserve, etc., during '97 and '98:—

	'97.	'98.
Household Cavalry	168	140
Cavalry of the Line	2,569	3,936
Royal Artillery	6,883	7,609
Royal Engineers	835	1,098
Foot Guards	2,113	2,414
Infantry of the Line	22,216	28,445
Colonial Corps	1,316	2,319
Army Service Corps	575	513
Army Ordnance Corps	99	180
Royal Army Medical Corps	264	592
Army Post Office Corps, etc.	46	57
	37,084	47,303

III. EFFECTIVES, ESTABLISHMENTS AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Effectives and Establishments.

The following was the strength and estab-

lishment of each arm of the service in rank and file on Jan. 1st, '99:—

	Effectives.	Establishments.
Household Cavalry	1,032	1,029
Cavalry of the Line	15,678	15,516
Royal Artillery	34,804	35,386
Royal Engineers	5,767	5,834
Foot Guards	6,467	6,975
Infantry of the Line	127,616	128,443
Colonial Corps	6,576	5,889
Army Service Corps	2,767	2,714
Army Ordnance Corps	711	708
Medical Staff Corps	2,443	2,231
Army Pay Corps	216	200
Total	204,077	204,925

The general total of the Regular Army, first-class Army Reserve, Militia and Volunteers, rose from 577,740 in '86, to 645,306 in '95, fell to 640,625 on Jan. 1st, '96, and rose again to 643,674 on Jan. 1st, '97, to nearly 660,000 of all ranks on Jan. 1st, '98, and to 665,000 on Jan. 1st, '99.

2. Distribution.

The following table shows the distribution of all ranks of the Army, including drafts on passage out, Jan. 1st, '99. It may be regarded as approximately normal, but, owing to the war in South Africa, and the drafting of troops from England, India, and other stations, it has been altogether changed. The total additional forces sent to South Africa, including colonial troops, number about 50,000 (Nov. 7th, '99):—

Jan. 1st, '99.	At Home.	Egypt.	Colonies.	India.
Household Cavalry	1,298	—	—	—
Cavalry of the Line	10,378	568	1,223	5,933
Royal Artillery { Horse	1,800	—	—	1,820
Field	7,678	183	534	7,038
Mountain	233	—	191	875
Garrison	7,861	148	7,262	3,773
Royal Engineers	5,351	146	2,074	337
Foot Guards	6,275	—	974	—
Infantry of the Line	58,791	2,903	23,782	54,247
Army Service Corps	3,302	70	212	—
Army Ordnance Corps	837	112	315	108
Royal Army Medical Corps	2,382	113	719	335
Army Pay Corps	500	14	77	—
Totals	106,686	4,257	37,363*	74,466

* In addition to 7242 colonial forces. There were also 1817 of all arms in Crete.

The regular troops are usually in large measure confined to the home country, India, and the Crown colonies. Canada and Australia have no Imperial troops, beyond some 1500 in Nova Scotia. The table indicates what may be regarded as an established force; but, of course, at any time the distribution of the troops is subject to change. The distribution of the Army is therefore, at the present time, abnormal. The Army of Occupation in Egypt has reverted to the same strength as before the Soudan expedition.

IV. THE ARMY RESERVE.

The Reserve is a vital element of our Army organisation, the Reserve men being liable, by the terms of their agreement, to general service with the arms in which they were enrolled with

the colours. There are two classes of the Reserve, of which the second is dying out and is practically non-existent. On Jan. 1st, '99, the first-class Army Reserve numbered 78,798 men, as compared with 82,005 on Jan. 1st, '98. They were divided in sections thus:—Sect. A 1360, Sect. B 58,674, Sect. C 2000, Sect. D 16,764. Sect. A is a new branch created from Nov. 1st, '98, to consist of men of "good" character, not to exceed 5000 in number, who receive one shilling a day. They are liable to be called out on active service during their first year in the section, under the Reserve Forces and Militia Act, '98, and there are other provisions to make them available for employment during "small wars." Up to Feb. 1st, '99, about 1750 men had joined this special branch of the Reserve, and it is believed that the

authorised strength will be reached easily. First-class Reservists, who have served their period with the colours, and who are of the best soldiering age, and available for service if required, are an excellent set of men, and all the Infantry have been made acquainted with the handling of the Lee-Metford magazine rifle, introduced since many of them left the ranks. The Infantry form the chief part of the Reserve, and number 54,917 men, of whom 5394 belong to the Foot Guards, whose men serve a shorter period with the colours than do the men of the Line regiments. The Cavalry Reserve numbers 596; the Royal Artillery—including horse, field, and mountain batteries, and the garrison companies—has 10,843; the Royal Engineers, with the Submarine Miners, 3058; the Army Service Corps, 2620; the Royal Army Medical Corps, 932; and the remainder of the Reserve men are distributed over the smaller departmental corps of the Army. The Reserve men are pensioners of the respective territorial regiments, and look to the officer commanding the district as their commanding officer. About 45,000 of them are under thirty years of age, and about 29,000 more between thirty and thirty-five.

Several circumstances have contributed to draw much attention to the Army Reserve during '99. A new scheme for the enlistment of railway employes into the Reserve, through the agency of the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps, and under the direct supervision of the commandant of that corps, has borne fruit; and, as far as can be ascertained, bids fair to be a success. This scheme is based on the principle that the best method of obtaining recruits of the desired railway trades is to enlist the sympathies of the general managers of the railways in the United Kingdom, a large number of whom are officers of the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps, and to obtain their co-operation. As was anticipated, the commandant and officers of the corps have readily responded to the call. The rule permitting Reservists to re-engage in the Regular Army has led to the transfer of about 5000 men, and there is some reduction in the total number of the Reserve; but the great outflow to it, due to heavy enlisting seven or eight years ago, was abnormal, and there is no reason to think that the Reserve will be depleted. The serious situation in South Africa caused the Army Reserve to be called out by Proclamation, dated Oct. 7th, '99, for the mobilising of a large field force; and the War Office issued special orders for the men of Classes A, B, and C, who had served in certain regiments, or were otherwise required to serve with particular branches of the Army, to join the colours on Oct. 9th. The mobilisation was most successfully accomplished.

A further Reserve force connected with each regimental district is the Militia Reserve, to be embodied with the Militia upon mobilisation. This force has also been called out for garrison duty (Oct. '99). It is a popular force, and forms the connecting link between the Regular Army and the Militia. On Jan. 1st, '99, the force numbered 29,996 men, being a slight increase compared with the previous year. See MILITIA.

V. MOBILISATION AND HOME DEFENCE.

The mobilisation of the field force for South Africa, in Oct. '99, was the first experience of real mobilisation in this country. The mean-

ing of mobilisation is, by the embodying of the Reserve, to complete, on a war footing, the units it is proposed to employ; and the order to mobilise gives the test of the Army system. The paper scheme of Home Defence is probably still something of a hypothesis, possessing little real value. The requirements of the various points have been considered, and the garrisons are appointed for them with a small nucleus of Regulars, with which are associated the local Militia and Volunteers, and where these are insufficient others drawn from more remote sources. There remain the larger portion of the Regulars at home, the Yeomanry, and a considerable proportion of Militia and Volunteers, to form the Field Army. The scheme is incomplete, and its value problematical; but in some military districts, to give it practical value, Standing Defence Committees exist, with the general officers commanding as presidents, and out of these committees Defence Commandants, responsible for the preparation, custody and revision of local defence schemes, are selected. The scheme thus described has not been fully elaborated. For further particulars of the mobilisation scheme see ed. '96. Those who are interested in the question of mobilisation should see an article in the *Times* of Jan. 9th, '99.

VI. TERMS OF ENLISTMENT AND SERVICE.

A recruit is enlisted for any regiment of Cavalry or Infantry for which the recruiter to whom he offers himself is authorised to raise men, or he may enlist for general service in the Cavalry or Infantry, in which case he is appointed to a Cavalry or Infantry regiment, but is liable to be transferred, within three months of the date of his attestation, to any corps of the same arm of the service. The Army Service Corps is composed of drivers, clerks and artificers. Recruits for the corps will, as a rule, be trained as mounted men, and when dismissed drill with those who are qualified as clerks, bakers, butchers, wheelers, saddlers, shoeing smiths, carriage smiths and drivers, will be employed, as far as possible, in those trades. The Royal Army Medical Corps is under the immediate command of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, and is intended for the performance of duties connected with the management of military hospitals, and for rendering assistance to sick and wounded in time of war. The Corps of Ordnance Artificers is established for the purpose of providing qualified artificers for the repair and maintenance of the material belonging to the Garrison Artillery, Siege Train, etc. Men enlisted for the corps are required to serve on probation for a period not exceeding twelve months. They must be men of good character, and must be competent "fitters," with some knowledge of mechanical drawing. Recruits for the Post Office Corps are selected from the members of the Post Office Rifle Volunteers, 24th Middlesex R.V.C., who on enlistment will cease to belong to that Volunteer Regiment, but will remain attached to it as supernumeraries. The requirements as to age and height are varied from time to time, and may be obtained at any recruiting station. In practice, for "growing youths," the standards are slightly modified. In Feb. '98 the standard height for recruits over 20 joining the Lancers and Dragoons was reduced from 5 ft. 8 in. to

5 ft. 7 in., and of Hussar recruits from 5 ft. 7 in. to 5 ft. 6 in. These were the standards prior to Feb. '96. This falling back is mainly due to the large demand for recruits, owing to the new formations.

The Terms of Service are:—Long service, *i.e.*, 12 years' Army service; or short service, *i.e.*, 7 years' Army and 5 years' Reserve service, which is extended to 8 years' Army service and 4 years' Reserve service if the period of Army service expires whilst the man is serving abroad. In the Foot Guards short service consists of 3 years' Army service and 9 years' Reserve service, and an additional year with the colours if abroad; and the same system has been applied to a limited number of Infantry of the Line. In '99 considerable advantages were offered to induce Reserve men to rejoin the colours under particular regulations. Particulars concerning re-engagement, pensions, etc., were given in the ed. of '98.

Service in Army Reserve.—The Army Reserve is that force to which men are transferred on expiration of their period of service with the Colours. Men serving at home may, should the exigencies of the service permit, be allowed to pass to the Reserve after 5 years' service. On the other hand, re-engagement for further service with the colours is encouraged. In '98 about 4500 reservists rejoined, and it was anticipated that 2000 would re-engage in '99. While in the Reserve a man receives pay at the rate of 6d. a day—*viz.*, 4d. a day ordinary pay, and 2d. a day deferred pay. They may be called up annually for training for a period not exceeding 12 days or 20 drills. While in the Reserve they are liable to be recalled to the colours in case of national danger or great emergency, and if so recalled are treated in every respect as soldiers, and are allowed to regain the rank they held on transfer to the Reserve. Special arrangements exist for allowances to the families of Reserve men recalled to the colours. For the new section of the Army Reserve "A," see above (IV.). It is embodied, from Nov. 1st, '98, under the Reserve Forces and Militia Act, '98, which enables 5000 Army Reservists to contract themselves into a liability to be called out for twelve months' permanent service during the first twelve months of Reserve service, and dispenses with the necessity of Parliament being summoned for the purpose of being informed of the step, though it is added that any exercise of this new power must be reported to Parliament as soon as may be. Men may revoke their agreements by three months' notice in writing. The same Act enables any part of the Militia to make an offer, certified by their commanding officer, to serve in any place out of the United Kingdom.

VII. THE INDIAN ARMY.

The strength of the British forces in India on Jan. 1st, '99, is given above (III. 2) as 74,466. Upon the estimates of '99-1900 the total establishment is 73,157 of all ranks. The troops are: Cavalry, 9 regiments; Artillery, 11 Horse, 42 Field, and 8 Mountain Batteries, with 27 Garrison Companies; Infantry, 52 battalions; Engineers, 340 officers; artificers, 113. The native army numbers about 148,000 men; Cavalry, 40 regiments; Infantry, 133 battalions; Artillery, 13 batteries and companies; also Sappers, Miners, etc. The cavalry regi-

ments are as follows: 19 Bengal, 3 Madras, 7 Bombay, 5 Punjab Frontier Force, 2 Central India Horse, 4 Hyderabad Contingent. A force of Khyber rifles for service in the pass has lately been raised. The system of class regiments and companies is being developed, and gives a better set of men than was obtainable when Brahmans, Rajputs, Jats, and Mohammedans were indiscriminately mixed together. The enrolled Volunteers are some 30,000 men, of whom 24,000 are efficient, and by an Act of '96 can be called out for active service in case of emergency. In addition to these are the vast regular and irregular armies of the native states. The Government of India has now definitely adopted the policy of encouraging the native rulers to maintain armies fit to take the field, and with this view the plan of embodying "Imperial Service troops," under agreement with the feudatory states, was adopted during Lord Dufferin's viceroyalty. The result has been admirable, and the native Princes have been enthusiastic in their prosecution of the plan. A splendid reserve has been created, numbering at least 19,000 well trained men, located thus: Kashmir, 4350; Punjab, 4950; Rajputana, 4000; other states of Central and Western India, 4500; Southern India, 1400. Some of these troops have displayed the utmost hardihood and courage in the Frontier operations. On April 1st, '95, the Presidency System was abolished. Many high authorities had pronounced it to be a source of danger, and with the reorganisation four army corps have been created. The Bengal army is divided into two portions, the Punjab and the Bengal; and these, with the armies of Madras and Bombay, form the four commands. The Punjab command contains three first-class districts, Lahore, the Punjab Frontier Force and Rawal Pindi, and two second-class, Peshawur and Sirhind; the Bengal two first-class, Meerut and Oude, and six second-class, Allahabad, Assam, Bundelkund, Nerbudda, Presidency and Rohilkund; the Madras two first-class, Burma and Secunderabad, and six second-class, Bangalore, Belgaum, Madras, Mandalay, Rangoon and Southern; and the Bombay three first-class, Mhow, Poona, and Quetta; and five second-class, Aden, Bombay, Deesa, Nagpore and Sind. Each of the four commands reckons in its strength the British troops stationed within its borders. The Indian Army has developed rapidly in efficiency, notwithstanding caste prejudices and financial difficulties. An excellent system of mobilisation has been created during the past five years. The defences of the north-west frontier, including the lines of Quetta and the bridge-heads on the Indus at Sukkur and Attock as well as a strong series of forts at Rawal Pindi, have been completed. The horse and field batteries have received the 12-pr. B.L. guns, the British Infantry the Lee-Metford rifle, and the native troops the Martini-Henry. India now turns out her own small-arm ammunition, and the manufacture of steel and steel projectiles has been introduced at Cossipur. The horsing of the cavalry and artillery has been improved. Much attention has recently been directed to the question of transport in India, and it must be said that the Commissariat Department acquitted itself well during the great strain of the Tirah operations, in which not less than 74,000 animals were employed. The regimental transport exists; but, outside this, a

great organisation is required, which needs to be formed, as an adequate framework for mobilisation, in time of peace. The smoothness with which the troops were dispatched from India to South Africa in Sept. and Oct. '99 aroused the admiration of all military observers. The transport arrangements left nothing to be desired. The health of the army in India has very greatly preoccupied the public mind lately, and statistics of the disastrous prevalence of venereal disease were given in the '98 ed.

VIII. PROGRESS AND EVENTS, '99.

An important step was taken by the Government in '99 in the decision to add still further to the forces (see above, II. 2). Recent events in various parts of the world, and a consideration of the requirements involved by the working of the new organisation, demonstrated that the proposals of '97-8 were inadequate; and the scheme proposes a fixed establishment, indicated above, to be reached by March 31st, 1901. At the end of '97 the question of War Office administration was much discussed from a hostile point of view. The chief grounds of the attack were the centralisation and circumlocution of the War Office, the defects of the linked-battalion system as applied, and the alleged inadequacy of the Reserve. The committee upon War Office reorganisation and decentralisation which has been alluded to (I. 1), after hearing the opinion of many experienced officers, who gave almost ludicrous illustrations of centralisation, made over two hundred recommendations, with the view of delegating greater power and responsibility to the general officers in command of districts, nearly all of which immediately received the sanction of the Secretary of State. In regard to the failure of the linked-battalion system, the present expansion of the Army is expected to remedy the evils. The Reserve Forces and Militia Act (see VI.) is intended, by increasing the readiness of the forces, to remove another of the defects pointed out. The reorganisation of the War Office (I. 1) in March brought about a change that had long been regarded as inevitable. The control of the ordnance factories falls naturally to the hand of a soldier, who knows the needs of the service; and by placing authority in the hands of the Financial Secretary, when the reorganisation of Nov. '95 took place, a notable defect of the old system was retained. The manufacturing departments have now been placed under the sole direction of the Director-General of Ordnance, and the duties of the Financial Secretary are purely financial in regard to them. During '99 the condition of the fixed defences at home and abroad was under consideration, and the need of supplying new guns to replace old muzzle-loaders was recognised to be imperative. Accordingly, in consultation with the naval authorities, a scheme of rearmament has been laid down adapted to the needs of particular places. One advantage resulting from the plan when completed will be a reduction in the number of garrison artillery required to man the defences. The reorganisation of the Royal Artillery on June 1st, '98, has effected a change long advocated by many. Up to that date the Artillery formed a single regiment; but now the force has been divided, the horse and field artillery being separated from the garrison and mountain branches. The duties are very

distinct, and henceforth there will be no interchange between the two sections of the arm.—**Manœuvres.** At the end of Jan. '99 the Report on the Salisbury Manœuvres of the previous year was published, and affords many valuable suggestions as to the better working of the Manœuvres Act. The experimental operations, the largest ever held in England, had involved the employment of 50,000 or 60,000 men under non-service conditions. The following were the chief lessons drawn by the Commander-in-Chief:—“(1) The need of considerable additions to our supply and transport establishments. (2) The inability of even the largest, most successful, and liberal-minded civil firms to cope with the distribution of supplies to an army in the field. (3) The general unsuitability of civilian transport for military purposes in the first line with an army in the field. For manœuvres its use is generally a necessity with us; but careful previous organisation, and constant supervision afterwards, is essential to its satisfactory employment.” A committee, appointed by the War Office, to inquire into the better management of future manœuvres made a number of practical suggestions in its report (Jan. '99). The operations on Salisbury Plain in July '99 were upon a less extensive scale than in '98, but were excellently arranged for the work of practical training. The cavalry training attracted a good deal of attention, and was of a most serviceable character, though not based upon any large tactical scheme. There can be no doubt that the cavalry have made vast strides in regimental drill, and in the working of regiments in brigade; but there is still room for better tactical training, particularly in regard to dismounted action and reconnaissance. There were very important manœuvres in Ireland in August. The Red Force (Curragh), under command of Major-Gen. Boyce Combe, consisted of a cavalry brigade, with a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, two infantry brigades, a brigade division of Field Artillery, and a company of Royal Engineers, while the Blue Force (Thurles), under command of Major-Gen. H. McCalmont, had the same composition, but with only one infantry brigade. Lord Roberts, who was director and umpire-in-chief, made instructive comments on the manœuvres. The close nature of the country gave no opportunity to cavalry for shock tactics; but there was plenty of useful work in reconnaissance and detached duties, and the importance of a high standard of professional training was indicated. The artillery were also greatly hampered by the nature of the country. Lord Roberts pointed out that the best value could be obtained from the guns by massing the horse artillery and field batteries. The Blue artillery who followed this principle were invariably in superior force to the Red at the decisive point. The temptation to detach batteries to momentarily important points must be resisted, and nothing must be permitted to interfere with the concentration of the fire of every available gun at the decisive point. In regard to infantry, he said that the close country emphasised more than ever the importance of developing the independence and individual initiative of company and even section commanders; for the control of the battalion commander ceases when his companies leave the road. Habits of independence cannot be acquired suddenly, but must be the result of systematic

training and decentralisation in quarters as well as in the field. More than one instance occurred where reconnaissance of his own immediate vicinity was neglected by a battalion commander.

The dispute with the Transvaal Republic led to a gradual increase in the force maintained in South Africa during the summer of '99. When the situation became acute, in September and October, large bodies of troops were sent from India to Natal, and considerable reinforcements from home, the Army Service Corps was ordered for the Cape, and preparations were made for the mobilising of the First Army Corps, under the command of Sir Redvers Buller, Sir George White proceeding to assume the command in Natal. The Army Reserve was ordered to mobilise on Oct. 9th, and a vast tonnage of shipping was taken up by the Admiralty for transport. The operation was conducted with great general success, and the result is to place a force of Imperial and Colonial troops in the field numbering about 65,000 men. The following are the principal appointments to the First Army Corps:—Commanding the Corps, Gen. Sir Redvers Buller; Commanding Corps Artillery, Col. C. M. H. Downing; First Division, Lieut.-Gen. Lord Methuen (1st Brigade, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Colville; 2nd Brigade, Maj.-Gen. H. J. T. Hildyard); Second Division, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. F. Clery (3rd Brigade, Maj.-Gen. A. G. Wauchope; 4th Brigade, Maj.-Gen. Hon. N. G. Lyttelton); Third Division, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. Gatacre (5th Brigade, Maj.-Gen. Fitzroy Hart; 6th Brigade, Maj.-Gen. G. Barton); Cavalry Division, Lieut.-Gen. J. D. P. French (1st Brigade, Maj.-Gen. J. M. Babington; 2nd Brigade, Maj.-Gen. J. P. Brabazon). For the military events in South Africa see TRANSVAAL, ORANGE FREE STATE, NATAL, CAPE COLONY, etc. See SESSION, sects. 5 and 128.

Arnold, Sir Edwin, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., poet, oratorist, and journalist, was b. 1832. Educated at King's School, Rochester; King's Coll., London, and Univ. Coll., Oxford, where he graduated in honours, '54. He was subsequently appointed second master of King Edward the Sixth's School, Birmingham, and afterwards proceeded to India as Principal of the Government Sanskrit College at Poona. On his return to England, in '61, he joined the *Daily Telegraph*, with which he has been connected editorially for many years. He has devoted much attention to the study of Oriental literature. Among his best known works are "The Indian Song of Songs," a metrical paraphrase from the Sanskrit, "Sādi in the Garden," "The Song Celestial," and "The Light of Asia," an epic poem upon the life and teaching of the great Indian prophet, Buddha, which has gone through more than a hundred editions. Sir Edwin's later productions include a volume of poems entitled "Lotus and Jewel," "Selected Poems: National and Non-Oriental," "Death and Afterwards," "In my Lady's Praise," "Seas and Lands," "Japonica," "The Light of the World," "Adzuma" ('93), "Wandering Words" and "East and West" ('94). Created a Companion of the Star of India '77, and K.C.I.E., Jan. '88. Sir Edwin is the bearer of many foreign orders, including the "White Elephant" of Siam and the "Rising Sun" of Japan. Northbrook, Indian, and Royal London Yacht Clubs. Address: 31, Bolton Gardens, South Kensington, London.

ART, '99.

The Winter Exhibition at Burlington House, which opened in the first week of January, was composed entirely of pictures and drawings by Rembrandt. Splendid examples of the work of the great Dutch master were lent by the Queen, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lansdowne (who lent his famous landscape "The Mill"), Lord Iveagh, Lord Ilchester, and others; and the exhibition, taking it all in all, was one of the most interesting and remarkable ever seen in England. The Royal Academy summer exhibition was regarded as unsatisfactory by the critics of all schools, but in spite of the inferior character of the exhibits, the receipts and the sales were exceptionally good. In the preceding winter a committee of academicians had recommended that the number of pictures submitted by outsiders to the Selecting Committee for the summer exhibition should be reduced from eight to three, and those sent in by members from eight to six. The recommendation was ignored by the General Assembly, and the number of pictures submitted to the Selecting Committee in April exceeded 12,000. The Hanging Committee was composed of Messrs. Oulless, Herkomer, Seymour Lucas, Briton Riviere, and Leader; and the exhibition was opened on May 1st. Mr. Sargent's portraits were the chief centres of attraction, and in his "Miss Jane Evans" he showed qualities of restraint and reserve which are not always conspicuous in his work. The brilliant American painter found a worthy rival in Mr. Orchardson, whose portraits of "The Earl of Crawford," and "Edmund Davis, Esq." will rank with the best of his work of previous years. Mr. G. F. Watts showed a portrait of Mr. Gerald Balfour; and of Prof. Herkomer's presentments the best was that of "Dr. W. W. Baldwin," in the Second Gallery. Mr. Stanhope Forbes did not exhibit, but the naturalistic school was well represented by Mr. Lathague, Mr. Clausen (whose pictures attracted less attention than they deserved), Mr. Edward Stott, and Mr. Tuke. Important subject pictures were few in number: Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema's "Baths of Caracalla" was below his usual standard; Mr. Byam Shaw failed to impress with his "Love the Conqueror"; and Miss Henrietta Rae's huge picture of "Diana and Callisto" was somewhat disappointing. The sea painters, on the other hand, showed some good work—notably Mr. Napier Hemy and Mr. W. L. Wyllie. It was not a great year for sculpture, but Mr. Thornycroft exhibited his colossal statue of Oliver Cromwell, Mr. Onslow Ford a striking bust of the Queen, and Mr. F. Derwent Wood a finely modelled group "Dante at Ravenna." Works purchased for the Chantry collection were:—"Approaching Night," by H. W. B. Davis, R.A.; "The Battle of the Nile," by W. L. Wyllie, A.R.A. (£700); "Off Valparaiso," by Mr. Thomas Somerscales (£250); "My Lady's Garden," by Mr. J. Young Hunter (£350); "Le Château d'O," by Mr. Charles Maundrell (£21); and "The Girdle: Statue, Bronze," by Mr. William R. Colton (£630). Pictures and other works of art to the value of nearly £24,000 were disposed of—an increase of about 30 per cent. upon the sales of the previous year. The chief sales, other than those in the Chantry list, were "Trailing Clouds of Glory," by Mr. H. J. Draper, £450; "La Côte d'Azur," by Mr. E. A. Waterlow, £630; "Signs of Herring," by Mr.

Colin Hunter, £1000; "On the Kentish Cliffs," by the veteran Mr. Sidney Cooper, £500; "Cinderella," by Mr. Val Prinsep, £500; "Harrowing," by Mr. H. H. Lathangue, £500; "Romantic Ground," by Mr. David Farquharson, £500; "Elaine," by Mr. Blair Leighton, £700; "Harvesters," by Miss L. E. Kemp-Welch, £500; "Smugglers," by Mr. Napier Hemy, £1500; and "In Radnorshire," by Mr. H. W. B. Davis, £750.

At the **New Gallery** an exhibition was opened in January of the pictures and drawings of Sir Edward Burne-Jones; fairly representative, but without the "Briar Rose" series, and one or two other well-known canvases. The summer exhibition was perhaps the weakest ever seen in this gallery. Here, however, the chief honours were shared by Mr. Sargent and Sir George Reid, the former showing a vivid portrait of "Colonel Ian Hamilton," and the latter a dignified and forcible presentment of "The Rev. Archibald MacLaren." Mr. Holman Hunt's "Miracle of Sacred Fire," which was hung in the place of honour in the West Room, caused amazement rather than admiration; and neither Mr. Watts's "Dedication," nor his "Lord Roberts," showed that painter's work at its best. To artists one of the most interesting pictures in the New Gallery was Mr. Edward Stott's pastoral "Trees, Old and Young Sprouting, a Shady Boon for Simple Sheep." Mr. J. J. Shannon's portraits were of more than average interest; Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema's tiny portrait of "Mrs. George Lewis and her Daughter Elizabeth," was far more attractive than his big picture at the Academy. Good landscapes were shown by Mr. Alfred Parsons and Mr. Alfred East; Mrs. A. L. Swynnerton contributed a powerful but unsympathetic figure study "A Dream of Italy"; and Miss Anna Alma Tadema showed an extraordinary power of rendering detail in her water colour "The Closing Door." Among the sculpture there was nothing of especial excellence, but the average quality of the work was fairly good. The **International Exhibition** at Knightsbridge, though interesting, was inferior to that of the previous year. There were fewer works from foreign painters of eminence than in the exhibition of '98, and many of the prominent artists of the British and British-American schools were conspicuous by their absence. The President, Mr. Whistler, showed among other things two or three charming little examples of his earlier work in painting, and a fine series of etchings; Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Bernard Priestman, Mr. Grieffenhagen, Mr. Leslie Thomson, Mr. W. M. Chase, Mr. Mura, Mr. Mark Fisher, Mr. Austen Brown, Miss Cecilia Beaux, Mr. C. W. Furse, and Mr. E. A. Walton, were prominent among the painters, and there was an excellent show of drawings and prints. The foreign exhibitors included M. Alfred Stevens and M. Renoir, both of whom, however, were represented by work executed many years ago; M. Rodin, the great French sculptor, and M. De la Gandara, J. Maris, Franz Stuck, Kroyer, Pissaro, Thaulow, Blanche, Gustav Klimt, Claude Monet, Mancini, Fantin-Latour, Menzel, Rops, Vierge, Milcendeau, and Grasset. The **New English Art Club**, less revolutionary than of old, included in its spring exhibition some excellent landscapes by Prof. Fred Brown, and the work of Mr. W. W. Russell showed an advance upon any of his previous efforts. Mr. Steer, on the

other hand, showed little of his usual quality, and the eccentric element was practically non-existent. The **Annual Loan Collection** at the **Guildhall**, which attracted no fewer than 224,000 visitors, was composed chiefly of pictures and drawings by Turner, and contained some of the finest examples, outside the National Gallery, of the work of the great landscape painter. Several fine canvases by Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Raeburn, and others were hung in one of the smaller galleries at the Guildhall. The **two Royal Water Colour Societies** shared the depression of the larger exhibitions. There was little work of distinction at either, but Mr. Clausen contributed one or two excellent drawings to the exhibition of the Old Society, and Mr. E. J. Gregory's work was pre-eminent at the Royal Institute. There was nothing remarkable at the **Royal Society of British Artists**, with the exception of a curiously quaint and interesting picture by Mr. Cayley Robinson, an artist whose work is rarely seen now at any other exhibition. The triennial exhibition of the **Arts and Crafts Society** was held at the New Gallery, and the special feature was the room devoted entirely to the work of the late William Morris, including many designs, and examples of his printed books; and the only picture in oils he is known to have painted. Book plates were prominent at the exhibition of the **Painter Etchers**; at the Grafton an exhibition of Verestchagin's pictures preceded one at which M. Bing, of Paris, showed glass made by Mr. Tiffany of New York, sculpture by Meunier, and examples of work by French painters of the advanced school. The **Pastel Society's** first exhibition (see under PASTEL) was held at the Royal Institute of Water Colours. The **Women Artists** had a fairly good exhibition, largely devoted to decorative work, at the Royal Society of British Artists; the **Photographic Salon** exhibited its "artistic" sun-pictures at the Dudley; and the **Royal Photographic Society** held its annual show in Pall Mall East. Among the exhibitions at private galleries were those of portraits by Benjamin Constant, pictures by Gaston La Touche and John R. Reid, and caricatures by E. T. Reed, at the Fine Art Society's; cabinet pictures by Byam Shaw, and "Beautiful Women" by Menpes, at Dowdeswell's; a famous series of pictures by Fragonard, at Agnew's; cartoons by A. C. Gould, at the Continental; and one of portraits and pictures of children at the Goupil Gallery.

Artistic honours included the bestowal of knighthoods upon Mr. Alma Tadema (who was the English representative in the Vandyke festival at Antwerp), and Mr. Walter Armstrong. Messrs. Alfred East, Cope, Goscombe John, and Aston Webb were elected Associates of the Royal Academy, M. Jules Breton became an Hon. Foreign R.A. (defeating M. Dagnan-Bouveret by a large number of votes); Mr. Herkomer was elected R.A. Professor of Painting; Mr. J. M. Swan and Mr. Robert Little became full members of the Royal Water-Colour Society, and Mrs. Stanhope Forbes and Mr. Alfred Parsons Associates; Mr. E. J. Gregory (Dec. '98) was chosen President of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, in succession to Sir J. Linton, retired; and Messrs. A. Macbride and E. C. Clifford were elected to membership. Messrs. Menpes, Byam Shaw, Cecil Rea, Charles l'Anson, and Alfred Hartley, became members of the Insti-

tute of Oils; and Messrs. R. Bryden and W. Monk, and Miss M. Bolingbroke of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers. On the other hand the resignations were announced of Mr. Walter Crane, the Principal of the Royal College of Art, and of Sir John Donnelly, the Secretary of the Science and Art Department.

The foundation stone of the long-talked-of extension of the South Kensington (to be known for the future as the Victoria and Albert) Museum, was laid by the Queen; Birmingham decided to extend its Art Gallery, and thus accept the conditional gift of pictures, by Watts, Holman Hunt, Burne Jones, and others, offered by Mr. J. T. Middlemore. Birmingham also acquired many rare and interesting objects of art at the Bardini sale. The two portraits by Rembrandt (referred to in last year's Annual) were exhibited at the National Gallery, which also received the addition, among other works, of a picture by Francisco de Herrera, and a portrait by Karel du Jardin. Cardiff acquired a valuable collection of pictures, etc. under the will of the late Mr. J. Pyke Thompson, and Norwich received a bequest of a similar nature, under the will of the late Mr. J. J. Colman. Mr. J. Whitehead presented to the City Art Gallery, Manchester, Lady Butler's picture of "Balacava"; two more mural pictures, by Mr. Ernest Crofts and Mr. Stanhope Forbes, were added to those already in position in the Royal Exchange; many new portraits were acquired by the National Portrait Gallery, including a collection of plaster models of eminent persons made by the late G. G. Adams, sculptor; and several pictures were bequeathed and presented to the Nottingham Castle Museum. The Adelaide Art Gallery spent the sum of £23,000, bequeathed by Sir Thomas Elder, in the purchase of modern pictures; and examples were purchased in London of the work of Leighton, Watts, Henry Moore, Tadema, Burne-Jones, Poynter, Phil May, and others. The Royal Academy decided that the sum of £10,000, presented to that body by the executors of the late Lord Leighton, should be called the "Leighton Bequest," and that the interest should be spent in acquiring or commissioning works of decorative art. Attention was called, through a correspondence in the columns of the *Times* to Sir W. B. Richmond's decorative work at St. Paul's Cathedral; and after much controversy and the presentation of a petition (signed by the President of the Royal Academy among others), the work was suspended. A Parliamentary committee held an inquiry into the affairs and general administration of the South Kensington Museum; and Lord Stanley of Alderley made a fruitless attempt in the House of Lords to induce the Government to inquire into the administration of the Royal Academy. The deaths in the world of art included those of Rosa Bonheur, the most famous of women painters; of Harry Bates, A.R.A., one of our most accomplished sculptors; of Birket Foster, the water-colour painter; of the architect, Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A.; of W. H. Millais, an artist, and the brother of the late P.R.A.; of Jacob Maris, one of three brothers all eminent in art; of Mr. J. R. Findlay, the donor of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery; and of Townley Green and J. M. Youngman, both formerly members of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

The chief picture sales were the Fowler (£65,355 13s.), and the Mieville (£41,751 3s.).

Several individual canvases fetched very high prices. A "Landscape," by Hobbema, realised £9550 (sold in 1871 for £3,100); a Reynolds' "Lady Hamilton as Bacchante," £4515; a "Holy Family," by Rubens, £8715; Troyon's "Dairy Farm," £6720; and "The Cattle Market," by the same artist, £3780. Turner's "Venice" fetched the huge price of £8610, and his "Oxford from the Abingdon Road," £4200; a portrait of a man by Frans Hals was sold for £3150; "A Chat round the Braserio," by J. Phillip, R.A., £2835; Raeburn's "Innocence," £1995; and a portrait of a girl in white muslin by Opie (sold as recently as 1871 for £38 19s.), £1554. Coloured engravings of certain periods continued to fetch high prices. Meyer's mezzotint of Romney's "Lady Hamilton as Nature," was sold for 470 guineas; and a set of Wheatley's "Cries of London" for the unprecedented price of 610 guineas.

ARTILLERY.

In the ANNUAL for '99 the general tendency of ordnance progress was noted as consisting mainly in the application of quick-fire, and in regard to army guns there is a further advance in that matter to be reported. In the Navy the reaction against heavy guns is complete. The *Royal Sovereign* and her sisters carry 67-ton guns, and the *Magnificent* and *Majestic*, with the battleships of the new programme, have 46-ton guns for their heaviest armament. It is the introduction of the wire-wound gun, offering greater resistance and permitting greater energy, which has made possible the diminution of weight and size. The principle of the new gun is a system of hooping by steel wire, now generally accepted as increasing the admissible maximum pressure from 40 to 50 per cent.

An account of the armament of the *Majestic* will illustrate some of the latest developments in naval guns. The *Magnificent* and the improved *Renowns* have the same armament. The ship carries 4 12-in. 46-ton Woolwich wire guns, on each of which 102 miles of rectangular wire are wound, with an average tension of 40 tons to the square inch, covered by a steel jacket; 12 6-in. Elswick quick-firing (wire) guns; 16 12-pounder Elswick quick-firers; and 12 3-pounder Hotchkiss quick-firers on Elswick recoil mountings. The mounting of the 12-in. guns is upon a new and advantageous principle; "thrust rings," fitting into grooves in the cradle, transmit the longitudinal thrust of recoil, and the guns are kept in their places by well-protected fittings, instead of by bands passing over them. Each gun, with its complete mountings, is balanced in the firing position upon trunnions fitting into the slides (in which position it is loaded, thus allowing more room in the rear than under the old arrangement), and can be elevated or depressed by hand, as is the case, where necessary, in every operation. The guns may be run out or in by hydraulic pressure, but the recoil will always bring them in after the discharge, and they can be loaded in any position, the loading of one gun in a barbette not interfering with the working or firing of the other—a vast improvement upon the former system. The 6-in. guns are upon pedestal mounts, and the *Majestic* was the first ship to carry the 12-pounder. A new wire 9·2 in. gun has been introduced for the cruisers *Powerful* and *Terrible*. It was stated in Aug. '99 that the

Royal Gun Factory had turned out a new gun, which had been tried at Shoeburyness, and was superior in range to any gun ever tested there. The system of electric gear for the turret-movement of heavy guns has been largely adopted in the French navy, and has been introduced in this country in the *Barfleur*, *Powerful*, *Terrible*, *Prince George*, etc. All the new guns are vastly more powerful than their predecessors, and the following table will illustrate their character and capabilities. The 6-in. quick-firer described is the new Vickers wire gun. The gun has a vastly greater muzzle energy than its predecessor. The breech mechanism is special, and the obturation so complete that the metal cartridge case commonly used in such guns is dispensed with:—

	12-in.	9·2-in.	6-in. Q.F.	4·7 Q.F.	12-pr. Q.F.	3 Pr. Q.F.
Calibre ins.	12	9·2	6	4·7	3·0	1·85
Weight	46 tons	27 tons	7 to 8 cwt.	41 cwt.	8 cwt.	5 cwt.
Length of bore calibres	35·43	46·74	45	40	28	40
Weight, projectile lb.	850	380	100	45	12·5	3·3 1
" charge lb., oz.	167 8	—	25	5 7	0 13 3	0 6 8
Muzzle velocity ft. secs.	2367	2700	2784	2188	1585	1873
" energy ft. tons	33,020	19,220	5373	1494	223	80·3
Perforation, wrought iron at muzzle . ins.	36·8	34·3	22·7	62·4	4·9	4·1

The importance of gun-domination was brought out strongly by the Boer attack at Ladysmith (Nov. '99), when their 40-pounders were silenced by the naval 4·7-in. guns brought up from Durban, which fired lyddite shells.

Turning to guns for the military forces, we note that all the batteries of horse and field artillery are being converted to a quick-firing system, and the conversion is proceeding rapidly. The arrangement consists in a method of checking recoil devised by Sir George Clarke, and there has been great activity at Woolwich in adapting the carriages according to his plan. The supply of new guns will occupy some time; but Messrs. Vickers, Messrs. Armstrong, and the Royal Arsenal have each supplied experimental 15-pr. field batteries with complete equipment. The Horse Artillery has received the new 12-pr. (6 cwt.) wire-wound gun. Two batteries have received a new 5-in. howitzer. Mountain batteries have each 4 muzzle-loading rifled 7-pounder jointed steel guns, 2·5-in. calibre, the whole, gun, carriage and wheels being carried by mules. Position batteries, each 4 muzzle-loading rifled 40-pounder guns, 4·75-in. calibre; also 2 6·3-in. howitzers. The new 20-pounder is a powerful gun intended for heavier work than that of regular field batteries. Some, however, would no doubt be equipped with it in time of war. The French and German armies are now supplied with new quick-firing long-range guns.

A very powerful wire fortress gun of 9·2-in. has been introduced by the War Office, similar to the naval gun of the same calibre, but 38 feet in length compared with 33 feet, and many of the coast batteries will be supplied with it.

Authorities.—Lloyd & Hadcock, "Artillery: its Progress and Present Position"; Garbett, "Naval Ordnance" (Royal Navy Handbooks); Dredge, "Modern French Artillery," reprinted from *Engineering*, '91; Longridge, "The Application of Wire to the Construction of Ordnance," '89, "Interior Ballistics," '89, "Smokeless Powder and Gun Construction," '90, "The Artillery of the Future," '91, and "The Field Gun of the Future," '92; Wille, "Das Feldgeschütz der Zukunft"; criticism of the same by Captain Moch, *Revue d'Artillerie*, '92; "Modern Naval Artillery" (Griffith); Veyrines, "Artillery at the Paris Exposition of '89"; "Operations of the Division of Military Engineering of the International Congress of

Engineers" (Columbian Exhibition), official, Washington, '94. There is a large literature concerning the tactical employment of guns. Consult Pratt, "Field Artillery"; May, "Guns and Cavalry." The "Field Artillery Drill" was revised, Nov. '96.

Artillery Association. The National, was formed in 1865, and has as its objects the advancement and promotion of the science and practice of Artillery, primarily amongst volunteers in the United Kingdom; and especially the formation of an annual camp of instruction and Prize Meeting for Volunteer Artillery. Subscribers of £1 1s. per annum become members subject to the approval of the Council; a subscription of £10 10s. qualifies for life membership. The Council consists of certain *ex-officio* members and 30 members elected at the annual general meeting, held in March every year. There are 403 members. The annual Prize Meeting in '99 was held August 5th—12th at Shoeburyness. The results of the principal competitions were as follows:—

Cinque Ports Challenge Cup: 1st prize, 1st Essex, Battery 1, 109 points; 2nd, 1st Cheshire and Carnarvon, 90 points.

Corporation and City Companies' Challenge Cup (No. 2): 1st prize, 2nd Cinque Ports, Battery 1, 169 points; 2nd, 1st Essex, Battery 1, 118 points.

Stradbroke Challenge Cup: 2nd Cinque Ports, Section 1, 185 points.

The Dewar Challenge Trophy: 1st prize, 1st Dorset, Group 1, 393 points; 2nd, 1st Essex, Group 4, 339 points; 3rd, 1st Hants, Group 1, 308 points; 4th, 1st Forfar, Group 1, 275 points.

Corporation and City Companies' Challenge Cup, No. 1 (Group Firing): 1st prize, 2nd Glamorgan, Group 2, 420 points; 2nd, 1st Hants, Group 1, 403 points; 3rd, 1st Essex, Group 4, 378 points; 4th, 1st Gloucester, Group 1, 356 points.

Turnbull Challenge Shield: 1st prize, 1st Kent, Group 1, 229 points; 2nd, 1st Hants, Group 1, 210 points; 3rd, 2nd Middlesex, Group 1, 195 points.

Scotland's Challenge Cup: 1st prize, 2nd Kent, Group 2, 137 points; 2nd, 2nd Kent, Group 1, 132 points.

Garrison Artillery Competition, "A" Shift: 1st prize, 8th Lancashire, Detachment 1, 95 points; 2nd, 1st Essex, Detachment 1, 95 points; 3rd, 2nd Kent, Detachment 2, 90 points.

Repository Badges Competition, "B" Shift,

and the "Financial Times" Challenge Cup: 8th Lancashire, Detachment 1, 190 points.

Harcourt Challenge Cup (awarded to such detachment of nineteen men as made the highest aggregate number of marks during the meeting in the Repository Competition "A" Shift and the 3rd Garrison Artillery combined): 1st Essex, Detachment 1, 220 points.

Queen's Prize (Position Artillery): 1st prize, a Silver Cup for the Corps and Silver Badge and cash for each man, added by National Artillery Association, value £80, 2nd Cinque Ports, Battery 1, 250 points; 2nd, 1st Essex, Battery 1, 227 points.

Queen's Prize (Garrison Artillery): 1st prize, a Silver Cup for the Corps, with Badge and cash for each man, added by National Artillery Association, value £110, 1st Essex, Group 4, 717 points.

Prince of Wales' Prize: 1st Hants, Group 1, 711 points.

Officers' Competition (Challenge Cup): 2nd Cinque Ports, Eastern Division, Commanded by Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Wilson.

The President of Council is Lord Stradbroke; the Secretary is Major H. Vane Stow, and the offices are at 24, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

Artists, Musicians, and Actors Deceased (Nov. '98–Nov. '99). See OBITUARY.

Ascension Island. In the South Atlantic, 960 miles from African coast, and is a British possession. The port is called Georgetown, and is furnished as a naval station with batteries and storehouses. Used as a coaling depot for the West African squadron. **Area**, 35 sq. miles; **population**, 266. Turtles, for which the island is famous, are found in abundance between December and May. The Governor is a naval officer appointed by the Admiralty. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Ashanti. See GOLD COAST.

Asiatic Society of Bengal. Founded 1784. The Society consists of ordinary, associate, corresponding and honorary members. Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of every month (except in September and October). The Society publishes the well-known series of "Bibliotheca Indica," being a collection of rare and valuable Oriental works in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, and Thibetan. The Society's library is peculiarly rich in rare manuscripts. It has also a large and valuable collection of ancient coins, etc., besides a museum known as the Indian Museum.

Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H., Q.C., M.P. See under COMMONS.

Assiniboia. A district of the North-West Territories (*q.v.*), and a future province of the Dominion of Canada. **Area**, 89,535 sq. m. Capital, Regina, which is the present seat of government for the Territories generally.

Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. This Association was formed in 1860, and incorporated in '75, for the purpose of discussing and considering questions concerning trade, commerce, manufactures, and shipping; and for the collection and dissemination of information from time to time on matters affecting these subjects and the general commercial interests of the country. The Association is in direct communication with various Government departments, and has been instrumental in passing several Acts of Parliament. Amongst the subjects dealt with by the Association may be mentioned bank-

ruptcy law reform, consolidation of the partnership law, postal reforms, bills of sale, parliamentary procedure, commercial union with the colonies, county court jurisdiction, treaties of commerce with foreign countries, etc. It holds an annual meeting early in the year in London, and an autumnal meeting in the provinces, at both of which resolutions suggested by the various local chambers of commerce are discussed, with a view to action being taken thereon. At these meetings the President of the Board of Trade and a representative of the Foreign Office usually attend in order to ascertain the views of the commercial community on important mercantile topics. The membership of the Association consists not of individuals, but of chambers of commerce, 93 of which are members and send delegates to the meetings of the Association. **President**, The Hon. Sir H. Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P.; **Secretary**, E. W. Fithian. **Offices**, 1, Great College St., Westminster, S.W.

Astronomer Royal. See CHRISTIE.

Astronomy, '99. After the outburst of sun spots in September and October '98, the sun's surface became quiescent till June 23rd, '99, when a large spot appeared on the east limb, which with other smaller spots formed a group covering, on June 29th, an area of 700,000,000 square miles, being 87,000 miles long and 27,000 miles at greatest breadth. So large a disturbance near minimum is exceptional, and serves to keep up the character of the present decline. During July, August, and September the surface was practically free from spots. The predominance of spots and faculae has been in the southern hemisphere. The reports of the Indian eclipse observations in Jan. '98 show that good work was done, and our knowledge of the constitution of the sun and its surroundings has advanced. "The Flash" spectrum has been very successfully photographed, and a new region of the "Flash" explored and mapped; the bright-line spectrum of hydrogen has been followed in the chromosphere to the thirtieth point of the series, and the wavelengths found to agree closely with Balmer's formula; our knowledge of the distribution of coronium in the Corona has been increased; the variation in the form of the Corona with the sun-spot period has been further illustrated; the coronal rays have been photographed to a greater distance than ever before, and much has been gleaned of their structure; the corona has been photographed during partial phase, and good determinations of its total light have been made. The Zodiacal light and Gegenschein continue to receive great attention, but it cannot be said that real knowledge has been advanced. The recent work of Professor Newcombe leads him to conclude that (1) the motion of the Solar System in space is three and a half times the radius of the Earth's orbit in one year, or 334,000,000 miles; (2) the most likely position of the solar apex—i.e. the point in the sky towards which our system is travelling—is situated in R.A. 18h. 30m. and Dec. +35°. To the values of the aberration constant given last year may be added 20'461" (Jacoby), 20'581" (Doolittle). From experiments recently made by Professor C. V. Boys, the mean density of the earth is 5'5270 times that of water. In other words, the total weight of the earth is 5,882,064,000,000,000,000,000 tons; another determination made on totally different lines by Father Braun, in Bohemia, gives the density

5°52'37, a remarkable agreement. From his own observations, extending over a period of thirty years, Mr. Denning determines the **rotation period of Mars** to be 24h. 37m. 22^s.708. The small planet D.Q., discovered August '98, has been named **Eros**, and by reason of its interesting character has received great attention. In particular the Astronomer Royal has secured a long series of photographic positions with the new 26-inch Thomson refractor, and Professor Pickering has searched successfully the Harvard photographic records as far back as '93. From the old positions thus obtained Dr. Chandler has been enabled to compute an accurate orbit. Its period of revolution round the sun is 2^{yr}.32 years. The opposition of November 1900 will be the most favourable until 1917, so that observations for parallax ought then to be made. The planet will be seen as a 7th magnitude star, and will be nearer the earth than Mars even at its most favourable opposition. A great amount of detail has been visible on the surface of **Jupiter**, many spots appearing on the north edge of north equatorial belt, and moving at different rates. According to Denning, one of the fastest moving gives a period of rotation 27 seconds less than that given by the red spot which has now become a mere faint dusky stain attached to the north side of the south belt. The values of the rotation period of Jupiter generally lie either between 9h. 50m. and 9h. 51m., or 9h. 55m. and 9h. 56m. This period is deduced from observations of spots, and in general those in latitudes 0° to + 9° give a short period, while those in the higher latitudes produce the longer period; but occasionally this is reversed, and it may be that different spots occupy different levels. The most recent determination of the period of Jupiter's fifth satellite is 11h. 57m. 22^s.65 secs. The discovery of a **new satellite to Saturn** has been announced by Professor W. H. Pickering. A star of fifteenth magnitude taken on four photographic plates, August 16th, 17th, 18th, was found to have moved in position about ten seconds daily. It could either be a planet outside Neptune or a satellite to Saturn. If the latter, its period of revolution about Saturn is about seventeen months, its mean distance being 7,500,000 miles, and it would appear from Saturn as a star of the sixth magnitude. Confirmation of this is wanted. Three **periodic comets** expected this year have been already detected—viz., Tuttle's comet of '58, whose period is 13^{yr}.3 years, was found by Wolf on March 5th; Tempel's comet, '73, period 5^{yr}.4 years, found by Perrine at Lick on May 6th; Comet Holmes, '92, period 6^{yr}.3 years, found again by Perrine, June 10th. Besides these, Brooks discovered a comet on Oct. 20th, which became visible to the naked eye; Swift discovered one, Mar. 3rd, which became conspicuous in May and June, when it had two heads and a rapid motion; Chase found another, Nov. 14th, '98, by photography. The mean of all determinations of parallax hitherto made of 61st and 61st Cygni, give a difference of '078" between the two stars. This difference of parallax corresponds to a separation of the two stars equal to 2¹/₂ light years, a distance so great being distinctly against the idea of physical connection. **Coming events** include the occultation of Neptune, Mar. 8th, 1900, 6h. 13m. (morn.); of Saturn, April 3rd, 8h. 35m. (even), June 13th, 9h. 40m. (morn.), Sept. 3rd, 7h. 16m. (morn.); and the Total Solar Eclipse, May 28th. The central line

passes from America across the Atlantic to Portugal, Spain, Algiers; nowhere is it more than two minutes in duration. The British Astronomical Association are organising expeditions to America, Portugal, Spain, and Algiers. The Royal Astronomical Society are sending parties also. The Greenwich party had intended to visit Portugal, where the stations are easily accessible, but the probability of cloud is greater than in Algiers or the neighbourhood of Madrid; it is, however, feared that the plague will necessitate a change. At Greenwich it will be a partial eclipse, beginning 2h. 47m. and ending 4h. 57m.; at Edinburgh, begins 2h. 41m., ends 4h. 47m. Dublin, begins 2h. 38m., ends 4h. 52m. **Books for reference**: Young's "General Astronomy" (2nd Ed.); Miss Clerke's works; *Monthly Notices*: Royal Astronomical Society; *The Observatory*; Publications of the British Astronomical Society; *Astronomische Nachrichten*.

Athabasca (Indian, "swampy"). A district of the North-West Territories (*q.v.*), and future province of the **Dominion of Canada**. Lies north of Alberta and east of British Columbia. **Area**, 265,000 sq. m.

ATHLETICS, '99.

The principal competitions resulted as follows:—On Dec. 26th, '98, E. C. Bredin beat A. R. Downer in a 500 yards race for £100 at Barrow-in-Furness in 59 sec. on a bad ground. In the **Cross-country** running Dublin University beat Oxford University, and the match between Dublin and Edinburgh Universities ended in a tie. The **Welsh Cross-country Championship** was won by the Newport Club, J. Lee, Newport, coming in first; the course was 8 miles and the time 46 min. 2 sec. The death of E. L. Myers, the celebrated runner, in America on Feb. 15th was announced. The **Southern Counties Cross-country Championship** was won by the Highgate Harriers, C. Bennett, Finchley Harriers, coming in first, in 61 min. 34¹/₂ sec. The **Northern Counties Cross-country Championship** was won by the Salford Harriers, J. Hosker, Farnworth Harriers, coming in first, in 1 hr. 3 min. 37¹/₂ sec. The **Midland Counties Cross-country Championship** was won by the Birchfield Harriers, A. Meacham, of the same club, coming in first in 65 min. 54 sec. The **National Cross-country Championship** was run at Wembley Park, and resulted in the Highgate Harriers being first with 92 points, C. Bennett, of the Finchley Harriers, coming in first, in 58 min. 36 sec. The **Cross-country Championship of Scotland** was run at Glasgow, the Watsonian Club winning with 55 points, J. Paterson, of the same club, coming in first, in 64 min. 36¹/₂ sec. The 10th Annual Cross-country Match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities, over a 7¹/₂ miles course, ended in a victory by Oxford by 25 points to 30. The **Oxford and Cambridge University Sports**, held at Queen's Club on March 24th, ended in a tie; a new event, making 10 in all, having been added in the shape of a Half-Mile Contest, there was not the usual "odd event" which formerly allowed one side or the other to win the larger number. The results were as follow:—Hundred yards: C. R. Thomas, Oxford, 10¹/₂ sec. Half-mile: H. E. Graham, Cambridge, 1 min. 59¹/₂ sec. Hundred-and-twenty yards hurdle race: W. G. Paget-Tomlinson, Cambridge, 16 sec. Long jump: G. C. Vassall, Oxford, 23 ft. 3 in. Throwing the hammer:

J. D. Greenshields, Oxford, 110 ft. 1 in. Quarter-mile: A. M. Hollins, Oxford, 5½ sec. One mile: A. Hunter, Cambridge, 4 min. 25 sec. Putting the weight: G. W. Clark, Cambridge, 34 ft. High jump: H. S. Adair, Oxford, 5 ft. 8½ in. Three miles: H. W. Workman, Cambridge, 15 min. 32½ sec. Cambridge have now won the Sports 19 times to Oxford's 15. On April 7th the **Ten Miles Championship of Scotland** was won at Glasgow by W. M. Badenock, Edinburgh Harriers, in 58 min. 4½ sec. On April 22nd the **Ten Miles Championship of the Amateur Athletic Association** was won at Derby by C. Bennett, Finchley Harriers, in 54 min. 12½ sec. The **Amateur Athletic Association Championships** were held at Wolverhampton, the results being as follows:—One mile: Hugh Welsh, time, 4 min. 26 sec. Hundred yards: R. W. Wadsley, time, 10½ sec. Putting the weight, D. Horgan, 46 ft. ½ in. Hundred-and-twenty yards hurdles: W. G. Paget-Tomlinson, time, 16½ sec. High jump: P. Leahy, 5 ft. 10 in. Half-mile: A. E. Tysoc, time, 1 min. 58½ sec. Throwing the hammer: T. F. Kiely, 136 ft. 4½ in. Quarter-mile: R. W. Wadsley, time, 54½ sec. Four miles: C. Bennett, time, 20 min. 49½ sec. Long jump: W. J. M. Newburn, 22 ft. 2 in. Four miles walking: W. J. Sturgess, time, 29 min. 20 sec. Pole jump: E. C. Pritchard, 7 ft. Two miles steeplechase: W. Stokes, 11 min. 16½ sec. In the Annual Sports between Scotland and Ireland, held in Edinburgh, the former won. On June 3rd, at Limerick, T. J. Kieley, the English and Irish Champion threw the hammer the world's-record distance of 162 ft. On July 22nd, at Queen's Club, a most interesting contest took place: **Oxford and Cambridge Universities v. Harvard and Yale Universities**, a meeting at which not only capital performances were made, but everything passed off in the most friendly and satisfactory manner; the Englishmen won the odd event. The following were the winners:—Throwing the hammer: W. A. Boal, Harvard, 136 ft. 8½ in. Long jump: G. C. Vassall, Oxford, 23 ft. Hundred yards: F. T. Quinlan, Harvard, 10 sec. One mile: A. Hunter, Cambridge, 4 min. 24 sec. Hundred-and-twenty yards hurdles: F. B. Fox, Harvard, 15½ sec. Half-mile: H. E. Graham, Cambridge, 1 min. 57½ sec. High jump: A. N. Rice, Harvard, 6 ft. Quarter-mile: C. G. Davidson, Cambridge, 49½ sec. Three miles: H. W. Workman, Cambridge, 15 min. 24½ sec. On Aug. 5th, at Morpeth, R. D. Dickenson, of Windermere, won the **Pole-leaping** competition, tying the world's record of 11 ft. 6 in. H. Cullum, of Cardiff, ran 1000 yards in the record time of 2 min. 9½ sec. at Aberavon on the same date. W. J. Sturgess broke his own record by walking a mile in 6 min. 32½ secs. at Shanklin, on August 7th, and on October 14th he walked on the road 8 miles in 1 hr. 3 min., and 10 miles in 1 hr. 16 min. 57 sec., 41½ secs. better than his own world's record on a track. On Nov. 4th, at Rochdale, H. Cullum beat E. C. Bredin for the world's half-mile championship, the time being 2 min.

Auctioneers' Institute of the United Kingdom (Incorporated) The, has for its objects the provision of a central organisation for auctioneers, valuers, and land, estate, and house agents, and the promotion of the efficiency and usefulness of the profession. Branches of the Institute have been established in (1) York-

shire; (2) South Wales and Monmouthshire; (3) Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire; (4) Northumberland and Durham; (5) Kent, Surrey, and Sussex; (6) Western Counties. Lectures and papers are given at the Institute monthly during the session—October to March. Membership may be obtained by examination or under the "Practice" qualification. The examinations are held annually in March or April. **President**, Mr. W. Roland Peck (Hampton & Sons), London. **Secretary**, Mr. Charles Harris. **Offices**, 57 and 58, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Austin, Alfred, appointed Poet Laureate on New Year's Day '96, was b. 1835 at Headingley, near Leeds. He was ed. at Stonyhurst College and St. Mary's College, Oscott, and took his degree at the London University in '53. He was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, '57. His bent, however, was always towards literature, and he published his first acknowledged poem, entitled "The Season," in '61, having already published, anonymously, a poem called "Randolph," in his nineteenth year. His best-known works are "The Human Tragedy," "Savonarola," "The Tower of Babel," "Prince Lucifer," "Fortunatus the Pessimist" ('92), "The Garden that I Love" ('94), "In Veronica's Garden," and "Lamia's Winter Quarters" ('95), "England's Darling," ('96), and "The Conversion of Winckelmann" ('97). For many years he was a writer in the *Standard* and the *Quarterly Review*. He was also one of the founders of the *National Review*, which he edited, in conjunction with Mr. W. J. Courthope, during the first years of its existence. A collected edition of his works was issued in six volumes in '02. Address: Swinford Old Manor, Ashford, Kent.

Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. The Association was formed in '86, and is modelled on the British Association. The sections include Astronomy, Mathematics and Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, Biology, Ethnology and Anthropology, Geography, Economic Science and Agriculture, Engineering and Architecture, Sanitary Science and Hygiene, Mental Science and Education. The last meeting was held at Sydney in Jan. '98, Professor Liversidge presiding. An elaborate and most valuable report of its proceedings is published as a separate book under the auspices of the Association. The eighth session will be held at Melbourne in 1900, and the ninth at Hobart (Tasmania) in 1902. The **Permanent Hon. Secretary** is Professor A. Liversidge, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., and his address is The Chemical Laboratory, the University, Sydney, N.S.W.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia is the largest island in the world about one-fifth less than Europe, and about as large as the United States, excluding Alaska. It is situated south-east of Asia, dividing Pacific from Indian Ocean; extends 2400 miles west to east, and 1971 miles north to south. **Area** computed at 3,031,169 sq. miles, or twenty-six times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Present total population about 3,445,000. Wholly British possession. Divided into the colonies of **Queensland**, pop. 493,704, capital Brisbane; **New South Wales**, pop. 1,335,800, capital Sydney; **Victoria**, pop. 1,174,888, capital Melbourne; **South Australia**, pop. 361,483 (including the Northern Territory), capital Adelaide; and **Western Australia**, pop. 170,021, capital Perth. (For separate

accounts of these colonies see under their respective alphabetical headings. For latest statistics see *BRITISH EMPIRE*, table.) Australia is a great plateau, elevated on the east and inclined towards the west. The eastern half and most of the other territories bordering the coasts on north and west are extremely fertile, and well adapted for grazing. Wool still continues to be the staple export, but the trade in frozen and tinned meat is fast increasing. A wine industry appears to be rapidly growing up, especially in South Australia. The great central depression is sterile, and almost impassable on account of want of water, together with prickly growths. Coal abounds in various districts, particularly in New South Wales and Queensland. Gold, silver, tin, iron, and copper are extensively worked. Climate varies from tropical to temperate. There are over 11,000 miles of railroad open. The black aborigines are few, and rapidly decreasing, but their present strength is probably about 200,000. The progress of the country during the last fifty years has been wonderful. But this progress has not been attained without considerable expenditure, and the Australian colonies have gone very far in this direction. The aggregate debt of the colonies in '98 amounted to about £180,000,000, most of the expenditure, however, being reproductive.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

This question has attracted attention more or less ever since '52, but the more recent history of the movement began in '86, when a Federal Council, sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament, met at Hobart. In Oct. '89 Sir Henry Parkes, the then Premier of New South Wales, took the initiative in calling together "a national convention for the purpose of devising and reporting upon an adequate scheme of Federal Government." The matter was taken up by all the Australasian governments, with the result that on Feb. 6th, '90, a conference met in Melbourne, and carried resolutions in favour of such a scheme. The *Australasian Federal Convention*, which met at Sydney (March 2nd, '91), marked a great advance. Its object was to frame a constitution for the Dominion of Australia. Sir Henry Parkes was unanimously selected as President, and the chief governmental representatives of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Western Australia were present. This Convention, on April 9th, passed a Bill which proposed to establish a *Federal Constitution* for the Commonwealth of Australia. By the Bill it was provided that a Governor-General should be appointed by the Sovereign, and that each colony (or state) should contribute to the Commonwealth Parliament representatives from its individual Legislature. This Parliament should consist of a directly elected House of Representatives and a Senate composed of delegates from all the colonies. A salary of £500 should be paid to the members of both Houses. Seven Ministers, to be known as "the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth of Australia," should assist the Governor-General. There should be a Supreme Court, as in the United States, whose functions would render unnecessary the Privy Council. Freedom of Trade between the various colonies was also agreed to.

In '94, after a period of inaction, there were signs of renewed activity. A conference of

Australian Premiers, summoned by Mr. G. H. Reid, the Premier of New South Wales, met at Hobart (Jan. 29th, '95), and adopted a bill entitled "The Australasian Federation Enabling Act," which provided for the inclusion of New Zealand, if that colony should so desire. The procedure laid down was that ten representatives of each colony should form a convention to frame the Federal Constitution, and as soon as three or more colonies had elected their representatives the Governors of those colonies should summon the convention. The Constitution, having been framed and adopted, should be referred to the direct vote of the electors for acceptance or rejection, and if three colonies accepted it it should be presented for Imperial enactment. Delegates to the Federal Convention were accordingly elected by New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia and Tasmania early in '97, Queensland standing aloof. The Convention opened at Adelaide (March 22nd), Mr. C. C. Kingston, Premier of South Australia, was chosen President, and Mr. Barton, of New South Wales, having been deputed to prepare resolutions embodying the principles of the new Constitution, submitted the following resolutions, which were carried by a unanimous vote:—

1. That the powers, privileges, and territory of the Colonies shall remain intact, except in respect of voluntary surrenders with a view to secure uniformity of law and administration.

2. That after the creation of a Federal Government there shall be no alteration of boundaries without the consent of the Colony concerned.

3. That the exclusive power of imposing and collecting customs and excise be vested in the Federal Parliament.

4. That the exclusive military and naval control be vested in the Federal Parliament.

5. That trade and intercourse between the federated Colonies be absolutely free.

6. That, subject to the above conditions, the Convention shall approve the framing of a Constitution whereby a Parliament shall be established, consisting of a States Assembly or Senate, and a National Assembly or House of Representatives, the former to consist of representatives of each Colony chosen in the manner best calculated to secure perpetual existence, with responsibility to their own people, and the latter to be elected in districts formed on a population basis, and to possess the sole power to originate revenue Bills and impose taxation. The executive shall consist of a Governor-General appointed by the Queen, as well as of such persons as shall be appointed as his advisers, and of the Supreme Federal Court, which shall also be the High Court of Appeal of the Federated Colonies.

The Convention, having resolved to take the Bill of '91 as a basis, remained in session till April 23rd, '97, and sat in Sept. '97, and again from Jan. 20th to March 17th, '98; and at these sittings the form of the Constitution Bill was vigorously and exhaustively debated. There were three main points on which the discussion turned. The first was that of the representation of the colonies in the Upper House. The smaller colonies stood out stoutly for equal representation independently of the numbers of the population, and this was finally conceded; but the larger colonies insisted that the Upper House should have no power to amend money bills. Eventually a compromise was

arrived at, and it was agreed that the Upper House might suggest alterations to the Lower. It was further provided that all powers not definitely vested in the commonwealth should be retained by the individual colonies. The second difficulty was as to the means of settling a deadlock in case of disagreement between the two Houses. This was met by a clause providing for simultaneous dissolution, and, if that should not settle the matter, for a joint sitting of both Houses and a two-thirds majority. The third point arose in connection with the financial arrangements. The Convention agreed that the customs revenue of the colonies should be applied to defray federal expenditure, but the question was how should the surplus not required (if there should be any) be divided amongst the colonies. The Convention decided that a uniform tariff should be established for the federated colonies within two years, and that within the borders of this tariff trade should be free. The just contribution of each colony to the general trade and the just share in the general expenditure of the Commonwealth should then be ascertained by careful examination during a period of five years, and on the data so obtained the division of the surplus customs revenue should be made. This became known as the Braddon clause.

The Bill was then referred to a *plebiscite* in each colony, and strong opposition to some of its provisions was manifested in New South Wales. The result of the voting was as follows:—

Colony.	For the Bill.	Against the Bill.
New South Wales ..	70,990	65,619
Victoria	93,473	20,570
Tasmania	13,496	2,900
South Australia ..	35,771	17,309

Mr. Reid, the Premier of New South Wales, asked the other Premiers to meet him in conference, to see if the Bill could be amended; and eventually a conference was held at Melbourne in Jan. '99, when an agreement was reached on all the points in dispute. It was also agreed that an absolute majority of both Houses of the Federal Parliament should decide in all cases of differences between the two Houses; that the Braddon clause relating to the proportionate distribution of the surplus of the Federal revenue amongst the separate states should continue in operation for ten years; and that the Federal capital should be in New South Wales, at least 100 miles from Sydney, Melbourne being the temporary meeting place of the Federal Parliament. Some difficulty was afterwards experienced in carrying the Bill through the New South Wales Legislature, but eventually this was overcome (see NEW SOUTH WALES), and the amended Bill was referred to the electors, first of New South Wales and then of the other colonies. The results of the voting were as follows:—

Colony.	For the Bill.	Against the Bill.
New South Wales ..	107,274	72,701
South Australia ..	65,990	17,053
Victoria	151,352	9,656
Queensland	38,488	30,996
Tasmania	12,931	779

The Legislatures of most of the colonies adopted a motion that an address should be presented to the Queen praying for the adoption of the Commonwealth Bill as an Imperial Act of Parliament, Western Australia alone holding aloof. The final outcome of the discussion left

the constitution of the Federal Parliament thus: there will be a Senate consisting of 6 representatives from each colony, chosen for 6 years. The House of Representatives will contain as nearly as possible double the number of members returned to the Senate allotted to the colonies on a population basis, but so that no colony has less than 5 members. The qualification for electors, for both Houses, will be the Parliamentary franchise of their respective colonies at present.

Austria, Emperor of. See FRANCIS JOSEPH.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Austria-Hungary is an empire under the rule of Francis Joseph I. of Hapsburg, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, and is composed of a Cisleithan portion, officially known as Austria, and a Transleithan portion known as Hungary, each having, according to the Compromise made in '67, its own constitution, a limited monarchy, and each possessing a separate parliament, but uniting under a common sovereign in the establishment of a common army, navy, financial, diplomatic, postal, and telegraphic services. Legislation in regard to common affairs is accomplished by a supreme body known as the Delegations. Of these there are two, each composed of 60 members, representing the legislative bodies of Austria and Hungary, the upper houses returning 20 and the lower houses 40 delegates. The members of the Delegations are appointed for one year, and are summoned annually by the Emperor alternately at Vienna and at Budapest. Subject to the Delegations are the three executive departments for Foreign Affairs, War, and Finance. The agreement between the two countries termed the *Ausgleich* embraces the regulation of their fiscal and commercial affairs, of the quota paid by them to the common expenses of the Empire, and the privileges of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The customs and commercial treaty is renewable every ten years, and was denounced in Dec. '96 by the Hungarian Government in order to secure, if possible, more favourable terms for the future. After several months spent in negotiations, it was found impossible to arrive at any satisfactory understanding, and the deputations appointed for that purpose separated (May 4th, '97). The representatives of Hungary urged that their share of the common expenses should be based on the revenue derived from taxation in each half of the Monarchy; whereas the Austrian delegates argued that the basis should be the number of the population. The former contributions of Austria and Hungary were 68·6 per cent. and 31·4 per cent. respectively, and it was sought to raise Hungary's share to 43·14, or at the least to 36 per cent., whereas Hungary declined to pay more than 33·2 per cent. The treaty expired Dec. 31st, '97, but was prolonged for one year provisionally, and the subsequent negotiations are described below. **Austria** (capital Vienna)—area, 115,903 sq. m.; estimated population in '96, 25,249,701—is governed by an Emperor and by the *Reichsrath*, or Council of the Empire, consisting of an Upper House and a Lower House. The *Reichsrath* has its own ministers and government, and exercises full parliamentary functions on all matters within its competence—from which, however, Foreign Affairs and War are excluded. The present Upper House contains

255 members. It is composed of the Princes of the Imperial family who are of age, of whom there are 19, of 66 hereditary nobles, of 17 archbishops and bishops, and of 153 life-members nominated by the Emperor for distinguished services in science or art, or to the Church or State. The Lower House contains 425 members, who are the popular representatives of the sixteen provinces which comprise the Austrian Empire. According to the present system they are elected for six years by five groups: the large landed proprietors, who choose 85 members; the Chambers of Commerce, who choose 21; the inhabitants of towns, 118; the inhabitants of country districts, 129; and the general body of electors, including roughly all male citizens over twenty-four with a residential qualification of six months, who choose 72. In these four groups there are comprised about 1,700,000 voters. - Purely provincial matters are administered by the seventeen provincial diets (viz., of Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Trieste, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Görz and Gradiska, Istria, Dalmatia, Bohemia (*q.v.*), Moravia, Silesia, Galicia and Bukovina), while local matters are dealt with by communal councils, or by corporations in towns. - **Hungary** (capital Buda-Pesth)—area, 125,039 sq. m.; population, '96, 18,550,512—embraces the kingdoms of Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, and Transylvania, and is governed by a King (the Emperor of Austria), and a **Reichstag**, consisting of a House of Magnates and a House of Representatives. The former comprises 228 hereditary peers, paying land tax of at least 3000 fl. a year, some 56 high ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Churches, 79 life-peers, all the archdukes who have attained their majority, 3 delegates from the Diet of Croatia-Slavonia, and 17 state dignitaries and judges. The House of Representatives contains 453 members, elected for five years by male citizens over 20, with a low property qualification. Of these 413 represent Hungary, and 40 Croatia and Slavonia. Transylvania is in full legislative and administrative union with Hungary, but Croatia-Slavonia has its own provincial diet, consisting of 90 members, for the transaction of provincial matters. The population of Transylvania is largely Roumanian, and much discontent exists amongst them on account of the persecution and injustice which they allege they suffer at the hands of the Magyar rulers of Hungary. - **Bosnia-Herzegovina** (*q.v.*), though in strictness still a province of the Porte, has since the Treaty of Berlin in '78 been occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, and may fairly be considered as belonging to that empire. Its area is 23,262 sq. miles, and the population is about 1,600,000. - The chief religious bodies in Austria, where religious liberty is the ruling principle, are Roman Catholics, Old Catholics, Lutheran and Reformed Evangelicals, Armenians and Jews. In Hungary much the same divisions exist, and full liberty and equality prevail. Attendance in the elementary schools is compulsory in both countries, though the period of attendance varies in different districts, and the educational fabric includes also gymnasia and other preparatory schools, universities and colleges, and technical schools. The larger half of the population in both countries are engaged in and dependent upon agriculture,

cereals, beet, wine and silk being produced. There are extensive and valuable forests, and mining is also carried on very largely. The chief exports are sugar, grain, and other agricultural produce, timber, woollen and leather goods. The estimated revenue and expenditure for common affairs for '98 amounted to £13,766,667. For Austria alone the revenue was £59,991,750, and the expenditure £59,660,000; for Hungary alone the revenue was £41,649,084, and the expenditure £41,639,250; for Bosnia-Herzegovina the revenue was £1,519,250 and the expenditure £1,509,416. The common debt of Austria-Hungary amounted in '98 to about £250,000,000; the special debt of Austria to £124,200,000, and of Hungary to £181,475,000. The imports for '98 amounted to £69,242,000, and the exports to £67,391,000. See FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES, and DIPLOMATIC.

Political Parties.—**Austria.** The Lower House of the Reichsrath includes members of widely varying race and creed. After the general election of '91, for instance, there were German Liberals, National Germans, Anti-Semites, Poles, Ruthenians, Young Czechs, Old Czechs, Independent Czechs, Left Centre, Clericals, Slavonians and Serbo-Croats, Bohemian Feudal Conservatives, Moravian Central Party, Italians, Roumanians, and German Conservatives. The chief parties, however, were the German Liberals, the Poles, and the German Conservatives and Clericals. Count Taaffe, long the Prime Minister, in Oct. '93 lost the support of the German Liberals, the Poles, and the Conservatives, because of his Electoral Reform measure, which practically amounted to a measure of universal suffrage; and he finally had to resign. He was succeeded by Prince Windischgrätz, who, with the help of the Poles, the German Liberals, and the Conservatives, managed to form a Coalition Cabinet, which held office till June '95, when it was succeeded first by a provisional administration under Count Kiemansegg, and then by a non-party Cabinet under Count Badeni, who at the outset declared his absolute independence of the various parliamentary groups. During '96 the Anti-Semites, the party of ultra-Clerical reaction, obtained great prominence, chiefly through the efforts of Dr. Lüger. The Old German Liberal party also collapsed, and in place of it there arose a party called the German Progressist party, strongly opposed to the Clerical reactionists. The Poles, the Moderate German Liberals, and the Young Czechs formed the majority upon which Count Badeni relied during '97. His famous language ordinance, allowing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia and Moravia, alienated the Germans, and provoked a racial conflict of a most bitter character between the Germans and the Czechs. In '98 the relations of parties became more confused than ever, the Clerical and Polish groups co-operating with the Czechs, and the Social Democrats joining their forces with the Germans. As the year went on, however, the Germans of all shades of opinion showed an increasing tendency to combine against the Slavs, the German Clericals falling more into line with the other German sections—the German People's party, including about 40 members returned mainly from the Alpine provinces; the German Progressives, numbering about 50 members, coming mainly from Bohemia and Moravia; the German landed proprietors, numbering about 25; and

the German Nationalists, a small but influential group of 5, including the redoubtable Herr Wolf. The Social Democrats joined with these numbered 14. The Germans, with the exception of the German Nationalist group, consolidated themselves still more in '99, and adopted a lengthy programme in May, demanding that other nationalities should no longer be satisfied at their expense, and that German should be legally adopted as the general language of communication. There was also a steady and significant revolt against the political influence of the Roman Church during the year, and it was seen to be intimately associated with the German Nationalist agitation. Finally Count Thun resigned, the language ordinances were repealed, and a Ministry under Count Clary was formed, relying mainly upon the Germans for a majority in the Reichsrath. The Czechs were thus transformed into an Opposition party. — **Hungary.** Parties are distinguished as Liberals, Independents, the Croatian delegates, who usually vote with the Liberals, and the Nationalists, who vote now with one party and now with another. After the '92 election the Liberals numbered 240; the Independents, who aim at the liberation of Hungary from all but the monarchical tie with Austria, 61; and the Nationalists 49. M. Tisza, who commanded the support of the majority in the Chamber during his seventeen years' leadership, retired in '91. His colleague, Count Szapary, succeeded him, but fell in Nov. '92, over the civil marriage question, and was succeeded by Dr. Wekerle, who formed a strong ministry, and entered office pledged to a reform of the marriage laws. This reform he in great part accomplished, but owing to the persistent attacks of the Clericals he was compelled to retire during '95, and Baron Banffy took his place, and completed his programme of reforms, the Liberal party proving strong and homogeneous enough to overcome all opposition. A new party, called the Hungarian People's Party, was formed in Jan. '95, with a showy programme, but with the real object of organising Catholic opposition to Liberal measures. This party has since openly adopted Anti-Semitism as part of its programme. At the general election in Oct. '96 the Liberals gained a decisive victory. There were returned 282 Liberals, 37 Nationalists, 48 Kossuthists, 7 Ugronists, 20 of the People's Party, and 10 owing allegiance to no party. The net Liberal gain was estimated to be 65 seats, while all the other parties except the Kossuthists, led by M. Franz Kossuth, lost ground. The Ugronists afterwards joined the Kossuthists, and passed under Clerical influence. At the end of '98, and early in '99, there was a serious split in the Liberal party, and the dissentients, with the aid of the Opposition, mainly controlled by the Clerical party, succeeded in driving Baron Banffy from office in Feb. '99. He was succeeded by M. Koloman Szell, but the Liberals remained in power. The National Party afterwards fell asunder, the members mostly joining the Liberals, and the Kossuthists showed symptoms of breaking up, the tendency being for parties to resolve themselves simply into Liberals and Ultramontanes.

History, '99.—Austria. Both Houses of the Reichsrath held special sittings at which appropriate speeches in honour of the Emperor's Jubilee were delivered (Nov. 25th, '98). The people in Vienna and throughout the

empire were enthusiastic in their demonstrations of loyalty and attachment to the Emperor on Jubilee Day (Dec. 2nd). This did not, however, assuage the bitterness of political strife. The confiscation of a number of the *Ostdeutsche Rundschau*, the organ of the pan-Germanic party, led to disgraceful scenes in the Reichstag (15th), the attack on the Minister of Justice being particularly violent. An Imperial decree was published (Jan. 1st), in accordance with an arrangement made by Baron Banffy and Count Thun, extending the *Ausgleich*, by virtue of Article XIV. of the Austrian Constitution, until Dec. 31st, '99, and directing that the contributions of each half of the Monarchy towards the joint expenditure should remain unchanged during that period. When the Reichsrath re-assembled (Jan. 17th) the obstruction began again, and was carried on as obstinately as ever. After several stormy scenes, including a free fight in the Press Gallery, the Session was prorogued (Feb. 1st) and the government of the country was carried on under Article XIV., the emergency paragraph of the Constitution, without the co-operation of Parliament. The Austrian and Hungarian Premiers held several conferences on the *Ausgleich* question, but it was at last recognised that the differences between the two Governments were such as could not be reconciled (May 22nd). Then, however, the Emperor stepped in, a compromise was arrived at, and M. Szell submitted Bills embodying it to the Hungarian Reichstag (June 14th). The existing arrangements were to be maintained till 1907, on condition that the Austrian Government pledged itself to promulgate reciprocal measures by virtue of Article XIV. This was done in due course, but not without exciting angry protests from the Opposition. An attempt was made to bring about a conference of the various parties, with a view to a compromise on the many points at issue, but it utterly failed, the German Opposition unanimously declining even to take any part in it, or to have anything to do with Count Thun and his colleagues. It was thus impossible to hope that the Austrian Delegation could be elected, and as the Ministry could not accomplish the task they resigned (Sept. 23rd). Count Clary, Governor of Styria, then formed a Ministry mainly composed of prominent officials (Oct. 2nd), and it was announced that the language ordinances would be repealed immediately before the opening of the Reichsrath. A decree repealing the ordinances was officially gazetted (17th), and the Reichsrath re-assembled (18th). The Czechs protested violently against the repeal, but the large majority of the House gave the Premier a favourable reception. He stated that a measure for the constitutional settlement of the language question would shortly be introduced, and appealed for the support of all parties in the restoration of its normal activity to Parliament, particularly in view of the pressing necessity of dealing with the Budget, the *Ausgleich*, and economic and other questions. Violent scenes, however, occurred, the Czech members being the offenders this time, and the Germans supporting the Government, thus reversing the previous order of things. Czech disturbances also occurred in the country, and the troops had to fire on the mob at Wsetin in Moravia (25th), killing and wounding several. Similar troubles occurred in Bohemia. — **Hungary.** It was announced (Nov. 30th, '98) that Baron Banffy and Count

Thun had agreed to a provisional *Ausgleich*, prolonging the *status quo* till the end of '99. During December a coalition, including the normal Opposition and many Liberals, and spurred on by the Ultramontanes, who desired a repeal of the ecclesiastical legislation of '94, made strenuous efforts to secure the resignation or dismissal of Baron Banffy. M. de Josipovich, Minister for Croatia and Slavonia, and M. Desider Szilagyi, President of the Chamber of Deputies, resigned their posts (Dec. 6th), assigning as their reason that they could not approve or support the extraordinary means which Baron Banffy threatened in case the obstructive tactics of the Opposition should be continued. Count Julius Andrássy also withdrew his support from the Ministry. M. Koloman Tisza, a former Premier, and one of the most influential leaders of the Liberal party, proposed that if the obstruction should continue, so as to prevent the most urgent State business, *e.g.*, the *Ausgleich* Bill and finance measures, from being transacted before Jan. 1st, '99, the Liberal members should pledge themselves to give the Ministry their full and absolute support in case they should find it necessary to govern for a few months without the co-operation of the Reichstag. Thereupon some few Liberals retired from the party, but the large majority approved of the proposal, which came to be known as the *lex Tisza*. A violent personal attack made by a Deputy, M. Horansky, on Baron Banffy led to a challenge to a duel, which, however, did not take place because terms could not be arranged. A number of duels between the seconds of the two parties, however, resulted. The Chamber adjourned (30th), after another tumultuous scene following on a statement by the Prime Minister, who fought a duel with M. Horansky (Jan. 3rd, '99), terms which were not offensive to Baron Banffy having been arranged. Neither of the combatants was wounded. A proposition of the Opposition that there should be an appeal to the Crown to end the existing extra-constitutional state of things was defeated in the

Chamber of Magnates by 90 votes to 69 (20th). Baron Banffy stated at a meeting of the Liberal party (Feb. 17th), that the negotiations for ending the deadlock had failed because the Opposition would not give way. He and his colleagues had therefore decided to resign, but would carry on the administration provisionally till the Emperor King made known his decision. Baron Banffy handed in his resignation and that of his colleagues (19th), and the Opposition thus scored a great victory. M. Koloman Szell was appointed Prime Minister in his place. Three other changes of Ministers were made, but the remainder of the Cabinet consisted of Baron Banffy's colleagues. The Parliamentary deadlock was thus put an end to, and the Lower House passed the Bill provisionally prolonging the *Ausgleich* (March 10th). As to this, after several fruitless conferences which took place between M. Szell and the Austrian Premier, the matter was referred to the Emperor, and a compromise was at last agreed to, which was embodied in Bills presented to the Reichstag (June 14th). M. Szell said that Hungary had pledged herself to provide for the maintenance until 1907 of the existing arrangement, on condition that Austria made reciprocal arrangements under Clause XIV. The charter to the Common Bank would terminate in 1907 if the Customs and commercial union were not renewed beyond that date. The Bills were duly carried (July 4th).

Authors, Society of. See INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF AUTHORS.

Autumn Session (War, '99). See SESSION, sects. 123-129.

Azores, The. A group of islands in the North Atlantic; belong as an integral part to the kingdom of Portugal. Area, 1005 sq. m.; pop. 255,594. Capital, Ponta Delgada, on San Miguel Island; but the Governor usually resides at Angra, in the island of Terceira. People Portuguese and Spanish, mostly very poor. Governed as a province of Portugal. Discovered 1439. Called also Western Islands or Terceiras. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

B

Baden. See FREDERICK, GRAND DUKE OF, and DIPLOMATIC.

Bagirmi. See FRENCH CONGO and SOUDAN.

Bahama Islands. A chain of islands, 600 miles in length, lying between the S.E. corner of Cuba and Florida. Area, 4,466 sq. m. Pop. 52,316, the majority being of the negro race. Twenty islands of the group are inhabited, but there are besides about 3000 islets and rocks. The chief island politically is **New Providence** (area, 85 sq. miles), on which is the capital, **Nassau**, pop. 12,000, a favourite winter health resort for Americans and West Indians. Other islands are Andros, Eleuthera, Great and Little Bahama, Abaco, Inagua, etc. Much forest and valuable timber. Cattle largely reared. San Salvador (either Cat Island or Watling Island—probably the latter), where Columbus first landed in America in 1492, is one of the Bahamas. Chief exports: sponges, turtles, pineapples, oranges, and sisal fibre. The Government is representative. There

is a Governor and Executive, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly of twenty-nine members. Education is free, compulsory, and unsectarian. For Governor, etc., see DIPLOMATIC; for latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Bahr-el-Ghazal is the name of the old Egyptian province which encloses the district watered by the southern tributaries of Bahr-el-Arab and Bahr-el-Ghazal. It was under the control of the Arabs till 1879, when a settled government was established under Gordon by Gessi Pasha on behalf of Egypt. The province remained in the possession of Egypt till the Mahdi's rebellion cut off all communication with Khartoum and Egypt, and compelled the then ruler, Lupton Bey, who made a most gallant fight, to surrender in '84. Lupton Bey claimed in '83 that he was the only one of the Soudan governors who could show a profit on his administration. This he accomplished through the richness of the province in ivory,

rubber, gum and other products. It is said to be a good cotton-growing country, and abounds in timber. Slatin Pasha has drawn attention both to the fertility of the province and to its strategical importance. To the west of it lies the Ubangi district of French Congo; and it was thence that Major Marchand made his way through the Bahr-el-Ghazal to Fashoda in the summer of '98. By the Anglo-French agreement of March 21st, '99, France agreed that the Bahr-el-Ghazal and Darfur should be regarded as falling within the British sphere, and all French claims therein were withdrawn. There were rumours later in the year that the Congo Free State, claiming some right under the '94 agreement with Great Britain (see CONGO FREE STATE), was sending a military expedition into the province. See EGYPT (map) and SOUDAN.

Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J., M.P. See under COMMONS.

Ball, Sir Robert Stawell, LL.D., F.R.S., was b. at Dublin July 1st, 1840, and was ed. at Chester and Trin. Coll. Dublin. Formerly Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and Royal Astronomer of Ireland ('74), now Lowndean Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge ('92). He is the author of several works on what is known as the Theory of Screws, besides many papers on mathematics, astronomy, and physical science in various publications. Knighted '86. "Starland," "In Starry Realms," "The Story of the Sun," "In the High Heavens," and "Great Astronomers," are amongst his chief works. Address: Observatory, Cambridge; Athenæum Club.

Ballot for the Militia. See MILITIA, and SESSION, sect. 80.

Baluchistan. A country in southern Central Asia, lying to the south of Afghanistan, and extending to the Persian Gulf. Persia is on the west, and British India on the east. It includes (1) Independent Baluchistan, (2) Quetta and the Bolan, held on a perpetual lease from the Khan of Khelat since '83, and administered by the British Government; (3) British Baluchistan, which includes Sibi, Pishin and other districts assigned to Britain by the treaty of Gundamak; and (4) Afghan and Baluch tribal territories. The total area is about 130,000 sq. m.; population some 500,000 tribesmen. Quetta, administrative centre. The principal chief of Independent Baluchistan is Mir Mahmud Khan, Khan of Khelat, who receives an annual subsidy from the Indian Government of 100,000 rupees a year. The valley is of great strategic importance, commanding the numerous passes to the south of the great caravan route through the Gomal to Ghuzni, Cabul, and Candahar.

Bancroft, Sir Squire, was born in London May 14th, 1841, educated privately, and made his first appearance as an actor at Birmingham, '61. After a successful career in the provinces, he played at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in London '65, and in '67 married Miss Marie Wilton, then the manager of the theatre, and herself a brilliant actress. Together they continued a most successful career till '80, when they opened the Haymarket, after rebuilding it internally, with Lord Lytton's comedy *Money*. After five years of further success they retired from management in July '85, but have since appeared occasionally. A book of reminiscences, jointly written by them, "Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft on and off the Stage," appeared in '88. Mr. Bancroft was knighted on the

occasion of the Jubilee, '97. He has recently devoted much time to Readings throughout the country, by which he has raised large sums in aid of hospitals. Address: 18, Berkeley Square, W.

Bangor, Bishop of. See under PEERS.

Bank Holidays. The Act, which declared that certain days in the year should be kept as public holidays, was brought in by Sir John Lubbock, and passed May 25th, '71. The holidays are, in England and Ireland: Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, and Boxing Day (unless Sunday). Scotland: New Year's Day, Christmas Day (but should either fall on Sunday, then the following Monday), Good Friday, First Monday in May, and First Monday in August.

BANKING.

British and Irish bankers trade with the money deposited with them, by making profits in discounting bills of Exchange for short periods, and in obtaining interest for loans on Exchequer bills and other Government securities, and on railway and other debentures and the stock of public companies, dock warrants, and bills of lading, etc. To a much less extent money is lent by them on real and leasehold property, as the advances on such are generally unpaid for years. Considerable amounts are also lent by bankers on promissory notes, without further security, to highly trustworthy persons. They have frequently advanced large sums to merchants and manufacturers on insufficient security, to sustain their credit, in the hope that they might retrieve their affairs, and thus pay in full both the old and the new loans. By this proceeding many banks have been ruined in England, Scotland, and Ireland. For proper banking by private and joint-stock banks, the better method is that their capital should not be used for making profits on loans as the deposits are, but it should nearly all be invested in first-class securities, subject to little fluctuation in value, and which can at once be converted into money in the event of any large and unexpected demand by depositors. It is highly important also that a sufficient reserve should be kept to provide against commercial depression or panic. All persons of means avail themselves of the services of bankers in receiving and making payments on their account. In connection with this business, bankers not only cash and pass cheques, but present and receive payment for bills and drafts, and collect dividends and annuities, etc. For these services a percentage is charged, or an agreement is made that the customers shall keep an average balance of cash in the bank in proportion to the amount of business transacted for him. Some of the money paid therein is intended to meet the cheques and orders drawn against them in the ordinary course of business, and other sums are deposited for safe custody until required for investment. The former are generally placed under drawing or current, and the latter under deposit accounts. Those portions of either which banks do not keep in their coffers are used in discounting bills, and for loans on securities for short dates. Some provincial banks allow interest at a low rate on daily balances of their customers, but the general rule is to allow interest only on sums specially placed on deposit, this interest varying according to the London rate for the time being.

When a person has an account current at a bank its proprietors are bound to pay his cheques to the full amount of the money held in hand on his account. Bankers are also bound to know their customers' signatures, and if the former cash a cheque with a forged signature they will have to suffer the loss; and if they refuse to cash one from a wrong supposition that the drawer has no funds or insufficient money in the bank to meet it, the bankers will, if any injury results to him from this error, be liable to pay him damages.

When a customer has placed any banking securities, as bills, notes, exchequer bills, stock, coupons, foreign bonds, and others of a similar kind, with his bankers without specifically appropriating them to any purpose, the bankers have a right to retain them until their customer has discharged all debts which may be due to them, even if the debt was not incurred or the loan made on the deposit of the securities. This right of retention of securities which are unconditionally placed in banks is termed a **banker's general lien**, which is part of the law merchant; but it does not, in the absence of a special contract, extend to such securities as are not banking or negotiable. If a banker takes a security payable at a future date his lien has gone. He has no lien on a customer's balance for bills discounted for him during the currency of the bills, nor on any plate, jewels, cash, or securities contained in a box deposited with him in his character of warehouseman and not as banker.

The old practice adopted in Scotland of bankers making advances on cash credit has very greatly added to the progress and prosperity of the inhabitants of that part of Great Britain. This method of lending money is by allowing an account current to be regularly overdrawn to a certain specified limit. The advances are secured by two or more sureties, and interest is paid on actual over-drafts. As the London branches of the Scotch banks conduct their business on the London methods, the system does not generally obtain with them. As regards protesting unpaid bills, the Scotch banking law differs from the English. In Scotland, within six months after their dishonour, the bills and protests can be registered in the Court books, and in six days thereafter execution can be issued against the debtor without any further process.

By the **Bank Charter Act of '44**, only those bankers in the United Kingdom who were entitled to issue notes on May 6th in that year are allowed to do so. It was provided by this statute that the issue of English banks is to be limited to the average amount of notes which they had in circulation during the twelve weeks preceding April 27th, '44, provided that on an average of four weeks they were not to exceed the average ascertained; and no such notes are to be issued in London, or within sixty-five miles thereof, except by the Bank of England. While, therefore, the English banks have a fixed limit of issue, the Scotch and Irish are allowed to issue notes to any amount, provided they hold an equal amount of coin above their authorised amount. Thirty-seven private and twenty-eight joint-stock banks in England and Wales issue their own notes. All the banks in Scotland which are joint-stock, and six banks of this kind in Ireland, also do so. The majority of joint-stock banks in England and Wales, including the largest and most

important, do not issue their own notes. No note payable to bearer on demand can be issued in these parts of Great Britain for less than £5, but the minimum value of Scotch and Irish bank notes allowed to be issued is fixed at £1. Bank of England notes are legal tender for all sums over £5, except at the Bank and its branches, and in Scotland and Ireland. The Bank of England, however, is not liable to pay cash at any of its branches for those notes not made specially payable at the branch at which they are presented for payment, but it is bound to pay in London all notes, whether those of the Bank of England itself or any of its branches. The holder of a bank note is, *prima facie*, entitled to its prompt payment, and he is not affected by the previous fraud of any former holder in obtaining it in the absence of evidence to show that he was privy to such fraud. Country bank notes are generally received as cash, but though taken as such, if they are presented in proper time and not paid, they do not amount to a payment, and the transferrer of the notes is still liable to the holder.

By the Companies Act of '62, which has been amended by subsequent statutes, and especially the Companies Act of '79, it has been provided that no company or association consisting of more than ten persons shall transact banking business unless registered either as "limited" or "unlimited" under the Companies' Acts, or unless it has been formed in pursuance of some other statute or of letters patent. It has been further enacted that a banking company registered as "unlimited" may convert itself into a "limited" one. Any unlimited company may increase the nominal amount of its capital, by increasing the nominal amount of its shares, but no part of such increased capital shall be capable of being called up except in the event of and for the purposes of the winding-up of the company. When no such increase of nominal capital is made, the company may provide that a part of its uncalled capital shall not be capable of being called up except for winding up the company. A limited company may declare that any part of its still uncalled-for capital shall not be capable of being called up except for the company being wound up. A bank of issue registered as a limited company, either before or after the passing of this Act, is not to be entitled to limited liability in respect of its notes, but the members are, as to these, to continue liable as if it had been registered as unlimited, and if the bank is wound up, and the general assets are insufficient to satisfy the claims of both the note-holders and the general creditors, then the members of the banking company, after satisfying the note-holders, are to be liable to contribute towards payment of the debts of the general creditors a sum equal to the amount received by the note-holders out of the general assets of the company, *i.e.*, out of the funds available for the general creditors, as well as for the note-holders. Nearly all the joint-stock banks of England soon afterwards registered themselves as limited companies under the provisions of the '79 Act. The Bank of Scotland, the Royal Bank of Scotland, and the British Linen Company, established last century, were created Corporations before the Crown was empowered by statute law to create trading corporations with unlimited liability. Therefore they have always been limited banks, and

therefore did not require to avail themselves of the recent Act to enable them to become so. All the other Scotch banks, which were carried on by Corporations with unlimited liability, registered themselves without delay as limited companies.

The total number of banks in the United Kingdom, private and joint-stock, up to Nov. '98, as stated in the *Banking Almanac*, '99, was 339. The new banks and branches opened in London and suburbs were 45, and those out of London 239. The branches closed out of London were 13. The number of amalgamations was 7, 1 was in liquidation, and the note issues of 1 bank lapsed.

The Bank of England.

This is the most important bank in the world. It was established in 1694 with a capital of £1,200,000, which has been increased from time to time until it reached £14,553,000 in 1816, at which amount it now stands. It has also a rest, or reserve, of about £3,000,000. Under the Bank Charter Act of '44, the Bank is divided into the Issue and Banking Departments. From the former the Bank is permitted to issue £14,000,000 of notes of its own upon certain securities of which the debt owing to it by the Government, amounting to £11,015,100, formed part. Every note issued in excess of £14,000,000 was ordered to be represented by gold coin or gold and silver bullion in the vaults of the Bank. It was also provided that, if any of the note-issuing banks discontinued issuing their own notes, Her Majesty in Council could authorise the Bank of England to increase its securities in the Issue Department by an amount not exceeding two-thirds of these lapsed issues. The fiduciary issue of the Bank has so risen at different periods from '44 that it now stands at £16,800,000. The last addition of £350,000 was made by Order in Council on Jan. 29th, '94. The aggregate amount of the notes of other banks which have ceased to issue up to this date from '44, and against two-thirds of which Bank of England notes have been substituted, is £4,206,168. The annual sum payable by the Bank for its exclusive privileges has been increased from £120,000, as settled in '33, to £180,000, and all profit from the increase of the issue of their notes beyond £14,000,000 is directed to go to the public. The profit on this amount was, up to '92, the interest at 3 per cent. after deductions for stamp duties and expenses. By the Bank Act of '92 the rate of interest on the Government debt to the Bank of £11,015,100 is to be at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum until April 3th, 1903, and after that date $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., unless the Bank give notice in writing six months before that day that they decline to accept such rate, when the debt may be paid off without further notice, and until payment the interest will continue at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. As regards what are called dead bank notes it is enacted that, when Bank of England notes issued more than forty years have not been presented for payment, the Bank may write off the amount, or any portion of the amount, of these notes from the amount of such issued from the Issue Department, and the Bank Charter Act of '44 is to apply as if the amount of notes thus written off had not been issued. The Bank will, however, be liable to pay any note so written off if it is presented for payment. Another source

of profit to the Department is the gain made in the purchase of foreign coin and bullion brought to it, for which under the Act of '44 the Bank pays at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per oz., being 14d. per oz. under Mint price.

In the Banking Department the Bank of England, in addition to transacting business as other large English banks do, acts as the banker of the Government in the management and payment of dividends on the National Debt, the issue and withdrawal of Exchequer bills and bonds, the issue of Government loans, and the banking operations connected with the Government offices, the Indian Government, and much of the financial business of Colonial Governments. By the Bank Act of '92 the remuneration to be paid to the Bank of England for the management of the National Debt is to be a yearly sum at the rate of £325 per million pounds of such debt up to five hundred millions, and at the rate of £100 for every million above this amount up to and including the year ending March 31st, 1912, and thereafter from year to year until Parliament otherwise directs. During such period this annual sum is not to be less than £160,000. For the management of Exchequer bonds and Exchequer bills the Bank is to receive £100 per million, and for the management of Treasury bills £200 per million outstanding on the last day of the previous financial year. The Bank also takes charge of the reserves of other bankers in connection with clearing-house transfers, and in consequence of this the reserves of the Bank are generally the only unused money in the country that can be had on a sudden demand. This institution also derives much profit from the employment of its deposits, on which it allows no interest. It is the ultimate resort of all large merchants and traders and others who wish to borrow and cannot get accommodated at other banks. In '47 a great commercial crisis had arisen: the Bank of England was unable to meet all applications for discounts and loans on approved securities, without exceeding its statutory limits. The Governor and Company were, however, informed by the Government that it was prepared to propose a bill to Parliament to indemnify them from such excess. Bank of England notes were therefore issued in exchange for securities beyond the amount limited by law, and Parliament afterwards passed an Act indemnifying the Bank in that respect, and for a short suspension of so much of the '44 statute as limited the amount of such securities. A similar crisis occurred in '57 and in '66, when Government took the same course; although in the latter year no infringement of the law took place, because the commercial panic subsided before the Bank had made advances beyond the legal limits.

The Bank Charter Act of '44 requires a weekly account to be published of certain particulars of the Issue and Banking Department. The one for the week ending Nov. 8th, '99, is as follows, viz. :—

Dr. Issue Department.		£
Notes issued		47,542,085
Cr.		£
Government debt		11,015,100
Other securities		5,784,900
Gold coin and bullion		30,742,085
		<u>£47,542,085</u>

DR.	Banking Department.	£
Proprietors' Capital		14,553,000
Rest		3,179,555
Public deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and dividend ac- counts		7,170,791
Other deposits		41,660,033
Seven-day and other bills		191,208
		<u>£66,754,587</u>

CR.		£
Government Securities		15,450,990
Other Securities		30,548,545
Notes		19,051,115
Gold and silver coin		1,698,937
		<u>£66,754,587</u>

Besides the head office and two branch offices in London, the Bank of England has branches at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Hull, Bristol, Newcastle, Plymouth, and Portsmouth. The management of the Bank is in the hands of a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors, elected by stockholders who have held £500 worth of stock for at least six months previous to the election. In future, it is provided by a supplemental charter, where stock stands in the joint names of two or more members, the first name in a joint account will be able to vote, unless the other or other members nominate one of such to do so. The supplemental charter also provides for the abolition of the "shuttings" of the transfer books of bank stock, and henceforth the stock may be transferred "ex div." the day after the balance for the dividend has been struck. A director is required to hold £2000, a deputy-governor £3000, and a governor £4000 of the stock. Custom has excluded English bankers from this body, but members of leading firms negotiating foreign loans and engaged in foreign bill broking appear to be eligible. The Court, or Board of Directors, meet every Thursday, when the weekly account is presented. The two governors have the chief administration of the institution, and attend daily at the Bank.

At the half-yearly general Court of the Directors and Company of the Bank of England held on Sept. 21st, '99, the net profits of the half-year ended Aug. 31st were £726,802 as against £731,219 for the corresponding period of '98, and a half-year's dividend of interest and profits was made of £5 per cent. without deduction of income tax.

Fixed Issues and Circulation of Notes.

The present fixed issues of bank notes are as follows, viz. :—

England, Bank of England	£16,800,000
" 37 Private Banks	1,331,105
" 28 Joint-Stock Banks	1,627,795
Scotland, 10 Joint-Stock Banks	2,676,350
Ireland, 6 Joint-Stock Banks	6,354,494

£27,790,744

The average weekly circulation of the banks of the United Kingdom to Oct. 7th, '99, is as follows :—

	£
Bank of England for month ending Oct. 11th	28,226,005
Private Banks	379,598
Joint Stock Banks	851,120
Total in England	29,456,723
Scotland	7,953,840
Ireland	6,407,329
United Kingdom	<u>43,817,892</u>

The *Bankers' Magazine* for November '99 states that in comparison with the corresponding period of last year the returns show an increase in the Bank of England circulation of £672,643, a decrease in private banks of £7354, and a decrease in joint-stock banks of £46,139; in Scotland an increase of £403,608, and in Ireland an increase of £533,049; thus showing that the month ending Oct. 7th as compared with the corresponding period of '98 presents an increase of £619,150 in England and an increase of £1,555,807 in the United Kingdom.

The Clearing-house System.

A clearing house is an establishment in large cities in which the business of banks with other banks is adjusted. Each bank which deals with the London Clearing House sends clerks daily, who take with them the various bills and cheques in possession of their bank or drawn on other bankers. This adjustment establishment, and the bankers connected with it, have accounts at the Bank of England, and the balances, which were formerly settled by cash or notes of this bank, are now settled by transfers from one account to another. The arrangements for clearing are directed by a committee appointed by the banks. There are two paid managers or inspectors to better carry out these arrangements. Accounts are closed at four o'clock. Three-quarters of an hour is allowed for the banks to consider drafts upon them, and to determine whether they are to be honoured. In the meantime the bills and cheques have been classified at the Clearing House, and by 5.30 accounts are adjusted, each bank paying or receiving the balance due to it. The notification of the total amount of bills, cheques, and drafts, passing through the Clearing House is an indication of the state of trade, and as the Metropolis is the main cosmopolitan centre of commerce, this record has a world-wide range. The sums passed through the London Clearing House for '98 reached the enormous total of £8,097,291,000, as against £7,491,281,000 in '97. In the provincial clearing houses cheques are drawn not only on the members' banks actually presenting, but also on their branches within a specified distance of the centre. There are clearing houses at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester; and in Scotland at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, and Inverness. In Ireland the only clearing house is in Dublin.

Discount Market.

As a good store of bills of exchange is declared to be the best reserve in banking, there is always a greater demand for them, when they are good, than the supply, and billbrokers cannot provide anything like the quantity

which banks require. The chief reasons why these bills are not created commensurate with the increase of business, as they were some years ago, are—firstly, because the custom of obtaining loans from bankers, instead of accepting bills, has greatly increased; secondly, because foreign bills drawn on London by traders residing abroad have materially diminished, owing to the development of the system of telegraphic transfers, whereby very large sums are now paid without a bill. In consequence of the insufficient supply of these negotiable instruments, large holders have frequently the discount market under their control, for which reason the Bank minimum rate no longer guides the market for important periods. It is stated that, although about thirty years ago the Bank of England was one of the largest holders of bills of exchange, it is now thought to be the smallest among the large holders. This change, it is alleged, is the result of the immense increase of deposits of other banks which are largely invested in bills, and as these become due are re-invested in other bills, which causes a reduction in discount rates. In consequence of these transactions, and as deposits have increased far more than bills in proportion, longer periods of cheap money have been experienced in recent years than have ever existed. The bank rate of discount was in '99 reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Jan. 9th, and to 3 on Feb. 2nd. It was raised to $3\frac{1}{2}$ on July 3rd, to $4\frac{1}{2}$ on Oct. 3rd, and to 5 on Oct. 5th. The market rates of discount on Nov. 10th, '99, were as under:—

60 days bankers' drafts	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 months " "	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 months " "	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 months " "	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Loans:—	
Day to day	2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fortnight (at last settlement)	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deposit allowances:—	
Banks	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Discount houses at call	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
At notice	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Capital and Reserve Funds, and Balance Sheets.

It appears that in October '99 the whole banking capital commanded in the market an average premium of 244 per cent., and in October '98 the premium was 234 per cent. The average market value of banking capital at the beginning of October, for the past three years, is as follows:—

	'99.	'98.	'97.
	Premium.	Premium.	Premium.
England	249 %	238 %	225 %
Scotland	236 "	228 "	226 "
Ireland	216 "	209 "	196 "
Total United Kingdom	244 %	234 %	222 %

The total amount of the paid-up capital of all the joint-stock banks of the kingdom and the Bank of England is £77,097,587. Beyond their capital these banks hold reserves to about £43,184,212, which amounts are held in the

following proportions by these institutions in different divisions of the country, viz. :—

	Capital, Paid-up.	Reserve Funds.
	£	£
By English Banks, including Isle of Man	60,643,352	33,219,257
" Scotch Banks	9,313,000	6,533,455
" Irish Banks	7,141,235	3,431,500
	£77,097,587	£43,184,212
	£120,281,799	

The 23 private banks which publish accounts have capital and reserves to the amount of about £7,097,753, and the remainder about £3,000,000, so that the total paid-up capital and reserves for all our home banks is nearly £130,000,000. The amount of deposit and current accounts in all the banks of the United Kingdom are estimated to have been in July '99 from £840,000,000 to £850,000,000, and in January last from £810,000,000 to £820,000,000.

Institute of Bankers.

This Institute was founded in '79, and is an association of gentlemen connected with the various branches of banking. Its objects are to facilitate the consideration and discussion of matters of interest to members of this branch of commerce, and to afford opportunities for the organisation of a knowledge of the theory of banking. It has at present in London, the provinces, in India and the Colonies over 3000 adherents: viz. 410 Fellows, who are partners, directors, or managers of banks, 820 Associates, consisting of officials of over 10 years' standing, and about 2300 ordinary members, drawn from the juniors on bank staffs. These different classes subscribe £2 2s., £1 1s., and 10s. 6d. per annum respectively. Papers on banking and financial subjects are read and discussed before the Institute from time to time and published in the official *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*, which also contains matter of interest to bankers generally. The annual examinations for the certificate of the Institute are held in May in London and numerous provincial centres, and attract about 800 candidates. The subjects of examination are political economy, practical banking, commercial law, mathematics and bookkeeping, and most of the leading banks give prizes in connection with these. The offices are at 34, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, where there is an excellent library and reading-room. The President is Rt. Hon. Lord Hillingdon, and the Secretary is Mr. W. Talbot Agar.

Bank of England. See BANKING.

BANKRUPTCY.

This is mainly regulated in England and Wales by the Bankruptcy Act, '83, the Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) Act, '87, the Bankruptcy Act '90, and the rules made thereunder. In all its branches this system is subject to the control of the Board of Trade. For the proper administration of the system there is

the Bankruptcy Division of the High Court of Justice, which has jurisdiction in the City of London and its liberties, and also within the districts of the Metropolitan County Courts. Outside these boundaries the County Courts have bankruptcy jurisdiction. A great portion of this in both the High Court and County Courts is exercised by the registrars, who hear petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy, hold public examinations of the debtors, approve of compositions, and grant discharges when these are unopposed. The Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade consists of **Official Receivers**, and a central staff under the **Inspector-General**, who audit trustees' accounts, and overlook the conduct and dealings of these persons, and the other local officials. There is an official receiver appointed to each district, but the same individual may be appointed to this position for two or more districts, or two or more of such receivers may be appointed to the one district. The official receiver is to investigate the conduct of the debtor, and to report the Court respecting it, to take such part as to the Board of Trade may order in his public examination, and to assist when required in his prosecution. It is also the duty of the official receiver to become interim receiver of the debtor's estate, pending the appointment of a trustee, and as manager when a special manager is not appointed, to summon and preside at the first meeting of creditors, to issue proxies, to report to the creditors on any offer by the debtor for a composition or scheme of arrangement, to advertise the proceedings, and to act as trustee during any vacancy in that appointment. In order to be made a bankrupt, it is essential that the debtor shall have committed one or more of the recognised acts of bankruptcy (see ed. '96). The act of bankruptcy on which the petition against the debtor is founded must have occurred within **three months**. An **infant**, though engaged in trade, cannot be made bankrupt, but a **married woman** can be, and in respect of her separate property if she carries on a trade distinct from her husband, or when he is a convict or in exile; as in such cases she is liable to be sued personally as a *feme sole*.

A **Petition for Adjudication in Bankruptcy** may be filed by the debtor, or by any single creditor whose debt amounts to £50 or upwards, but any two or more creditors whose debts in the aggregate amount to £50 may be the petitioning creditors. The first result of a proper bankruptcy petition is the making of a **Receiving Order** by the Court, which does not divest the debtor of his property, but puts the Official Receiver in charge of such, and stays proceedings by unsecured creditors. When this order is made the debtor is bound to give the official receiver full information concerning his affairs and failure, and to make out a proper statement of his assets and liabilities for submission to the first meeting of creditors, which should be held within fourteen days of the receiving order. The debtor may propose at this meeting that his insolvency should be ended by a **composition or scheme of arrangement**, whereby the disabilities of bankruptcy proper may be avoided. If the creditors refuse to assent to this proposal the debtor is to be adjudged bankrupt; but if it is assented to, the assent is provisional. In either event the debtor must still undergo a **public examination**. When the public examination is finished, the matter then

goes before the Court for its approval. The composition or scheme being approved by the Court, is binding on any dissentient minority of creditors, the receiving order is rescinded, and the debtor is remitted to the full control over his affairs. But if the provisions of the composition or scheme are not performed by the debtor he is still liable to be adjudged bankrupt. A debtor who has been thus adjudged bankrupt may, under similar terms and conditions as before bankruptcy, propose a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors, and if the offer is sanctioned by the Court the adjudication in bankruptcy is annulled. When it has been resolved that a debtor's property shall be administered in bankruptcy proper the creditors elect a **trustee**, an official holding a certificate of the Board of Trade, to whom he has given security for the due discharge of his duties. All the debtor's property then vests in the trustee, as well as any further property that he may acquire before obtaining his discharge, except his personal earnings. The trustee realises the debtor's estate as quickly as convenient, and distributes it ratably among the creditors. Within certain limits priority is given to rates and taxes, and claims for the pay of clerks, servants, and workmen. From the assets available for distribution, property held by the bankrupt in **trust**, and his trade tools, and the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family to the value of £20, are excepted, but not goods in his reputed ownership though belonging to another. The trustee generally exercises his duties under the guidance of a **Committee of Inspection** appointed by the creditors, and if no such committee is appointed their duties are performed by the Board of Trade. When the bankrupt's public examination is concluded he may apply for his discharge. The discharge is not given if the bankrupt has committed any of the **statutory offences**, such as not keeping proper books for three years before the bankruptcy, continuing to trade after knowledge of insolvency, contracting a debt without any reasonable expectation of being able to pay it, bringing on bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations, or extravagant living, causing unnecessary expense by frivolous or vexatious defences to an action, having given within three months before bankruptcy an undue preference, having previously been adjudged bankrupt, fraud or fraudulent breach of trust, &c. The **crimes** connected with bankruptcy, for which a bankrupt can be **committed for trial**, and their punishment, are set out in ed. '96. In **small bankruptcies**, when the property of the bankrupt is not likely to exceed £300, the official receiver becomes trustee, unless the creditors supersede him. There is no Committee of Inspection, and the proceedings are more summary than in the other bankruptcies. If judgment has been obtained in a County Court against a debtor unable to pay, but whose whole indebtedness is less than £50, the Court may administer his property and order the payment of his debts by instalments.

According to the report of the **Inspector-General in Bankruptcy** for the year ending Dec. 31st, '98, the number of receiving orders made in England and Wales was 4292, involving liabilities of £6,792,735; and the assets realised £2,607,233, leaving an estimated loss to creditors of £5,011,899. The deeds of arrangement registered were 3246, the liabilities thereunder

being £3,846,759, and the assets £1,978,927, causing an estimated loss to creditors of £2,527,474. The failures showed an increase of 256 over those of the previous year. The most noticeable feature was the magnitude of the failures among directors of public companies, whose liabilities in 33 cases were no less than £1,270,026. This is the largest amount of liabilities during the last five years, and its rapid growth in recent years is a fact of considerable significance. Liabilities of over half a million were, as in '97, shown in the grocery and provisions and leather trades. The principal increases of liabilities in '98, as compared with the figures for '97, occurred among the following classes: viz., directors of public companies, £980,963; financial agents, £382,726; wool manufacturers, £187,372; beer, wine, and spirit trades, £146,867; and cotton trade, £132,960; while a large decrease of liabilities occurred in the case of bankers, £622,158; solicitors, £296,274; drapers, £156,673; farmers, £109,548; and corn, flour, and seed, hay, and straw merchants, £102,694. The heavy liabilities under the head of financial and speculative enterprise were mainly due to seven cases, of which the largest was that of Mr. E. T. Hooley. In three years he promoted 26 companies, with a nominal capital of £18,610,000, on which he made a gross profit of £5,028,900; but his reckless and extravagant methods of promotion converted this gross profit into a net loss of £89,300.

Baptists. The Baptists hold that the only Scriptural mode of baptism is by immersion, and that the proper subjects are "believers"—persons of an age to exercise belief. Any other baptism they consider to be contrary to the original institution, contrary to the example of Christ, and also opposed to the spiritual design of the ordinance. Historians, themselves not Baptists, have shown that through many centuries these views have been held amongst the Waldenses, the Albigenses, the Vaudois, the Lollards and Wycliffites. Formerly, on the Continent and in England, they were opprobriously called **Anabaptists**. In 1537 Henry VIII. issued a proclamation against their heresy, as persons who rebaptised themselves. As early as 1611, many Baptists, because of persecution, fled to America, and the feeble remnant in London published a **Confession of Faith** (1611) to vindicate their orthodoxy. In 1620 they memorialised the king for liberty of worship. Confessions of Faith they published again in 1644 and 1646. In 1689 a **General Assembly** of Baptists in London published a **Confession** in thirty-two articles, and a **Baptist Catechism**, after the model of the Assembly's Catechism. The latest returns ('98) give, in the United Kingdom, 2697 churches, 3845 chapels, with 1,305,710 sittings, 1951 pastors, 5111 local preachers, 355,218 Church members, 525,533 Sunday scholars, 51,430 teachers. The colleges for training the rising ministry are: Bristol, founded 1770; Midland, 1797; Rawdon, 1804; Regent's Park, 1810; Pastors', 1856; Manchester (Brighton Grove), 1866; Cardiff, 1807; North Wales, 1862; Scotland, Theological College, 1894; Ireland, Training Institute, 1892. The Baptist Foreign Mission was originated in 1792 (see **MISSIONARY SOCIETIES**). Baptist churches are congregational in government, holding to the order of pastors (bishops) and deacons. The interests of different counties are cared for by local associations; and the wider affairs of the denomination are

attended to by the **Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland**, formed in 1812—which Union, while it has no legislative authority, is adapted to secure united action throughout the whole country. In connection with the Union, the General Expenses, Literature, Home Mission, Church Extension, Annuity, Augmentation, and Education Funds have been established. These societies represent the distribution of nearly £13,000 per annum by the Council of the Union, under one executive. An effort is now being made to raise a "Twentieth Century Fund" of a quarter-of-a-million pounds, for Church Extension and other denominational objects. Outside the Baptist Union there are the **Scotch Baptists**, with a plural eldership. In England there are some 300 **Hyper-Calvinistic** churches. It is computed that in the world at large there are 56,682 Baptist churches, 38,721 pastors and missionaries, and 5,136,215 Church members. The election of a vice-president for the Baptist Union takes place at the Spring Assembly of the Union. There is no nomination, and in the ballot a majority of the total votes given is necessary to election. The Vice-President for one year becomes in the ordinary course President during the next year. **President** of the Baptist Union for 1899-1900, Dr. John Clifford, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., F.G.S.; **Vice-President**, Rev. W. Cuff; **Secretary**, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A. **Offices** of the Baptist Union, 19, Fumival Street, London, E.C. Consult *The Baptist Hand Book*.

Barbados. A British West Indian island; geographically but not politically one of the Windward group. Area, 166 sq. m.; population, 190,000. Capital, **Bridgetown**. Barbados is of coral formation, and rises in a succession of limestone and coral terraces to a height of 1104 ft.; while it is almost encircled by coral reefs, which render the approach to it dangerous to mariners. The climate is healthy; but violent hurricanes occur, as in '98, and cause much damage. It is administered by a **Governor**, with Executive Committee, consisting of 3 official and 7 unofficial members, a **Legislative Council** of 9 members, and a **House of Assembly** of 24 members, elected annually. Barbados is the headquarters for the British troops in the West Indies. The chief exports are sugar, 38,600 hogsheads in '97, and molasses, 37,432 puncheons. A treaty conceding a 12-per-cent. reduction on sugar entering American ports in consideration of certain reductions of the import duties on American products was signed (June 16th, '99). Asphaltum is also exported. For latest statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table). See **SESSION**, sect. 44.

Barbuda. A British West Indian island; a dependency of **Antigua**, and under the federal government of the **Leeward Islands** (q.v.). Area, 6289 miles.

Bar, General Council of the. The Council is the accredited representative of the Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. The Council consists of: (1) the Attorney General and Solicitor General for the time being, and every former Attorney General or Solicitor General whilst remaining in actual practice at the Bar; (2) 48 practising barristers elected by the whole Bar (not less than 12 of the Inner Bar and not less than 24 of the Outer Bar), one-half of the total number retiring from

office at the time for the close of the election in each year. The Council has power to appoint additional members, not exceeding 6 in number, as the Council may consider desirable by reason of their Parliamentary or professional position. Such members go out of office at the time for the close of the election following their appointment. The time of the annual election is fixed by the Council, and is held as soon as possible after the annual general meeting of the Bar. The number of voting papers sent in at the last three elections was respectively 2105, 1966, and 1940. The Council appoints a Chairman and Vice-Chairman and an Executive Committee, and such standing committees and sub-committees as they may think fit, from time to time delegating to any such committee or sub-committee any of the powers or duties of the Council which the Council may deem desirable. The Standing Committees of the Council are the Executive Committee and the committees on matters relating to professional conduct, on the business and procedure of the Courts, and on Court buildings. The annual general meeting of the Bar is held in the Old Dining Hall of Lincoln's Inn at 4.15 p.m. on the second Tuesday in the Easter sittings; but the Council has power, with the concurrence of the Attorney General, to alter the date, time, and place of the annual general meeting. Any member of the Bar is at liberty to bring forward for discussion at the annual general meeting any resolution, provided that notice thereof shall have been given in writing to the Secretary of the Council not less than seven clear days before the day of meeting, and that in the opinion of the Executive Committee of the Council such resolution is a matter of general interest to the Bar. A statement of the proceedings of the Council is published annually, and copies thereof are supplied to every barrister having an address in the Law List. Surplus copies may be obtained on application to the Secretary. The Council has recently received recognition at the hands of the Legislature. There have been 12 meetings of the Council during the past year, at which the average attendance has been 30. There have also been 52 committee meetings, the attendances at which have numbered 240. **Chairman, 1899-1900, Mr. Joseph Walton, Q.C.; Vice-Chairman, Mr. C. M. Warmington, Q.C.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E. P. Wolstenholme; Secretary, Mr. Henry C. A. Bingley; Clerk, Mr. C. Worthy.** **Offices of the Council, 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.** **Baring-Gould, Rev. Sabine, M.A.,** Rector of Lew-Trenchard, North Devon, since '81, and formerly Vicar of Dalton, Yorks, and Rector of East Mercia, Essex. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. E. Baring-Gould, of Lew-Trenchard, and was b. at Exeter, Jan. 28th, '34, and ed. at Clare Coll. Camb. His literary activity has been and still is phenomenal. Fiction, theology, history, mythology, archæology, folk-lore, art, music: in all these provinces he has won great triumphs, though perhaps he is best known by his novels. "Mehalah," first published in '80, achieved for him widespread fame, and more recently he has published "Mrs. Curgenvin," and "Cheap Jack Zita," '93, "Noëmi," '95, "The Broom Squire," '96, "Guavas the Tinner" and "Bladys," in '97. A charming "Garland of Country Song" appeared in '94, "Old English Fairy Tales" in '95, a life of "Napoleon" in '96, "A Study of

St. Paul" in '97, "Domitia" in '98, "Pabo the Priest," "Furze-bloom," and "A Book of the West" in '99.

Barnardo's, Dr., "Homes for Orphan Waifs." See NATIONAL WAIFS' ASSOCIATION.

Baronetries Conferred Nov. '98—Nov. '99.

Barry, Mr. Francis Tress, M.P.

Brooke, Mr. Thomas.

Hoare, Mr. Samuel, M.P.

Hornby, Mr. William Henry, M.P.

Salt, Mr. Thomas, Chairman of the North Staffordshire Railway.

Sanderson, Prof. J. S. Burdon, Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.

Scott, Mr. John Murray.

Thompson, Sir Henry, F.R.C.S.

Usher, Mr. John.

Way, Rt. Hon. Samuel James, Chief Justice of South Australia.

Webster, Sir Richard, G.C.M.G., M.P., Attorney General.

Barotseland. See RHODESIA.

Barrett, Wilson, is the son of an Essex farmer, and entered the profession in which he has achieved so many triumphs at the age of 17. He became manager of the Burnley Theatre in '74, and has since leased the Grand Theatre, Leeds, and the Court and Princess's Theatres in London. In '96 he scored a great success with "The Sign of the Cross" at the Lyric. This play was written by himself, for he is a dramatist as well as an actor and manager. Other works of his are "Pharaoh," "Now-a-Days," and "The Daughters of Babylon," and he has collaborated with Mr. H. A. Jones, Mr. Sydney Grundy, Mr. W. G. Wills, Mr. Hall Caine, and Mr. G. R. Sims. In '97 he produced "Othello" at the Lyric, and afterwards visited Australia with phenomenal success.

Barrie, J. M., whose writings under the pseudonym of "Gavin Ogilvy" have raised him to great literary eminence in the last few years, was b. at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, in 1860. He was ed. at Dumfries Academy, and graduated M.A. at Edin. Univ. in '82. After holding a journalistic position in Nottingham he came to London. The introduction to the public of Mr. Barrie's peculiar genius for depicting Scotch village life was accomplished through the columns of the *British Weekly*, and he contributed also to the *St. James's Gazette*, the *Speaker*, and the *National Observer*. His first volume, "Better Dead," appeared in '87; "Auld Licht Idylls" and "When a Man's Single" were published in '88; "A Window in Thrums" and "An Edinburgh Eleven" in '89. In '90 Mr. Barrie issued "My Lady Nicotine," during '91 his first lengthy story, entitled "The Little Minister," was published, and a new story entitled "Sentimental Tommy," and "Margaret Ogilvy," a Memoir, in '96. Mr. Barrie's work for the stage includes an amusing comedy entitled "Walker, London," which had a tremendous run at Toole's Theatre in '92; "Jane Annie," written with Mr. Conan Doyle, and brought out at the Savoy in '93; "The Professor's Love Story," first played in America, and afterwards brought to England by Mr. Willard; and "The Little Minister," produced Nov. 6th, '97, at the Haymarket. Mr. Barrie was, in '94, married to Miss Mary Ansell, who played charmingly in "Walker, London," when it was first produced. Address: Kirriemuir, N.B.

Basutoland. A native province of British South Africa, situated to the north-east of Cape Colony. It lies inclosed between Natal, the Orange Free State, and Cape Colony. Basutoland was disannexed from Cape Colony in 1884, and has since been administered by a Resident Commissioner, under the High Commissioner for South Africa. **Area**, 10,293 sq. m.; **pop.** 250,000, including about 600 Europeans. **Capital**, Maseru. The chief products are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. The natives keep large herds of cattle. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table). A meeting of the chiefs was called during Oct. '99 in view of the alleged attempts of the Boers to stir up the country against the British, and the paramount chief pledged the nation to remain loyal, even urging their wish to fight against the Boers. The Resident, Sir Godfrey Lagden, said the Imperial Government required no help, and exhorted the chiefs to check all excitement.

Bath and Wells, Bishop of. See under **PEERS**.

Bath, The Most Honourable Order of. Originally established by King Henry IV., at his coronation, 1399, this order fell into neglect in the seventeenth century, but was revived in 1725, under George I. It was remodelled by the Prince Regent in 1815, to commemorate the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which the empire had been engaged, and was further enlarged in 1845, and now has three classes:—

G.C.B. . Knight Grand Cross Bath.

K.C.B. . Knight Commander Bath.

C.B. . . Companion Bath.

Members of the first two classes, being knights, are, after knighthood, entitled to the prefix "Sir." The G.C.B.s are not to exceed 55 for military service, exclusive of the sovereign and princes of the blood, and those distinguished foreigners upon whom may be conferred the honorary dignity, and 27 for the civil service; of the second class there may not be more than 145 for military and 100 for the civil service, excluding those admitted as honorary members, and except in certain special circumstances when there is power to increase the numbers. Of Companions there may be 988, of whom 705 may be for military and 283 for civil service. An officer must have received a medal or some similar honour, or have been specially mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in action, before he can be nominated. The badge is suspended by a crimson ribbon, with motto *Tria juncta in uno* (Three joined in one). The Dean of the Order is the Dean of Westminster. Sir Albert W. Woods, K.C.M.G., C.B., is Registrar and Secretary; General Lynedock Gardiner, C.B., is Bath King of Arms; and Charles George Barrington, C.B., is Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod.

Baths and Washhouses Act, '99. See **SESSION**, sect. 40.

Bavaria. See **GERMANY**; and for Ministry see **DIPLOMATIC**.

Beauchamp, Earl, Governor of New South Wales. See under **PEERAGE**.

Bechuanaland Protectorate. Bechuanaland until '95 included the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate. In Nov. '95, however, the Crown Colony was annexed to Cape Colony, the

Bechuanaland Protectorate being at that time, by an agreement made in '94, under the administration of the British South Africa Company. In consequence of the Jameson raid the administration of the Protectorate was not transferred to the Company, but is carried on by a Resident Commissioner under the High Commissioner. A division of the British South Africa police maintains order. The Protectorate (area about 386,200 sq. m., **pop.** 101,000) extends from the Molopo river in the south northwards to the Zambesi, and is bounded on the east by the South African Republic and Matabeleland, and on the west by German South-West Africa. It includes the lands of Khama, chief of the Bamangwato, lying south-west of Matabeleland, of Sebele, chief of the Bakwena, Bakoen, chief of the Bangwaketsi, and of Montsioa and Ikanning, all lying to the north of the Molopo. These chiefs, by an arrangement made in '95, when Khama and others visited England, hold their land under the protection of the Queen, an Imperial officer residing with each, and discharging certain judicial and other functions. The boundaries of the territory assigned to each chief have been carefully designated, and a hut tax is levied. The railway from Cape Town to Kimberley is continued through Vryburg and Mafeking to Palachwe, Tati, and Bulawayo. As far as Vryburg the line has been taken over by the Cape Government, but beyond that it is held by the Rhodesia Railways Ltd. and the British South Africa Co. jointly. On the outbreak of war with the Transvaal in Oct. '99, the line running north from Mafeking in British Bechuanaland was torn up by the Boers, and Lobatsi was captured. The Boers, however, mainly confined their attentions to the more southern part of the line within the boundaries of Cape Colony. See **CAPE COLONY** and **TRANSSVAAL**.

Bedford Grammar School, founded 1566; reorganised 1873. Annual income, £3500. Eight leaving exhibitions of £70 and £60 for four years. Two fall vacant annually. The new buildings were opened Oct. 19th, '91. Pupils 800. The school is divided into five sections: (1) Classical, (2) Civil and Military, (3) Technical, (4) Junior Department, (5) Preparatory Department (in a separate new building, opened Sept. '99). There are regular Woolwich and Sandhurst and Navy Classes. There are also workshops with steam-engine, forges, lathes, etc., and an Engineering Corps. Physical and Chemical Laboratories have been remodelled and enlarged in '99. **Alumni** include Sir Henry Hawkins, Lord Farnborough (Sir T. Erskine May), Professor Piazzzi Smyth, Professor Warrington Smyth, and Col. Burnaby. **Head Master**, J. S. Phillpotts, M.A., B.C.L., School House, Bedford.

Bedford Modern School, founded 1566; new scheme 1873. Large endowments. Six exhibitions of £55 and £45 for three years. Two exhibitions annually. Fees £4, £6, and £9, according to age, for boys residing with parents or near relations. Boarders received. Preparation for London matriculation, Cambridge locals, army, engineering, and business generally. Large chemical and physical laboratories, museum, workshop, and smithy. About 570 boys. **Headmaster**, Rev. R. B. Poole, D.D., F.C.P., and 30 assistant masters.

Beerbohm-Tree, Herbert, the actor, is the son of a grain merchant named Beerbohm,

and was b. in London in 1853. Shortly after entering his father's office in '70 he became a member of the Irrationalists Amateur Dramatic Club, and gradually drifted into the profession. His first hit was as the timid curate in "**The Private Secretary**," at the Prince of Wales's; and immediately after he played the grim spy Macari in "**Called Back**." Taking the Comedy Theatre ('87), he produced "**The Red Lamp**"; and in the autumn of the same year took the Haymarket Theatre, where "**Captain Swift**," "**A Man's Shadow**," "**The Village Priest**," "**Hamlet**," "**The Dancing Girl**," "**Hypatia**," Mr. H. A. Jones' "**The Tempter**" ('93), "**A Bunch of Violets**," "**John-a-Dreams**" ('94), "**Tribly**" ('95), and "**Henry IV.**" ('96) have been notable successes. In April '97 he opened his new theatre, "**Her Majesty's**," in the Haymarket. His wife, an admirable Greek scholar formerly connected with Queen's College, is a very refined actress. Address: 77, Sloane Street, London, S.W.

Behring Sea Question, The. See '99 and previous eds., and **ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION**.

BELGIUM.

A kingdom under Leopold II. of Saxe-Coburg, and by the constitution of '31 declared to be a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy. The executive power is vested in the King, the legislative power jointly in King, Senate, and Chamber of Deputies. According to the law passed in '93 amending the Constitution, on the principle of manhood suffrage, tempered by the plural vote, all citizens over 25, who have lived at least a year in the same commune, have a vote. An additional vote is accorded them if they are (1) either 35 years of age, married, with legitimate offspring, and pay a tax of at least 5 fr. to the State; or (2) are 25 years old and own immovable property to the value of at least 2000 fr., or have an income of that value from such property, or for two years have received at least 100 fr. a year from Belgian funds. Two additional votes are given to citizens of 25 years of age, who possess a diploma of higher education or have filled a public or private position implying the possession of such education. No citizen can have more than three votes. From this electorate both Houses of the Legislature are chosen, save for those Senators who are elected indirectly. The Senate is elected for 8 years. The number of members elected directly is equal to half the number of Deputies. The indirectly elected Senators are chosen by the provincial councils, 2 for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; 3 for each with more than 500,000 and less than 1,000,000; and 4 for each with over 1,000,000. The Deputies are elected for 4 years, in the proportion of 1 to every 40,000 inhabitants, and number 152. The system of election is that known as *scrutin de liste*. One half retire every 2 years. Senators must be 40, and Deputies 25 years of age. Each Deputy receives 4000 fr. yearly, and a free pass between his home and the capital. Local government is carried on by provincial and communal councils. The country is divided by a difference of language, the Flemish inhabitants in the north using the Flemish tongue in all its varieties of local *patois*, while the Walloons of the southern provinces speak French. The north, too, is chiefly agricultural, and the south industrial. Almost the entire population is of

the Roman Catholic faith, but full religious liberty prevails, and grants are made from the national treasury to all denominations. There are about 6600 elementary schools, and the higher branches of education are well provided for. There is no State religion. Agriculture, mining, iron, sugar, and textile manufacturing are the chief occupations; and textiles, sugar, machinery, and agricultural products are the chief exports. There are 2839 miles of railway in operation. **Area**, 11,373 sq. m.; **pop.** 6,669,732. **Revenue**, '98, £17,567,938; **expenditure**, £17,236,555; **imports**, '98, £131,160,000; **exports**, £120,796,000; **debt**, £104,151,487. For army and navy see **FOREIGN ARMIES** and **FOREIGN NAVIES**; and for Ministry see **DIPLOMATIC**.

Political Parties. The scheme for the revision of the Constitution which occupied the country during '93 and '94 did much to alter the old division of parliamentary parties, mainly because the plan of proportional representation which M. Beernaert, the author of the scheme, declared to be an integral and necessary part of it, did not commend itself to the Chamber, and was not carried. Before '93 there were practically only two parties—the Clerics or Catholics, and the Anti-Catholics or Liberals. Gradually, however, the Liberals separated into three groups, the rank and file calling themselves **Liberals** still, and known as the **Ligue Liberals**, the more advanced Liberals, comprised in the **Association Liberals**, and known as **Progressists**, and the extreme **Socialists**, forming the **Fédération Ouvrière**, or Labour Party. The result of the general election which took place in Oct. '94 was the return of the Catholics to power with an overwhelming majority over both the Liberals and the Socialists. The official returns showed that 104 Catholics, 19 Liberals, and 29 Socialists and Progressists had been elected. As a general rule, the Socialists are stronger in the Walloon provinces, and the Catholics in the Flemish provinces. At the election of one-half of the Deputies (July 5th, '96) the Clericals made still further gains, the ultimate distribution of parties in the Chamber being: 111 Catholics, 12 Liberals, and 29 Socialists. After the May '98 elections the Chamber included 112 Catholics, 28 Socialists, 6 Liberals, and 6 Radicals.

History, '99. The Premier, M. de Smet de Nayer, and the Labour and Industry Minister, M. Nyssens, resigned office (Jan. 23rd), owing to their objection to a Bill for establishing uninominal voting, which the King had decided the Government should bring forward. A rearrangement of offices followed. M. Liebaert was appointed Minister of Finance in the place of M. de Smet de Nayer, and M. Cooreman *vice* M. Nyssens, while M. de Smet de Nayer was made Minister of State. A serious strike broke out in April, involving nearly 50,000 miners in the Mons, Central, and Charleroi coalfields. Popular demonstrations against the Electoral Reform Bill, introduced by M. Vandenpeereboom, proposing a trial of proportional representation in a few large towns, led to rioting in Brussels and throughout the country (June 28th), while violent scenes took place in the Chamber. Eventually the Government agreed to the suspension of their measure pending the consideration of fresh electoral proposals by a committee representing all parties in the Chamber (July 4th). The popular feeling against the Clerical party was very plainly shown during the agitation. The

Parliamentary Committee rejected all the electoral measures submitted to them, the voting on the Government Bill being 8 against, while the other 7 members abstained (31st). The Cabinet, in consequence of this, resigned (Aug. 1st), and M. de Smet de Nayer formed a new Administration. He declared his adhesion to the principle of proportional representation, and it was understood that he would introduce a Bill on the lines of the proposals made by M. Beernaert in '94, correcting the unfair operation of the *scrutin de liste* system, and making the representation in each division proportionate to the strength of parties as revealed by the voting.

Belgium, King of. See LEOPOLD II.

Benefices Act, '98. See article on SESSION, sect. 38 in '99 ed. for a full summary of this Act.

Bengal. See INDIA and DIPLOMATIC.

Beresford, Lord Charles. See COMMONS.

Bermuda Islands. A group of small islands and coral reefs, situated in the North Atlantic, 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras. Area of group, 18 sq. m., the principal island containing 16 sq. m. Pop. 17,500. Administered by a Governor with an Executive Council of 6 members, and Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members. It is a naval station, and is becoming a favourite winter resort for Americans and Canadians. There is regular steam communication between Bermuda and New York, Halifax, Jamaica, etc. The chief products are early vegetables, lily bulbs, and onions; and, in return for the reduction of import duties on certain American products, a reciprocal reduction of 20 per cent. on vegetables entering American ports was agreed to by the United States (July 24th, '99.) For latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table). A cyclone did great damage to property in Sept. '99.

Bernhardt, Mme. Rosine Sarah, was b. in 1844, at Paris; the most distinguished French actress of her day. She is of Jewish descent. She entered the Paris Conservatoire at the age of fourteen, where she studied tragedy and comedy. Joining the staff of the Théâtre Français, she made her *début* in Racine's "Iphigénie," and in Scribe's "Valérie," but was not very successful, and retired for a time from the stage. Her first grand success was as Marie de Neuberg, in Victor Hugo's play of "Ruy Blas." Becoming very popular by her representations in "Junie," in "Andromaque," and in "La Sphinx," she was replaced on the staff of the Théâtre Française. She has frequently visited London since '79, and of late has appeared at one of the London theatres every year. She is also the authoress of a one-act play entitled "L'Aveu," produced in '88.

Besant, Sir Walter, was b. at Portsmouth, 1836. Educated at King's College, Lond., and Christ's College, Camb. Accepted the appointment of Senior Professor in the Royal College of Mauritius, but resigned in consequence of ill health. He made his *début* as an author in '68 with "Studies in Early French Poetry," which was followed five years later by the "French Humourists." In conjunction with the late Mr. James Rice he commenced a successful career as a romance writer; the most popular production of their joint authorship was "Ready Money Mortiboy," which they also dramatised and put on the stage at the Court Theatre.

Of the novels which Sir Walter Besant has published in his own name the best known are, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," "Children of Gibeon," "Katherine Regina" ('87); "The Inner House" ('88); "For Faith and Freedom," "The Bell of St. Paul's" ('89); "The Demoniac," "Armored of Lyonesse" ('90); "A History of London" ('93); "Beyond the Dreams of Avarice" ('94); "The City of Refuge" ('96); and "The Orange Girl" ('99). He was for many years Secretary to the Palestine Exploration Fund, and in '71 produced, jointly with the late Professor Palmer, a History of Jerusalem. Sir Walter has also interested himself in questions affecting the rights of authors, and was appointed first Chairman of the executive committee of the Incorporated Society of Authors. The establishment of the People's Palace, in the East End of London, was inspired by Sir Walter Besant's book, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." He received the honour of knighthood, May '95. Address: Froggnal End, Hampstead.

Bible Society, The British and Foreign, was established in 1804, its object being the circulation of the Scriptures. Up to '99 more than 160,000,000 Bibles and portions of the Bible, in 364 languages and dialects, had been issued under its auspices. The expenditure of the Society in '98-9 was over £225,000. Work abroad is carried on not only through the missionary societies, but by some thirty agents in foreign countries, under whom a large staff of colporteurs is engaged in distributing the Scriptures. Bible House, 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Secretaries, Rev. J. Sharp, M.A., and

Bills of Sale. The statute law relating to bills of sale in England is contained in the Acts of 1878, '82, and '90. A bill of sale upon goods or chattels corresponds to a mortgage of real estate; and the above Acts are chiefly directed to prevent the fraudulent granting of bills of sale. Every bill of sale given by way of security for the payment of money is void unless made in accordance with the form in the schedule of the Act of '82. It must be duly attested by one or more credible witnesses not being a party or parties thereto. It must be registered within seven days after making, and the registration must be renewed once every five years. When first registered, a copy of the bill, together with an affidavit of the time of such bill being given, of its due attestation, and of the residence and occupation of the person giving the same, and of every attesting witness, must be presented to the registrar and filed by him. If the bill of sale be given subject to any defeasance, condition, or declaration of trust, such defeasance, condition, or declaration must appear, if not in the body of the bill, at least on the same paper, and must be set forth in the copy filed. A transfer or assignment of a registered bill of sale need not be registered. Bills of sale comprising, in whole or in part, the same chattels, take priority in order of registration. Delays, omissions, or mistakes in the registration of bills of sale may be rectified by the order of any judge of the High Court. A bill of sale executed within seven days after the execution of an unregistered bill of sale will be held void, in so far as it affects the same chattels, unless it is proved not to have been executed for the purpose of evading the law. Any bill of sale not com-

plying with the conditions of attestation and registration, is void as against the giver's trustee in bankruptcy, etc. A bill of sale given in consideration of a sum less than £30 is void. A bill of sale is void except as against the grantor with respect to any personal chattels acquired by him after its execution. But this provision does not apply to growing crops or fixtures or machinery subsequently acquired in substitution for fixtures or machinery specified in the bill. Chattels assigned under a bill of sale are not liable to be seized by the grantee unless (1) the grantor make default in paying the money thereby secured, or in fulfilling any condition necessary to the security; (2) the grantor become a bankrupt, or allow the goods comprised in the bill to be distrained for rent, rates or taxes; (3) the grantor fraudulently remove, or suffer to be removed, from his premises the goods comprised in the bill; (4) the grantor refuse, without reasonable excuse, to produce to the grantee his last receipts for rent, rates, and taxes; (5) execution has been levied on the grantor's goods under any judgment. The Bills of Sale Act '90 exempts letters hypothecating or declaring trusts of imported goods during the interval between the discharge of the goods from the ship in which they are imported and their deposit in a warehouse or reshipment for export, or delivery to a purchaser, from the Bills of Sale Act '82.

BIMETALLISM.

This is the term currently used to denote a **Joint Monetary Standard of Value**. Mr. Balfour, who is a convinced bimetallist, has defined the contention of the bimetallists as being "that if they could by international arrangement fix some ratio of exchange between gold and silver coin they would create an automatic system by which the demand and supply for gold and silver respectively would maintain that ratio at the point they fixed it." Bimetallists complain of the appreciation of gold and the violent fluctuations and uncertainty of exchange between gold standard and silver standard countries; and advocate an agreement on a broad international basis to reopen the mints of the leading nations of the world to the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver. Its supporters claim that bimetalism is essentially a Free Trade movement, and repudiate the suggestion that it has anything to do with Protection. A detailed discussion of the question appeared in the '87 edition. A **Royal Commission** on currency appointed in '86 issued its report Nov. '88 (see ed. '89). An **International Monetary Congress** held at Paris in Sept. '89 discussed the subject academically, and an **International Monetary Conference** which was convened by the United States, "to consider by what means, if any, the use of silver can be increased in the currency system of the nations," and which met at Brussels in Nov. '92, separated without coming to any conclusion. On March 17th, '96, the House of Commons passed a resolution urging upon the Government the advisability of doing all in their power to secure by international agreement a staple monetary par of exchange between gold and silver. A Bimetallic Congress was held at Brussels in April '96, representatives from Great Britain, France, the United States, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Roumania, and Russia being present. Ultimately

the members constituted themselves a permanent committee, and expressed their opinion that a preliminary and immediate agreement might result from the re-establishment of bimetalism by the United States, the reopening of the Indian mints for the coinage of silver, the turning into silver of part of the metallic reserve of the Bank of England, and the absorption of a sufficient amount of silver by the various European States. The Silver party in the United States, however, were decisively beaten at the '96 election, and the Indian Government declined to reopen the Indian mints for the coinage of silver.

The **Bimetallic League** is a society which specially devotes itself to the propagation of bimetallic principles. An indication of its position is afforded by the following resolution, which it passed at its annual meeting in Feb. '94: "That the finances, agriculture, industries, and trade of the British Empire—home, colonial, and Indian—are harassed and embarrassed by the constant appreciation of gold and the great instability and uncertainty of exchange between gold and silver standard countries; that there is no sound remedy for the grave and growing evils resulting therefrom except bimetalism on a broad international basis at a common ratio, to be mutually agreed upon; that, as experience has proved that the remedy would be sound, practical, and effective, and as it has been approved by a majority of the members of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver, it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to negotiate without delay with other leading nations for a monetary union on these lines." The President is Lord Aldenham, the General Secretary Mr. Henry McNeil, and the Offices are at 10, Walbrook, E.C.

The **Gold Standard Defence Association** is the corresponding society on the other side formed "to oppose the policy of bimetalism and to unite in defence of the gold standard all those who believe that an adherence to that standard is essential to the commercial position of our country and to the due discharge of contracts. . . . One leading object of the Association is to explain the principles which should govern a sound currency and a trustworthy standard of value; and to show that whilst our present system is in conformity with those principles, the proposals of the bimetalists are in conflict with them." The Association issued a statement in June '95, in which it declared that the evils attributed by bimetalists to the existing currency system either do not exist or are much exaggerated, and that, so far as they do exist, they are not due to the gold standard; that the interests of foreign nations who are possessed of a large amount of over-valued silver, and who owe debts to this country, are not necessarily the same as the interests of this country. A valuable book providing a full exposition of the views of the Association on all sides of the subject was published in '98, entitled "The Gold Standard" (Cassell & Co., Ltd.). The President of the Association is Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P.; the Chairman of the General Council, Mr. J. H. Tritton; and the Secretary, the Hon. George Peel, 11, Clement's Lane, E.C.

BIOLOGY, '99.

At the British Association, Mr. Adam Sedgwick, F.R.S., one of the ablest exponents of the biology of to-day, delivered a comprehensive address on "Variation, and some phenomena

connected with Reproduction and Sex." The author's views are distinctly helpful towards the rational interpretation of the manifold questions of evolution. At the first origin of life upon the earth, the variability of living matter must have been of enormous range, we are told, and this points to the suggestion that heredity was then a much less important phenomenon than it is now. The frequent appeal of the biologist, raised by the question "What can the physicists tell us about such and such facts?" met with an unexpected answer from Professor Poynting in the Mathematical and Physical section of the meeting, and his remarks clearly indicate the attitude of physicists. The position taken up was that the assumption that purely physical explanations will suffice to predicate motions and changes, voluntary and involuntary, in living matter, is at present nothing more than "a gigantic extra-polation," to be unhesitatingly rejected if merely a case of ordinary physical investigation. Nothing could be plainer than the limitations imposed by Prof. Poynting. In the living being there was always some individuality, something different from any other living being, and predication in the physical sense and by physical methods was impossible. Hence the biologist must, perforce, limit himself to psychical lines of explanation. Prof. Karl Pearson is continuing his work in statistical biology, that department which follows the trail of natural selection and gives us mathematical data concerning it. His last published paper dealt with longevity in man, as a question of inheritance. The duration of life in the female line under the same aspect is now being discussed. Prof. Pearson says a mortality table exemplifies natural selection at work. The theories involved in the question of the hybridisation of animals in a state of domestication, the subject of practical study by Prof. Cossar Ewart, F.R.S., are of interest to students of heredity, and to the wider circle of those engaged in the selective breeding of animals. The present view of biologists in regard to this subject is that as the result of continued selection there is a diminished variability. The bearing of this upon the breeder's art is obvious. At next year's meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society a special show will be made of Prof. Ewart's hybrids (see his "Pennycook Experiments," Black). An International Conference on the hybridisation of plants, and cross breeding, held under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society, proved of exceptional interest. An important survey of the fishes of the Nile is in hand, initiated with the official co-operation of Lord Cromer, and aided by many English zoologists. Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S., has undertaken the description of the species, and it is intended to issue a work, "The Fishes of the Nile," containing about a hundred plates, and descriptive text. Doubtless additions to the present meagre knowledge of the species inhabiting the Nile waters will have considerable economic value. A point to be borne in mind is that the operations in progress for damming the waters must affect the range of species. Mr. J. E. Moore has headed another expedition to Lake Tanganyika to further investigate the absorbing evolutionary problems presented by the fauna of its waters. Prof. E. Ray Lankester, the chairman of the Exploration Committee, made a powerful appeal in the *Times* for funds, which was liberally

responded to. Prof. McIntosh, F.R.S., issued his "Resources of the Sea" (Clay), a work of value published at an opportune time when complaints are frequent of the restrictions applying to certain fishing areas. Extended criticism is given to the methods and actions of the Scottish Fishery Board. Reference was made in ed. '99 to the scientific expedition to Socotra by Mr. Ogilvie Grant and others. Large collections were made, and a volume on the results is in preparation. The plants, of which some 200 living specimens, or ripe seeds, have been brought over, are stated to be of the highest scientific interest, and of great commercial value. Some are now under cultivation by Prof. Bayley Balfour in the Edinburgh Botanical Gardens. The discoveries attending the remarkable connection between malarial disorders and the mosquito are treated of in the MEDICAL SUMMARY, but it may certainly be claimed that these triumphs are part of the biological progress of the year. The appointment of Prof. E. Ray Lankester, F.R.S., to the post of Director of the Natural History Museum, in succession to the late Sir W. Flower, was a notable personal event. Prof. Burdon Sanderson, F.R.S., delivered the annual Croonian Lecture of the Royal Society on the subject, "The Relation of Motion in Animals and Plants to the Electrical Phenomena associated with it." The first instalment of the long-promised "Index Animalium," by Mr. C. D. Sherborn, may shortly be expected. The prospects of biological inquiry in the projected Antarctic Expedition are engaging the attention of specialists, and not a little divergence of opinion exists as to its place in the whole scheme.

Birkbeck Institution, The, was founded by the late Dr. Birkbeck in 1823, as a mechanics' literary and scientific institute. The foundation stone of the present building, Bream's Buildings, E.C., was laid by the Duke of Albany in '83, and the building was subsequently opened formally by the Prince of Wales. The Institution was incorporated during '91 as part of the City Polytechnic, under a scheme formulated by the Charity Commissioners, and in this way its building debt was removed and a substantial endowment secured.

Birmingham, King Edward's School, comprises three grammar schools for boys, four grammar schools for girls, a high school for boys and a high school for girls. Founded 1552, reorganised 1878; income, £30,000. Numerous scholarships and exhibitions both for boys and girls. The pupils number over 2600. **Head Master**, Rev. A. R. Vardy, M.A. **Motto**, *Domine, Salvum fac Regem*. Some alumni: the late Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Benson), the late Bishop of Durham (Dr. Lightfoot), the Bishop of Durham (Dr. Westcott), Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the late Sir E. Burne Jones, etc.

Birmingham University Scheme. A charter has been drafted and presented to the Privy Council for incorporating the University of Birmingham. It is intended that the University shall be a teaching and examining university, and it is proposed to transfer to the University Body when constituted the whole of the endowments, equipment, and staff of Mason University College. These endowments amount to about £200,000, and in addition the committee charged with the promotion of the university

have already succeeded in raising an endowment of upwards of £323,000, so that a university endowment exceeding half a million is already assured. The following are the officers of the University Committee: **Chairman**, The Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; **Chairman of the Ex-**

ecutive Committee, Mr. Francis Corder Clayton; **Hon. Treasurers**, Messrs. G. H. Kenrick and Charles Showell; **Secretary**, Mr. G. H. Morley, Mason University College, Birmingham.
Birmingham Water Supply. See ENGINEERING.

BISHOPS AND DEANS.

The following is a list of the territorial prelates of the Church of England, with the date of their appointment to the see, and with the annual income. The table, it will be seen, includes the Suffragans appointed for each see; and the names of the Deans. For biographies of the Bishops see under the alphabetical heading of each in PEERS, HOUSE OF, where also it is shown which Bishops actually sit in the House of Lords:—

See.	Bishop.	Ap- pointed.	Income.	Bishop Suffragan and Title.	Dean.
Canterbury	Temple (Abp.)	1896	£15,000	Dr. W. Walsh, Bp. of Dover	F. W. Farrar, D.D.
York	Maclagan (Abp.)	1891	10,000	{ Dr. Crosthwaite, Bp. of Beverley. Dr. Blunt, Bp. Suff. of Hull. Dr. Earle, Bp. of Marlboro'. Dr. Winnington Ingram, Bp. of Stepney.	A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D.
London ...	Creighton ...	1896	10,000	{ Dr. Turner, Bp. of Islington Dr. T. E. Wilkinson, Asst. Bp. for British subjects in N. and C. Europe.	R. Gregory, D.D.
Durham ...	Westcott ...	1890	8,000	Dr. Sandford, Assistant Bp...	G. W. Kitchin, D.D.
Winchester	Davidson ...	1895	6,500	{ Dr. Sumner, Bp. of Guildford Hon. A. T. Lyttelton, Bp. of Southampton.	W. R. Stephens, B.D.
Bangor ...	Williams ...	1899	4,200	...	E. Lewis, M.A.
Bath & Wells	Kenmon ...	1894	5,000	Dr. Bromby, Assistant Bishop	T. W. Jex-Blake, D.D.
Bristol ...	Browne ...	1897	3,000	Dr. S. Marsden, Asst. Bishop	Francis Pigou, D.D.
Carlisle ...	Bardsley ...	1892	4,500	Dr. Ware, Bp. of Barrow-in-Furness.	W. G. Henderson, D.D.
Chester ...	Jayne ...	1889	4,200	...	J. L. Darby, D.D.
Chichester ...	Wilberforce ...	1895	4,200	...	R. W. Randall, D.D.
Ely ...	Compton ...	1886	5,500	...	C. W. Stubbs, D.D.
Exeter ...	Bickersteth ...	1885	4,200	Dr. Trefusis, Bp. of Crediton.	B. M. Cowie, D.D.
Gloucester ...	Ellicott ...	1863	5,000	Dr. S. Marsden, Asst. Bishop	H. D. Maurice Spence, D.D.
Hereford ...	Percival ...	1895	4,200	...	Hon. J. W. Leigh, D.D.
Lichfield ...	Legge ...	1891	4,200	Sir L. Stamer, Bp. of Shrewsbury.	H. M. Luckock, D.D.
Lincoln ...	King ...	1885	4,500	...	E. C. Wickham, D.D.
Liverpool ...	Ryle ...	1880	3,500	Dr. Royston, Asst. Bishop	None.
Llandaff ...	Lewis ...	1883	4,200	...	W. H. Davey, M.A.
Manchester	Moorhouse ...	1886	4,200	Dr. C. Roberts, Asst. Bishop	E. C. Maclure, D.D.
Newcastle ...	Jacob ...	1882	3,500	...	None.
Norwich ..	Sheepshanks	1893	4,500	{ Dr. Lloyd, Bp. of Thetford. Dr. Fisher, Bp. of Ipswich.	W. Lefroy, D.D. S. Pryce, M.A.
Oxford ...	Stubbs ...	1889	5,000	{ Dr. Randall, Bp. of Reading. Dr. Mitchinson, Asst. Bishop	F. Paget, D.D.
Peterboro' ..	Carr-Glyn ...	1896	4,500	{ Dr. Thicknesse, Bp. of Leicester.	W. C. Ingram, D.D.
Ripon	Carpenter ...	1884	4,200	Dr. Pulleine, Bp. of Richmond	Hon. W. H. Fremantle, D.D.
Rochester ...	Talbot ...	1895	3,100	Dr. Yeatman, Bp. of Southwark	S. R. Hole, D.D.
St. Alban's ..	Festing ...	1890	4,500	Dr. A. F. Johnson, Bp. of Colchester.	None.
St. Asaph ...	Edwards ...	1889	4,200	...	S. Pryce, M.A.
St. David's ..	Owen ...	1897	4,500	Dr. J. Lloyd, Bp. of Swansea.	D. Howell, B.D.
Salisbury ...	Wordsworth ...	1885	5,000	...	G. D. Boyle, D.D.
Sodor & Man	Straton ...	1892	2,000	...	None.
Southwell ...	Ridding ...	1884	3,000	Dr. Were, Bishop of Derby ..	None.
Truro ...	Gott ...	1891	3,000	...	The Bishop.
Wakefield ...	Eden ...	1897	3,000	...	None.
Worcester ...	Perowne ...	1891	5,000	Dr. E. A. Knox, Bp. of Coventry	R. W. Forrest, D.D.
Westminster	...	...	...	...	Dr. Bradley.
Windsor .....	...	...	...	...	Dr. Eliot.

Bisley Meeting, '99. See NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Bismarck Archipelago. A group situated N. of the eastern part of New Guinea, including islands formerly called New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover. They have been a German possession since '84. Area 20,000 sq. m.; pop. 188,000. Chief exports copra and cocoa-nut fibre. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Blackmore, Richard Doddridge, the novelist, was b. in 1825. Ed. at Blundell's School, Tiverton, and Exeter Coll., Oxford. Intending to follow the legal profession, he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple ('52), and commenced his career as a conveyancer. After publishing "Clara Vaughan" in '64, and "Cradock Nowell" two years later, he at once leapt into fame, in '69, by "Lorna Doone: a Romance of Exmoor," a book whose popularity is still very great. Other books from his pen include "Alice Lorraine" ('75), "Mary Anerley" ('80), "Kit and Kitty," "Springhaven," "Perlycross" ('94), "Tales from the Telling House" ('96), and "Daniel" ('97), all sustaining his reputation for poetic description and careful delineation of character. Mr. Blackmore has translated the Georgics of Virgil, and has also written verses, including "The Fate of Franklin," and "Fringilla," a volume of verse, which appeared in '95. Address: Teddington, Middlesex.

Black Rod, Gentleman Usher of the. An officer of the House of Lords appointed by the Crown, who assists at the introduction of peers, has charge of the arrangements for the maintenance of order below the bar, near the Throne, and in the strangers' gallery, and who summons the Commons whenever their attendance is required in the House of Peers. Gen. Sir Michael Biddulph, G.C.B., was appointed to this office in '95 in succession to the late Admiral Sir J. R. Drummond, G.C.B.

Blake, Hon. E., M.P. See under COMMONS.

Blind. See ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Bloemfontein. Cap. Orange Free State (q.v.).

Board of Agriculture. See AGRICULTURE I.

Board of Education Act. See SESSION, sect. 41.

Board of Trade. See TRADE, BOARD OF.

Bohemia. The population of this province consists of about 4,000,000 Czechs and 2,000,000 Germans. It possesses a Provincial Diet of 242 members, which is competent to legislate in all matters not specially reserved to the Reichsrath. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Bokhara. A feudatory Central Asian State attached to the Russian province of Turkestan. Conquered in '68, it has been rapidly losing all independence since, and the completion of the Transcaspien railway to Samarcand practically incorporated it with the Czar's dominions. It is the most populous khanate of Turkestan, possessing 2,500,000 inhabitants, while Bokhara (75,000) is the principal trade centre of the region. Area, 92,000 sq. m. The railway station

of Bokhara is situated ten miles from the city, and here the Russians have built a "New Bokhara," allowing the older city, for political reasons, to fall into decay. The Ameer, Sayid Abdul Ahad, is allowed to maintain an army of 20,000 troops for administrative purposes, and these are being drilled by Russian instructors. The products of the country are fruit, tobacco, cotton, corn, silk, and hemp, and the trade is almost entirely in the hands of the Russians.

Bolivia. Bounded on the north by Peru and Brazil; on the east by Brazil and Paraguay; on the south by the Argentine Republic and Chili; on the west by Chili and the Pacific Ocean. Bolivia has no sea-coast, having ceded her own to Chili by treaty, but the latter country is under obligation to procure her an outlet to the sea. Capital, Sucre, pop. 20,000. La Paz, pop. 40,000. Cochabamba, pop. 25,000, and Oruro, pop. 15,000, are also important towns. It is ruled over by a President, elected for four years, with a Congress of two Chambers, elected by universal suffrage, as is also the President. The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but liberty prevails. Education is free and obligatory, though the law is not strictly enforced. The standing army is fixed at 2000 men. It is a very rich country, abounding in minerals, especially copper and silver. It produces potatoes, barley, grapes, coffee, cacao, etc.; and exports wool, rubber, coffee, and minerals. But industry is wanting in the country, which offers a wide field to European labourers. Area, 567,360 sq. m.; pop. about 2,500,000. Revenue, '98, £489,621; expenditure, £488,197. Imports, '98, £3,200,000; exports, £1,500,000. Total debt, '98, about £95,000. For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.—History, '99. The Government forces were defeated in April by a revolutionary force under Colonel Pando, and President Alonso thereupon fled into Chili.

Bombay. See INDIA; and for Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

Booth, Rev. William, better known as General Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, was b. at Nottingham, 1829. Entered the Methodist New Connexion Ministry '50. He resigned, however, in '61, preferring to work as an evangelist amongst those who never attended a place of worship at all. In '65 he established in the East End of London the Christian Mission, out of which grew the world-wide organisation known as the Salvation Army, which has invaded almost every town of England and Wales, and sent missionary contingents into various foreign countries, including France, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Scandinavia, Finland, Italy, India, Australasia, U.S.A., Canada, S. America, W. Indies, Java, and Japan. His eldest son is the Chief of the Staff, and his eldest daughter has greatly aided the progress of the movement in Switzerland, France, Belgium and Holland. Other members of his family have also co-operated with him in his missionary enterprise, one son having charge of the work in Australia, a daughter in Canada, and the youngest daughter having been appointed to France. There are in all nearly 14,000 officers employed in the work. He has latterly been much occupied in the attempt to maintain and develop the scheme of social amelioration initiated in Nov. '90 on the lines of his famous book "In

Darkest England and the Way out." Address: 101, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Borneo. A large island of the Malay archipelago, divided into various states. Estimated total area 300,000 sq. m.; estimated pop. 1,846,000. Holland claims as a possession 203,714 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of a million and a quarter. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmasin, and Koti. On the north-west coast is the State of Sarawak (area 50,000 sq. m., pop. 300,000), which in '88 was constituted an independent state under the protection of Great Britain, all its foreign relations being conducted by Her Majesty's Government. Capital Kuching. Sea-board extends 380 miles. Revenue, '96, £105,000; expenditure, £117,500; imports, '96, £771,120; exports, £741,220. The government was intrusted to Sir James Brooke in '41, who ruled as Rajah till '68, when he was succeeded by his nephew, His Highness the Rajah Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G. Under the just and equitable rule of the Brookes, Sarawak has been reclaimed from barbarism. North-east of Sarawak is the independent State of Brunei, or Borneo Proper, a territory of less extent. Area about 3,000 sq. m. Capital, Brunei. It is ruled by a Sultan, who, however, is not vested with despotic authority, certain officers of his court having powers similar to a constitutional ministry. A protectorate was proclaimed over Brunei by England in '88, the internal administration being left to the Sultan, but all foreign relations conducted by Her Majesty's Government. Beyond it lies British North Borneo, area 31,000 sq. m., pop. 200,000, which is not an official dependency, but is the property of the British North Borneo Company, to whom a royal charter was granted in '81. In '88 a formal protectorate was proclaimed over British North Borneo. Labuan was made subject to the Company in '89. The administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor, who is assisted by a Council, and by Residents appointed to preside over provinces and districts; the machinery being similar to that in Crown colonies. The British North Borneo Company sells or leases its lands to planters, and derives its revenues from the proceeds of sales and taxes. About 1,000,000 acres have been alienated, and there are about fifteen estates planting tobacco. For latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table). Between this and the Dutch territories on the east is the native state of Sulu. The whole island is rich in valuable timber, woods, fruits, spices, drugs and gums, and has a varied fauna. Minerals: coal, iron, gold, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, etc. Soil exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of all tropical products. Principal exports: sago, beeswax, edible birds'-nests, camphor, rattans, gold, pepper, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, spices, drugs and dyes, etc. The people belong to various races—Malays, Dyaks, Kyans, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. Tattooed races, Kanowits, Pakatans and others, inhabit the interior.

Bosnia and Herzegovina. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Boyle, Sir Courtenay, Secretary to the Board of Trade. Born in Jamaica, Oct. 21st, 1845. Son of Cavendish Spencer Boyle. Educated at the Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford. Private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland '68 and '82. Inspector to the Local Government Board '73; assistant secretary to the Board of Trade '85; permanent secretary '93; created K.C.B. '92. Married to Lady Muriel Campbell, daughter of 2nd Earl of Cawdor.

Boys' Brigade, The. A movement set on foot sixteen years ago by Mr. W. A. Smith of Glasgow. The aim of the promoters is "the advancement of Christ's Kingdom among boys, and the promotion of habits of obedience, reverence, discipline, self-respect, and all that tends towards a true Christian manliness." Companies are formed in connection with churches, missions, and Sunday schools in all parts of the United Kingdom, and the boys are trained largely by means of military drill and discipline. They wear, with their ordinary clothes, a simple uniform of cap, belt, and haversack. The total number of boys enrolled in the United Kingdom is 35,000, and their ages vary from 12 to 17. The officers number 2900. The movement has spread to America and the colonies. In the United States of America there are 600 companies with 27,000 boys, and in Canada there are 120 companies with 4500 boys. The Duke of York is Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury is Vice-Patron, and the Earl of Aberdeen is Honorary President. **Brigade Secretary**, Mr. W. A. Smith. **Headquarters** for the United Kingdom, 162, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Braddon, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. H. Braddon, solicitor, was b. in London in 1837. Is a prolific writer, for besides many contributions to general literature, she is the author of between fifty and sixty novels, the best known of which are "Aurora Floyd," "Lady Audley's Secret," "Eleanor's Victory," and "Henry Dunbar," whilst her more recent works are "Vixen," "Ishmael," "Mohawks," "Gerard," "The Venetians," "All Along the River," "Thou art the Man," "Sons of Fire" ('95), "London Pride" ('96), "Under Love's Rule" ('97), "Rough Justice," "In High Places" ('98), and "His Darling Sin" ('99). Miss Braddon formerly edited the *Belgravia* magazine, to which many of her stories were contributed. A drama by her, "Griselda," was produced at the Princess's Theatre, 73. Her husband, Mr. John Maxwell, died early in '95. Address: Anniesley Bank, Lyndhurst, New Forest; and Lichfield House, Richmond.

Bramwell, Sir Frederick, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., was b. 1818, and served his time as a mechanical engineer with John Hague. He is a brother of the late Lord Bramwell, and son of the late George Bramwell, banker. He was elected Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers in '56, member in '62, a member of the Council of that body in '67, and its President in '84. He has also been President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (in '74). **Hon. Secretary** to the Royal Institution since '85. Chairman of the Executive Council of the Inventions Exhibition '84. Sir Frederick was knighted in '81, was created a **Baronet** in '89,

and was in '88 elected **President** of the **British Association** for the Advancement of Science.

BRAZIL.

A republic on the west coast of Central South America, comprising the vast valley of the Amazon and its affluents, as well as the watershed of other great rivers. Until '90 it was an empire under Emperor Pedro II., of the house of Braganza. A revolution then, however, broke out, a National Congress was assembled by the Provisional Government, and a new **Constitution** was drafted, and finally adopted in Feb. '91. The chief feature of this was the establishment of the old provinces as twenty-one separate states, self-governed except for federal purposes, but with all fiscal matters, the maintenance of order, the defence of the country, the currency, reserved to the Federal Government. This consists of a legislative authority, the National Congress, composed of a **Senate** of 63 members, and a **Chamber of Deputies** of 212 members. Congress meets annually on May 3rd for a four months' session. Deputies and senators are paid. The former must have been citizens for four and the latter for six years. Deputies are elected directly, with provision for minority representation, for three years, one member being chosen for every 70,000 of the population. The senators are directly elected, three for each state, for nine years (one-third retiring every three years). The executive authority is in the hands of the **President**, elected for four years only by the people directly. The connection between Church and State has been abolished, and all religions are now tolerated, but the Roman Catholic prevails. Education is free but not compulsory. The chief products are coffee, rubber, sugar and cotton. **Area**, 3,218,082 sq. m.; **pop.** 17,500,000. **Capital**, **Rio Janeiro**, **pop.** 522,651. It is, however, an article of the Constitution that the capital of the Republic shall at some future time be built on the central plateau of Brazil; and a lofty plateau in the state of Gorgaz has been suggested for the purpose. The revenue, '99, was estimated at £10,639,818; **expenditure**, £9,958,280; **imports**, '97, £21,567,660; **exports**, £26,752,224; **external debt**, £34,697,300; **internal**, £16,548,000. See **FOREIGN ARMIES AND NAVIES**; and for Ministry see **DIPLOMACY**.

History, '99.—The Budget statement showed an estimated revenue of 351,000 contos of reis for '99, and an expenditure of 328,000 contos of reis (Dec. 30th). The conversion of the '89 gold 4-per-cent. loan was effected in **March**, the Government giving the holders bonds of the '97 currency 6-per-cent. loan. The basis of exchange was 1800-milreis of the '97 loan for 1000 milreis of the '89 loan. The Government accepted a proposal from Great Britain to refer the dispute as to the boundary between Brazil and British Guiana to arbitration (**March 8th**).

Brema, Marie, mezzo-soprano vocalist, was b. at Liverpool, of German parentage, and made her *début* at the Monday Popular Concerts in '90. She appeared as Lola in "Cavalleria Rusticana," and as Orfeo in '91 under Signor Lago at the Shaftesbury Theatre, and her progress in public favour was very rapid.

In '92 and '93 she sang at Covent Garden during the summer opera season. In '94, at Bayreuth, she sang Ortrud, and in '96 Fricka and Kundry. She was at Covent Garden in '97 and '98, and successfully played Brunnhilde in "Die Walküre." She is a great favourite in America, in Paris, and in Belgium. Since Dec. '96 she has gained much praise for her impersonation of Dalila in Saint-Saëns' Biblical opera.

Bridge, Sir Frederick, Mus. Doc., organist of Westminster Abbey, was b. at Oldbury 1844. Educated at the Cathedral School, Rochester, he subsequently became a pupil of the late Sir John Goss. In '69 he was appointed organist of the Manchester Cathedral, and in '71 Professor of Harmony at Owens College. He has been connected with Westminster Abbey since '75, and was appointed in '90 Professor of Music at Gresham College, and in '96 Conductor of the Royal Choral Society. His compositions, mainly produced at the great provincial festivals, include the "Hymn to the Creator," "Rock of Ages," "Callirhoe," "The Repentance of Nineveh," and "The Cradle of Christ." He was entrusted with the duty of setting to music Tennyson's poem "Crossing the Bar," which was sung at the funeral in Westminster Abbey (Oct. '92). His most successful work is a setting of Rudyard Kipling's "Flag of England" for chorus and orchestra, performed at the Albert Hall in the Diamond Jubilee year with remarkable success. In addition to the above compositions, Prof. Bridge has written many anthems and services, carols, etc., and is the author of four of Novello's Primers on the subject of Counterpoint, Organ Accompaniment, and "Musical Gestures." The latter is a novel system of teaching the rudiments of music by physical exercises. He was knighted in '97. Address: The Cloisters, Westminster Abbey.

Brisson, Henri, is the son of a barrister, and was b. at Bourges July 31st, 1835. Having joined the Paris Bar, he took up journalism and founded the *Avenir National*. After the fall of the empire he was appointed a deputy-mayor of Paris '70, and in '71 became a deputy. He was elected Vice-President of the Chamber in '79, and President in '81, succeeding Gambetta in that position. In '85 he became Premier, but had to resign after holding office for a few months. M. Brisson, however, retained a prominent position as a Radical leader, and was appointed to preside over the Panama Inquiry Committee. In '96 he was again elected President of the Chamber, and held that office till after the '98 elections, when he was defeated by a small majority in favour of M. Deschanel. M. Méline's ministry then resigned, and after several others had failed, M. Brisson formed a Radical administration in June '98, which only lasted till October in the same year.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. Founded 1839, its first President being Thomas Clarkson. The objects of the Society, which carries on the work of previous anti-slavery societies, the need for which had ended in the emancipation of slaves in British colonies, are: "The universal extinction of slavery and the slave trade; and the protection of the rights and interests of the enfranchised population in the British possessions, and of all persons

captured as slaves." Patron, the Prince of Wales; *Journal, The Anti-Slavery Reporter*; Hon. Sec., Chas. H. Allen. Secretary, Travers Buxton. Office, 55, New Broad Street, E.C.

British Association. Founded at York in 1831, at the suggestion of Sir D. Brewster, for the purpose of stimulating scientific inquiry and for promoting the intercourse of scientific men. The Association meets annually for a session of one week, in some large provincial town, but never in London. An annual volume is issued containing not only the addresses and abstracts of papers communicated to the several sections, but also reports on the state of science, prepared by committees specially appointed, and often assisted by grants of money for conducting researches. The Association is now divided into ten sections, distinguished by letters as follow: A, **Mathematics and Physics**; B, **Chemistry**; C, **Geology**; D, **Zoology**; E, **Geography**; F, **Economic Science and Statistics**; G, **Mechanics**; H, **Anthropology**; I, **Physiology** (established in '93); and K, **Botany** (established in '94). The section of Physiology will only meet in those towns where there are Laboratories suitable for demonstrations. Each section is governed by a president, vice-presidents, secretaries, and committee. (For list of the successive presidents of the whole Association see last "Report.") The last meeting was held at Dover in Sept. '99, under the presidency of Sir Michael Foster. The attendance did not reach much over 1400, being the smallest in recent years. The smallness of the attendance was due to the absence of the class of visitors usually attracted by social functions and excursions, the attendance of leading men and women of science being quite up to, if not above, the average. An interesting feature of the meeting was the visit on the Saturday of some 300 French members of the Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences, who were meeting at the time at Boulogne, and of representatives of the Société Géologique de Belge. The presidential address consisted mainly of a review of the progress of science during the century. After a genial appreciation of Sir Douglas Galton, who had died during the year, Sir Michael Foster touched upon the vast changes that science had effected in the ordinary conditions of life, and then dwelt successively on the discovery of oxygen, the birth of electricity in 1799, the condition of geology a hundred years ago, the progress made in the biological sciences, the problems connected with the nervous system, and Darwin's "Origin of Species." After referring to the gulf between 1799 and 1899, and remarking that not only did scientists now know more, but that knowledge was much more widely diffused among the many, he spoke of science as a growing inheritance, and of the triumphs of science as intellectual triumphs. Science was a strengthening discipline. Referring to the relation between science and politics, he contended that the increased power given by science to modern means of destruction was already becoming a bar to the use of that power. Sir Michael's eloquent insistence upon the international brotherhood of science was cordially received as a caution against allowing the feeling which had just been aroused by the close of the Dreyfus trial to interfere with

the cordial relations between the British and the French savans. In concluding, he recognised the importance of antarctic research, asked for an index of scientific literature, and proposed what he called an international Witenagemote of science. The meeting got through a great deal of good work, without being marked by anything very sensational. Prof. Poynting, president of the Mathematical and Physical Section, distinguished between the methods pursued by and applicable to physics and biology; and also cautioned physicists against the immoderate use of the ether theory. Prof. J. J. Thomson discussed at length the question whether the atom is the smallest existing quantity of matter. In the Botanical Section, Prof. Marshall Ward opened an important discussion on symbiotic fermentation. Dr. Horace L. Brown, president of the Chemical Section, gave an original and able address on the fixation of carbon by plants. In the Geological Section Mr. R. Etheridge, F.R.S., maintained that the recent discoveries of coal in Kent indicated the existence of a chain of concealed coal-basins connecting the Franco-Belgian coal-fields with those of south-western Britain. Prof. Boyd Dawkins gave a history of the discoveries of coal in Kent, and described the borings now in progress; and Mr. Walcot Gibson showed that the productive coal-measures of Staffordshire occur farther west than has been supposed. The address of the president of the Geological Section was postponed until the arrival of the French and Belgian visitors on Saturday, when Sir Archibald Geikie gave an eloquent address on geological chronology. Some exceedingly interesting papers were brought before the Zoological Section by the president (Mr. Adam Sedgwick, F.R.S.), Mr. J. J. Lister, and others. In the Geographical Section, Sir John Murray (president) discussed the National Antarctic Expedition; Mr. and Mrs. Rickmers described their journey in Central Asia; Capt. Welby gave a paper on his journey to Southern Abyssinia and Lake Rudolf; and Dr. Haddon gave notes on his recent expedition to New Guinea and Borneo. Comparatively little interest was excited by the meetings of the Section of Economics and Statistics. The chief interest in the Mechanical Section was excited by Sir William White's address on naval construction. In the Anthropological Section, Mr. C. H. Read urged the establishment of an Imperial Bureau of Ethnology. The section of Physiology produced a large number of valuable papers of great scientific importance. The Association is to meet in Bradford in 1900 and in Glasgow in 1901. Secretary, G. Griffith, M.A., Offices, Burlington House, W.

British Astronomical Association, founded Oct. '90 for "the encouragement of a popular interest in astronomy, the association and organisation of amateur observers for mutual help, and the circulation of current astronomical information." It was also intended to meet the requirements of those who found the subscription of the Royal Astronomical Association too high, or its papers too advanced, or who were, as in the case of ladies, practically excluded from becoming Fellows. It already numbers upwards of 1100 members, and about 12 "Observing Sections" are in active operation for the combined study of the sun, the moon, the various planets, and for other astronomical

research. The meetings are held on the last Wednesday of the month, from October to June inclusive, at Sion College, Victoria Embankment, E.C. The subscription is 10s. 6d. per annum; entrance fee 5s. The present President is Mr. W. H. Maw, F.R.A.S. The senior Secretary is Mr. James G. Petrie, F.R.A.S. A flourishing branch was started in Manchester in March '92, under the presidency of the Rev. W. Sidgreaves, F.R.A.S., Director of Stonyhurst Observatory. The Association has since established prosperous branches in Glasgow for the West of Scotland, Edinburgh for the East of Scotland, and in Sydney, N.S.W., and Melbourne, Victoria, for the Australasian Colonies. Inquiries and applications for membership should be made to the Assistant Secretary, Mr. T. F. Maunder, F.S.A.A. Office, 26, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, E.C. A journal is published every month during the session, besides occasional memoirs, under the editorship of Mr. E. Walter Maunder, F.R.A.S., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

British Bechuanaland, now part of CAPE COLONY (*q.v.*).

British Central Africa. See RHODESIA.

British Central Africa Protectorate, The. A portion of British Central Africa lying round the shores of Lake Nyasa, and extending to the banks of the Zambesi. It includes all British Nyasaland, as well as the Shiré Highlands and the greater part of the basin of the river Shiré. The expenses of administering the Protectorate are partly met out of revenue locally raised, and further by an annual grant from the Imperial Government. The administration is in the hands of a Commissioner acting under the Foreign Office. The port of British Central Africa is Chinde, at the mouth of the Zambesi, where a small concession has been granted by the Portuguese Government. The area of the Protectorate is about 38,000 sq. m.; the European inhabitants number about 350, and the native inhabitants are about 850,000. A number of forts recently erected guard the frontier in all directions, especially on the north and south-east, from the ingressions of the slave-trading Arabs and Yaos. The armed forces of the Protectorate consist of 200 Sikhs and 1600 negroes. Most of the officers of this force are Indian officers lent, together with the Sikhs, by the Indian Government. The principal occupation of the European settlers is planting; and many thriving plantations of coffee, sugar, cinchona, and tobacco have been established. Rubber and ivory are also exported. The chief towns are: Blantyre (pop. 6500), Zomba (headquarters of the Administration), Fort Johnston (the principal port on Lake Nyasa and naval dépôt), Karonga (north end of Lake Nyasa), the starting-point for Tanganyika, and Kotakota (west coast of Lake Nyasa). The Protectorate is divided into 12 Districts, and these are managed by a number of Collectors and Assistant Collectors, Judicial Officers, etc. There is at least one judicial Officer, and in some cases two or three, in each District. Almost the entire trade of British Central Africa is with the United Kingdom. There is telegraphic connection through Umtali with the South African system; and the Trans-African Telegraph, a special article upon which appears under the separate heading ENGINEERING, has reached Lake Tanganyika. See also DIPLOMATIC, EAST AFRICA GERMAN, RHODESIA, etc.

British Columbia. A province of the Dominion of Canada which lies between the Rocky Mountains and the North Pacific Ocean, and from the United States boundary to 60° N. lat. Area, 383,000 sq. m. Pop. 150,000. Minerals consist chiefly of coal, silver, and gold. Vancouver Island contains large deposits of good steam coal, and there are other large deposits in the inland parts of the colony. Gold has been found in the Kootenay, Cariboo, and Cassiar districts, near the Columbia river, in great abundance, and a rush thither set in in '95 and '96. The town of Rossland became the centre of the district. The gold output in '97 was £527,268; silver, £654,567; copper, £53,252; and lead, £278,102. There were also 882,854 tons of coal raised. An important industry is carried on in tinned salmon. There are also valuable timber and fruit-growing industries established. Capital, Victoria, on Vancouver Island, pop. 24,000. Vancouver City on the mainland is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway (*q.v.*). The government of the colony is administered by a Lieut.-Governor and a responsible ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 33 members. Three members are sent to the Dominion Senate, and six to the House of Commons. Manhood suffrage prevails in provincial elections. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and DIPLOMATIC.

British East Africa. See EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

British Empire League, The, was established in '94, with the object of maintaining and strengthening the connection between the United Kingdom and the outlying portions of the Empire, by the discussion and promotion of questions of common interest, more particularly those relating to trade arrangements and mutual defence. Its founders had been for the most part active members of the Imperial Federation League, who felt that the dissolution of the League, without anything being done to replace it, would be a misfortune. The objects and constitution of the League (which have been adopted by the Imperial Federation League in Canada, now known as the British Empire League in Canada) are: to secure the permanent unity of the Empire; to promote trade between the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, and to advocate the holding of periodical meetings of representatives from all parts of the Empire for the discussion of matters of general commercial interest, and the consideration of the best means of expanding the national trade; to consider how far it may be possible to modify any laws or treaties impeding reciprocal trade arrangements between the United Kingdom and the Colonies, or between British Colonies; to promote closer intercourse between the different portions of the Empire by cheaper and more direct steam and telegraphic communication; to develop the principles on which all parts of the Empire may best share in its general defence; and to assimilate, as far as local circumstances permit, the laws relating to copyright, patents, legitimacy, and bankruptcy throughout the Empire. Particulars of the proceedings of the League, and the steps which are being taken to carry out its objects, are given in the *British Empire Review*, the monthly organ of the League, price 6d. Secretary, Mr. C. Freeman Murray. Office, 112, Cannon Street, London, E.C. See IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

BRITISH EMPIRE,

We furnish below a table of the British Empire, with its Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates, throughout the world, showing the geographical distribution of the various parts of it, their respective capitals, area, population, public revenues and expenditure, imports and exports, the dates at which they were acquired, and their political status and government. The dependencies are classified thus:—(a) Colonies possessing a full constitution, with responsible government; (b) colonies in which the legislature is partly elective and partly controlled by the governor, styled representative government; (c) Crown colonies, which are ruled directly by the Imperial Government, through their respective governors and local officials; (d) dependencies subordinate to the government of others, provinces and parts of colonies, administered by functionaries appointed by the governments on which they are dependent; (e) protectorates, internally independent, but more or less subject to British control, by treaty and otherwise; (f) places nominally belonging to Great Britain, but either unoccupied or not under authority. Territories occupied by troops, but not declared to be actually British possessions (e.g., Egypt, Soudan), have not been included in this table, and many small possessions, like the numerous

	<i>Name and Date of Acquisition.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Area, Square Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland	London . . .	121,115	40,599,954
In the Irish Channel .	(b) Isle of Man, or Mona (1765) .	Douglas . . .	220	55,598
In the English Channel }	(b) Jersey I. (1066)	St. Heliers . .	45	54,518 }
	(b) Guernsey, etc., Is. (1066) . .	St. Pierre . . .	31	37,754 }
In the Mediterranean .	(c) Gibraltar (1704)	Gibraltar . . .	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	26,050
	(b) Maltese Is. (1800)	Valetta . . .	117	177,745
	(b) Cyprus I. (1878)	Nikosia . . .	3,584	221,343
In the Gulf of Aden .	(d) Aden (1839)	Aden . . .	80	41,910
	(d) Perim I. (1855) . . . . .	....	7	150
	(d) Kuria-Muria Is. (1854) . . .	....	21	34
	(d) Somali Coast Protec. ('85)	Berbera . . .	68,000	....
	(d) Socotra I. (1886)	Tamarida . . .	1,382	10,000
In the Indian Ocean .	(c) Mauritius I. (1810)	Port Louis. . .	705	378,041
	(d) Rodrigues I. (1810). Seychelles and Amirante Is. (1810). Oil Is. and St. Brandon Group (1810) .	Port Victoria	350	17,000
	(c) Ceylon (1795)	Colombo . . .	25,365	3,448,752
	(d) Maldive Is. . . . .	....	....	....
In Asia	(c) Empire of India. (Empire, '77)	Calcutta . . .	1,560,160(<i>total</i>)	287,223,431
	<i>Provinces of British India.</i> (d) { Bengal	Calcutta . . .	151,543	71,346,987
		Assam	49,004	5,476,833
		North-West and Oude	107,503	46,905,085
		Punjab	110,667	20,866,847
		Central Provinces . .	86,501	10,784,294
		Burma	171,430	7,605,560
		Madras	141,189	35,630,440
		Bombay	125,144	18,901,123
		Ajmir	2,711	542,358
	(e) { Berar	Ellichpore . .	17,718	2,897,491
		Coorg	1,583	173,055
	(e) Native States . . . . .	....	595,167	66,050,479
	(d) Andaman & Nicobar Is. ('58)	Port Blair . .	2,394	about 25,000
	(c) Straits Settlements	Singapore . . .	1,542	580,563
	(c) The Protected Malay States	....	35,160	725,065
	(c) Wei-hai-wei (1898)	Wei-hai-wei . .	....	350,000
In Asiatic Archipelago.	(c) Labuan I. (1847)	Victoria Harb.	31	5,833
	(c) North Borneo (1877)	Sandakan . . .	31,000	200,000
	(c) Hong-Kong I., with Kowloon and Lema Is. (1841)	Victoria . . .	32	261,258
	Territory on Mainland. . . .	....	286	....

COLONIES, ETC.

islands in the Pacific, are not given a place. Details of various dependencies will be found under their respective headings elsewhere. The figures given in the Table are as far as possible the latest received in England. The British Empire extended over an area of 8,329,000 sq. m. in '37, but it covered an area of 11,250,000 sq. m. in '97: that is, in 60 years it increased by 2,921,000 sq. m. Of the total 11,250,000 sq. m., 9,115,000 sq. m. are under settled government. The population, which was in '37 168,000,000, had increased to about 400,000,000 in '97. In '37 there were about 25,750,000 British in the United Kingdom and about 1,500,000 in the Colonies, making a total of 27,250,000. In '97 there were 39,500,000 in Great Britain and 10,500,000 in the Colonies, giving a total of 50,000,000. The total revenues of the Empire amounted to about £75,000,000 in '37, the United Kingdom having a revenue of £50,000,000, and India and the Colonies about £25,000,000. In '97 the revenue of the United Kingdom was, roughly, £110,000,000; India, £62,500,000; Australasia, £30,000,000; Canada, £8,000,000; Cape Colony and Natal, £7,000,000; other Colonies, £7,500,000; making a total of £225,000,000.

<i>Public Revenue.</i>	<i>Public Expenditure.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Public Debt.</i>	<i>Government.</i>
£	£	£	£	£	
108,336,000	108,150,000	470,814,290	232,390,792	627,562,585	Constitutional Monarchy.
....	....	....	....	288,452	Lt.-Governor. <i>Tynwald.</i>
....	....	....	....	....	{ Lt.-Governor. Court. <i>States.</i>
....	....	....	....	....	{ Lt.-Governor. Court. <i>States.</i>
56,019	48,878	....	....	15,000	Military Governor.
323,787	324,073	....	....	79,168	Governor. Councils.
190,525	132,130	294,660	287,660	....	High Commr. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Resident. (Sub. Govt. Bombay.)
....	....	....	....	....	Officer. (Sub. Aden.)
....	....	....	....	....	(Sub. Aden.) Telegraph Station.
....	....	....	....	....	Military Officer. (Sub. Aden.)
....	....	....	....	....	Administrator. (Sub. Foreign Office.)
499,794	539,175	1,184,264	1,762,042	1,239,301	Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Commissioners and Magistrates.
....	....	....	....	....	{ (Sub. Mauritius.)
1,675,910	1,522,923	6,194,792	4,908,570	3,716,595	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Sub. Ceylon (Native Govt.).
60,276,250	63,625,760	57,509,532	93,419,770	{ Rx.114,862,988 in India, and £107,404,143 in England.	Viceroy. Council. Departments.
....	....	....	....		{ Lt.-Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Chief Commissioner.
....	....	....	....	....	Lt.-Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Lt.-Governor.
....	....	....	....	....	Chief Commissioner.
....	....	....	....	....	Lt. Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Under Governor-General of India
....	....	....	....	....	provisionally.
....	....	....	....	....	Native Princes. Various systems.
....	....	....	....	....	Sub. to Gov.-Gen. Penal Station.
540,025	553,712	27,499,985	23,919,610	....	Governor. Councils.
1,037,086	1,077,486	2,838,630	3,542,634	283,520	Sub. Straits Settlements. British
....	....	....	....	....	Residents. Native Rajahs. Federated under one Resident, '96.
....	....	....	....	....	Governor.
11,460	10,227	184,340	136,185	....	Governor. Council.
107,764	84,012	483,818	567,969	....	Governor. (Brit. North Borneo Co.).
335,864	330,176	....	....	347,800	Governor. Councils.

(Included in above.)

Table of the British Empire

	<i>Name and Date of Acquisition.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Area, Square Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
In Australasia . . .	(a) New South Wales (1788) . . (a) Victoria (1851) (a) South Australia (1836) . . (a) Queensland (1859) (b) Western Australia (1829) . (a) Tasmania (1825) (d) New Guinea (part) and Isles (1888)	Sydney Melbourne . . . Adelaide Brisbane Perth Hobart Port Moresby	310,700 87,884 903,425 668,224 975,920 26,375 88,460	1,346,240 1,179,029 362,897 499,000 170,669 177,340 350,000
In the Pacific Ocean .	(a) New Zealand (1840) (c) Fiji Isles (1874)	Wellington . . Suva	104,471 7,435	787,784 121,738
In America	(a) The Dominion of Canada (1763) { Ontario (1763) Quebec (1763) Nova Scotia and Cape Breton I. (1714) New Brunswick (1761) . . . Prince Edward I. (1798) . . Manitoba (1870) North-West Territories (1870) British Columbia and Van- couver I. (1859) (a) Newfoundland (1497) and Labrador (b) British Guiana (1814) . . . (c) British Honduras (1786) . .	Ottawa Toronto Quebec Halifax Fredericton . . Charlottetown . Winnipeg . . . Regina Victoria St. John's . . . Hopedale . . . Georgetown . . Belize	3,653,946 219,650 344,950 20,550 27,105 2,133 73,956 2,371,481 383,000 42,200 162,000 109,000 7,562	5,350,000 2,114,321 1,488,586 450,523 321,294 109,088 193,425 130,000 150,000 210,000 5,000 286,484 34,277
In the North Atlantic.	(b) Bermuda Is. (1609) (b) Bahama Is. (1783) (b) Leeward Is. (Fed. 1871) . . . (b) Windward Is. (Fed. 1871) . . (c) Jamaica (1655), Turk's and Caicos Is. (1783) (b) Barbados (1625) (c) Trinidad (1797) and Tobago (1763)	Hamilton . . . Nassau St. John St. George . . . Kingston and Grand Turk Bridgetown . . Port of Spain and Scarbro'	18 4,466 704 528 4,431 166 1,754 114	16,098 52,316 139,519 146,800 718,367 190,000 254,578 19,534
In the South Atlantic.	(c) Ascension I. (1815) (c) St. Helena (1673) (f) Tristan D'Acunha (1815) . . (c) Falkland Is. (1771) and South Georgia (1833)	Georgetown . . Jamestown . . New Edinburgh Stanley	35 47 18 7,500	266 4,543 100 2,050
In Africa	(a) Cape Colony (1815) (c) Basutoland (1868) (a) Natal (1856) (c) Bechuanaland Protectorate . (d) Rhodesia — British South Africa Co.'s Territory . . . (c) British Central Africa Pro- tectorate (1889) (c) East Africa Protectorate ('88) (e) Zanzibar and Pemba (1888) . (c) Royal Niger Co. (1886) . . . (c) Niger Coast Protectorate ('84) (c) Gold Coast Colony (1868) . . (c) Lagos (1861) (c) The Gambia (1664) (c) Sierra Leone (1791) (d) Walfisch Bay (1878)	Capetown Pietermaritzburg Salisbury . . . Blantyre Mombasa Zanzibar Asaba . Lagos .	292,000 10,293 35,089 386,200 750,000 1,000,000 985 500,000 45,000 1,500 2,700 34,000 430	2,044,000 250,000 843,500 101,000 845,547 2,500,000 200,000 25,000,000 1,500,000 100,000 50,000 350,000 768

and its Dependencies.

<i>Public Revenue.</i>	<i>Public Expenditure.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Public Debt.</i>	<i>Government.</i>
£	£	£	£	£	
9,754,185	9,757,800	24,453,560	27,642,117	67,000,000	Governor. Parliament.
7,378,842	7,027,415	16,768,004	15,872,246	50,379,276	Governor. Parliament.
2,612,730	2,590,390	6,184,805	6,795,774	24,408,500	Governor. Parliament.
3,768,152	3,747,428	5,429,191	9,091,557	33,598,414	Governor. Parliament.
2,478,800	2,590,357	5,241,960	4,960,000	10,062,451	Governor. Parliament.
946,780	856,600	1,650,017	1,803,368	8,412,904	Governor. Parliament.
10,663	16,228	51,392	19,327	....	Lieut.-Governor.
5,258,228	4,858,511	8,230,600	10,517,955	46,080,727	Governor. Parliament.
94,164	87,594	234,850	534,105	209,000	Governor. Officials.
9,359,275	8,352,070	33,565,185	33,099,145	53,200,000	Governor-General. Parliament.
<i>(Included in general figures.)</i>					Lt.-Governor. Legis. Assembly.
					Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
					Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
					Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
					Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
					Lt.-Governor. Legis. Assembly.
					Lt.-Governor. Legis. Assembly.
					Lt.-Governor. Assembly.
363,471	371,690	1,276,028	1,397,260	3,595,891	Governor. Parliament.
505,368	562,597	1,282,976	1,783,764	949,387	Governor. Court of Policy. Com-
65,420	67,289	295,270	292,581	35,170	Governor. Councils. [bined Court.
35,965	35,704	323,148	127,703	46,100	Governor. Council. Assembly.
62,754	63,405	186,010	149,085	110,626	Governor. Council. Assembly.
112,577	138,612	299,976	286,403	300,121	Governor. Council. Assembly.
138,093	144,174	416,429	344,995	349,210	Governor-in-Chief. Council. Assembly.
540,509	627,422	1,674,381	1,448,443	2,012,619	Governor. Councils.
184,700	172,551	1,008,698	736,162	409,150	Governor. Council. Assembly.
615,372	640,952	2,283,054	2,310,130	1,111,211	Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Administrator.
9,152	12,349	62,985	4,391	....	Naval Governor. (Admiralty.)
....	....	....	....	....	Governor.
12,969	13,636	63,286	125,123	....	No recognised authority.
6,321,560	6,817,000	17,248,134	26,991,648	28,377,921	Governor. Councils.
46,555	44,787	100,280	132,030	....	Governor. Parliament. Magistrates.
1,964,314	1,812,318	5,323,216	2,184,667	8,019,143	Resid. Com. under High Com. S. A.
49,511	88,448	....	....	....	Governor. Parliament.
....	....	....	....	....	Resid. Com. under High Com. S. A.
....	....	....	....	....	Administered by Brit. S. A. Co.
....	....	100,000	40,000	....	Governor. Parliament. Magistrates.
30,207	133,723	....	....	....	Resid. Com. under High Com. S. A.
....	....	....	....	....	Governor. Parliament.
112,440	128,411	655,978	785,605	....	Resid. Com. under High Com. S. A.
237,857	406,369*	784,188	857,793	....	Administered by Brit. S. A. Co.
177,421	182,669	770,511	810,975	....	Commisr. under Impl. Govt.
39,415	27,059	176,327	165,894	....	Administrator under Impl. Govt.
....	....	....	....	50,000	Sultan and Brit. Consul-General.
....	....	....	....	....	Council of the Company.
....	....	....	....	....	Imperial Commissioner.
....	....	....	....	....	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Administrator and Legis. Council.
....	....	....	....	....	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Resident under Cape Colony.

* Including payments on account of the Ashanti Expedition '96

British Guiana. A British colony in north of S. America. Coast extends from Orinoco to Corentyne river, 300 miles, and the colony runs inland 400 miles. The area of the colony, including the territory up to the Schomburgk line which is claimed by Venezuela, is estimated at about 109,000 square miles. In connection with the long-standing frontier dispute between the two countries, it was agreed in Nov. '96 between Great Britain and the United States, Venezuela concurring, that 50 years' holding, whether by political control or actual settlement, should be regarded as giving a valid title, all disputed points being referred to arbitration. The treaty of arbitration was signed (Feb. 2nd, '97), Lord Herschell (on whose death Lord Russell of Killowen was appointed) and Mr. Justice Collins being appointed arbitrators for England, and Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer for the United States, with the right to choose a fifth arbitrator. Professor Maertens, of St. Petersburg University, was afterwards selected as the fifth arbitrator and president of the arbitral tribunal. The award is given in the **History** below. Pop. 286,484. The colony is divided into three counties—Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice. Capital, **Georgetown** (Demerara), pop. 53,000, a picturesque, well-built city and port, provided with various excellent modern institutions; second town and port, **New Amsterdam** (Berbice), pop. 9000. The population is mixed, including whites, negroes, aboriginal Indians, East Indian coolies, and Chinese. Rich alluvial low-lying plains extend forty to seventy miles from the coast, and are the seat of cultivation and settlement. The staple article cultivated is sugar-cane, but this industry has been terribly damaged by the competition of bounty-fed beet growers on the Continent. Gold mining is now attracting considerable attention. The chief lack of the colony is labourers to develop its great agricultural and mineral resources. The gold output in '97-8 was worth £453,722. Government representative. Executive in hands of Governor and Executive Council; legislation conducted by Court of Policy of fifteen members, seven official and eight elected. For finance measures six elected representatives are added, forming Combined Court. Civil law is modified Roman-Dutch; criminal law is English. **Exports** consist chiefly of sugar, gums, molasses, and gold. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (statistics) and **VENEZUELA**.—**History**, '99. The Governor, in his address after the opening of the Legislature, in February, stated that the deficits for the last three official years amounted to \$469,307, and that the floating debt on March 31st, '98, was \$787,000. An agreement providing that, in return for a reduction in the import duties upon certain American products, sugar from the colony should get a reduction of 12½ per cent. on entering an American port, was arrived at (June 15th) and signed (July 18th). It was feared in the colony that the reduction on American imports would produce a considerable deficit of revenue, and the question arose as to whether the sugar planters should not bear a considerable portion of this. The Colonial Secretary apparently took the view that they should. In accordance with the terms of the Arbitration Treaty the arbitrators met at Paris in June '99, Lord Russell of Killowen having taken Lord Herschell's place. Sir Richard Webster, Sir Robert Reid, and Mr.

G. R. Askwith ably argued the British case, and were opposed by M. Prevost, M. Solay, Mr. Tracey, and Mr. Harrison, ex-President of the United States. The award, delivered on Oct. 3rd, '99, was made unanimously, and gave Great Britain the Schomburgk line with the exception of Barima Point, at the mouth of the Orinoco, and a strip of territory between the rivers Winamu and Cuyuni. It was decided that the mouth of the Orinoco should be open to the British, and both banks of a part of the Cuyuni, where the Schomburgk line had given them only one bank. British Guiana, in fact, only had to give up a few hundred of the 60,000 sq. miles she claimed, and the important gold-field areas remained hers uncurtailed. The award gave great satisfaction in the colony.

British Honduras. A Crown colony in Central America, bounded by Yucatan on N., Guatemala W. and S., and Caribbean Sea E. **Area**, 7562 sq. m. The population (34,277) includes whites, aboriginal Indians, Caribs, negroes, East Indians, and Chinese. The chief towns are Belize (6972), Corosal (1514), and Orange Walk (1967). Near the coast the country is swampy, with numerous lagoons abounding. The northern district is a flat plain; but on the west, away from the coast, hills and valleys, clothed with timber, abound, and rich grassy plains afford excellent pasturage. The chief rivers are the Hondo, the New river, and the Old or Belize river. The products are chiefly logwood and mahogany, with bananas, cocoanuts, plantains, rubber, and rum. The Government is composed of the Governor, an Executive Council and a Legislative Council of three official and five unofficial members. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table) and **DIPLOMATIC**.

British Medical Association. First formed at Worcester, July 19th, 1832, and called the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association. Its name was changed at Birmingham in '56 to the present one. Its principal objects are:—(1) Collection of useful information, whether speculative or practical, through original essays or reports of provincial hospitals, infirmaries, or of private practice; (2) increase of knowledge of the medical topography of England through statistical, meteorological, geological, and botanical inquiries; (3) investigations of the modifications of endemic and epidemic diseases in different situations and at various periods, so as to trace, so far as the present imperfect state of the art will permit, their connections with peculiarities of soil or climate, or with the localities, habits, and occupations of the people; (4) advancement of medico-legal science, through succinct reports of whatever cases may occur in provincial courts of judicature; (5) maintenance of the honour and respectability of the profession generally in the provinces by promoting friendly intercourse and free communication of its members, and by establishing among them the harmony and good feeling which ought ever to characterise a liberal profession. The Association now numbers more than 18,000 members, and expends upwards of £1500 a year in scientific investigation, scholarships, and committees,—such as examination of the action of chloroform; a committee on therapeutics, which recently issued a valuable report; a committee on railway servants' eyesight, which is now turning its attention to mariners' eyesight; a committee on the investigation of feeble

minded school-children; a committee to investigate the clinical evidence with regard to anæsthetics on the human subject; and other topics. The Association in the United Kingdom is divided into thirty-eight branches, and there are also thirty-three Colonial branches, the Association extending its influence throughout Greater Britain. The annual subscription is one guinea per annum. The organ of the Association is the *British Medical Journal*. See MEDICAL SUMMARY, '99. General Secretary, Francis Powke. Offices, 429, Strand, London, W.C.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

This Museum was founded in the year 1753, when the collection of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian collection of manuscripts were acquired, and an Act of Parliament was passed "for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections, and of the Cottonian Library, and of the additions thereto." The famous collection of MSS. made by Sir Robert Cotton, which was presented to the nation by Sir John Cotton, his descendant, in 1700, was virtually, however, the beginning of the Museum.

Growth of the building.—The above collections were then designated "The British Museum," deposited in Montagu House, Bloomsbury, in 1754, and opened to the public on Jan. 15th, 1759. Admission at first was very restricted, but gradually extended, till the present arrangement, by which the Museum is opened on every week-day (and on Sunday afternoons since May '96). It was soon found that as the collection grew the space available was insufficient, and in 1816 temporary additions had to be made to the old building to accommodate the Elgin marbles. In '23 it was determined to erect a new building in place of Montagu House, and by '45 the four sides of the present Museum, designed by Sir Robert Smirke, were erected, and Montagu House removed. Further additions afterwards became necessary, and in '57 the magnificent reading-room, with its book-galleries, was built. During the years '80-83 the transference of the natural history collections was made to the new Museum in Cromwell Road, South Kensington. In '79, with the White Bequest of £65,411, a new gallery was built for the Mausoleum marbles, and the White wing was erected on the south-east side, for the accommodation of the Prints and Drawings Department, a reading-room for newspapers and parliamentary papers, two exhibition galleries, and working-rooms for the Department of Manuscripts. Space for the future extension of the buildings has been provided by the purchase in '95 of the rows of houses, with their gardens, which abut on the Museum on the east, north, and west; the ground thus secured forming, together with that already occupied, an isolated square plot of 13 acres.

Departments.—Originally there were only three departments in the Museum: viz., MSS., Printed Books (including coins and medals, and prints and drawings), and Natural History. The MSS. Department has been considerably increased by the addition of private collections, including the famous collection of Royal MSS. presented by George II. in 1757, and by purchase, till it now contains upwards of 55,000 volumes, besides Greek, Coptic, and Latin

papyri, charters, and seals. The Printed Book Department now contains the enormous number of about 2,000,000 volumes, and receives, under the Copyright Act of '42, a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. The annual increase from all sources amounts to about 46,000 volumes, exclusive of continuations, music, newspapers, etc. The most important additions to this department have been the collection given by George II., containing books collected by English sovereigns from Henry VII.'s time; the Civil War and Commonwealth Tracts, 1641-60, given by George III. in 1762; the Garrick collection of plays, bequeathed by David Garrick in 1779; the Cracherode bequest, 1799; the natural history library of Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., given in 1820; the "King's Library" of George III., '23; and the Grenville collection received in '47. The National Library contains not only the finest and most extensive collection of English literature in the world, but also the best library in each European language existing out of the country in which that language is spoken. The progress of printing is splendidly illustrated by the collections in this department. In consequence of the inconvenient extent to which the manuscript catalogue of the printed books had attained (altogether nearly 3000 large folios), it is now being put into print as rapidly as the funds will permit. It is hoped that the new printed catalogue will be complete in about 600 parts by the year 1900. An Oriental Printed Books and MSS. Department has been recently created. The Antiquities Department was formed in 1807, and in '61 was subdivided into three departments—viz.: 1. Greek and Roman Antiquities, which include the Hamilton collection, purchased in 1772, the Townley marbles, purchased in 1805, and, by later additions; the Parthenon sculptures, better known as the Elgin marbles, the Phigaleian marbles, the Payne-Knight collections, the Lycian marbles, the Mausoleum remains, and many other choice specimens of Greek sculpture, bronzes, fictile vases, gems, and ornaments. 2. The Coins and Medals, originating in the Cottonian and Sloane collections, which have grown to be a very large and interesting department, and include magnificent specimens of Anglo-Saxon, English, Greek, Roman, Oriental, and other coins. In '72 the finest specimens of Greek and Roman coins in the Wigan collection were purchased for £10,000. 3. The Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, known up till '86 as the Oriental Antiquities Department, which are an especially valuable and complete collection of Egyptian, Babylonian, Assyrian, Phœnician, and Semitic antiquities. The names of Sir Henry Layard, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and other explorers are inseparably connected with this department, which contains vast stores of invaluable information as to the history, the literature, and the social life of the peoples named. The British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnographical Collections were, till '66, attached to the last-named department, but in that year they were formed into a separate department. It contains all antiquities found in the British Isles, Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, or Roman, and glass-work, pottery, arms, ivories, and other antiquities illustrating life in the Middle Ages. There are also fine collections of glass, pottery, and majolica, of prehistoric antiquities, of ethnographical objects, and of Oriental antiquities. The Prints and Drawings Department contains one of the

most noted collections of its kind. The original drawings of old masters, etchings, and engravings of the various schools of eminence, are of extreme interest and value. The famous collection formed by the late Mr. John Malcolm, of Poltalloch, has been recently purchased by special parliamentary grant, and added to the Department.

The Museum is open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; after 4 p.m. in January, February, November, and December, and after 5 p.m. in March, September, and October, only certain of the galleries remain open: viz.,—on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, exhibitions of manuscripts, printed books, prints and drawings, porcelain, glass, majolica, pre-historic, British, mediæval and ethnographical collections; on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Egyptian, Assyrian, Semitic, Greek and Roman galleries; religious and American collections. On Sunday afternoons the Museum is open from 2 to 4 p.m. in January, February, November, December; from 2 to 5 p.m. in October; from 2 to 5.30 p.m. in March, September; from 2 to 6 p.m. in April; from 2.30 to 7 p.m. in May, June, July, August. The Museum is closed on Good Friday and on Christmas Day. Students are admitted to the several departments under regulations to be obtained from the Director.

Admission to the reading-room is by ticket. A reader's ticket is granted to persons over twenty-one years of age on a written application, stating object of researches, etc., and accompanied by a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position, and who must certify that the applicant will make proper use of the reading-room. The authorities will not accept the recommendations of hotel and lodging-house keepers in favour of their lodgers. The total number of visitors to the Museum in '98 (exclusive of readers) was 612,275, of whom 570,417 attended during the day, and 41,858 on Sundays. The average daily number of visitors in the daytime was 1828, on Sunday afternoons 805. The visitors to the reading-room numbered 199,886, a daily average of 627; the total number in '96 was 191,363, and in '97 188,628.

British New Guinea. See NEW GUINEA.

British North Borneo. See BORNEO.

British South Africa Company. On Oct. 29th, '89, a Royal Charter was granted to this Company, conferring upon it large administrative powers in the region north of Cape Colony, now known as Rhodesia, and authorising it to promote trade and commerce and to work mineral and other concessions in those regions. Rhodesia includes British Central Africa, north of the Zambesi, and Mashonaland and Matabeleland, south of the Zambesi, and covers a total area of about 750,000 square miles. Dr. Jameson was the Administrator of the Company's territories till the incursion into the Transvaal, when he was succeeded by Earl Grey, and the control of the military forces of the country was placed entirely in the hands of the Imperial Government. Earl Grey resigned the position of Administrator on the promulgation of the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council '98, under which Administrators were appointed to the two provinces of Mashonaland and Matabeleland. The Administrator of Mashonaland, and Senior Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, is Mr. W. H.

Milton; the Administrator of Matabeleland is Captain the Hon. A. Lawley. The authorised share capital of the Company amounts to £7,000,000. The London Office is at 15, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. For officials see DIPLOMATIC. See also article on RHODESIA.

British Women's Temperance Association. This Association was formed at Newcastle in 1876, and has now, in the twenty-second year of its existence, branches in all parts of the United Kingdom. Its objects are the union of Women's Temperance Societies, the spread of temperance principles, the control and ultimate suppression of the liquor traffic, and the moral and religious elevation of the people. Its work is divided into seven chief sections: viz., Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic, Social, Political, Legal, and "Organisation," to be adopted by local societies in proportion as one or another of the above departments is found most advantageous. Under these headings much useful and philanthropic work is carried on by means of the Association; and there is also a special department for young people, which numbers 97 branches. The President is Lady Henry Somerset, Eastnor Castle; Acting Vice-President, Mrs. Eva Maclaren, 56, Ashley Gardens, Victoria Street, London, S.W.; Hon. Corresponding Secretary, Miss Agnes Slack, Ripley; Office, 47, Victoria Street, S.W.

Brooke, Rev. Stopford A., M.A., was b. 1832. Educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin, where he graduated ('56), winning the Downe Prize and Vice-Chancellor's medal for English verse. He was formerly Chaplain to the Queen and Chaplain to the Empress Frederick of Germany. In '80 Mr. Brooke seceded from the Church of England because he could not accept the orthodox views on miracles, and became minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury. In '95, however, after a lengthy illness, he found himself compelled to retire from the post. He is the author of several works, among which are "Life and Letters of the late F. W. Robertson," a "Primer of English Literature," an able review of which is to be found in Mr. Matthew Arnold's "Miscellaneous Essays," "The Early Life of Jesus," several volumes of sermons, a volume of poems issued '88, a "History of English Poetry," a work on Early English Literature, which subject he has made peculiarly his own, a lecture delivered in '93 entitled "Theology in English Poetry," an able criticism of "Tennyson: his Art and Relation to Modern Life" ('94), and "The Old Testament and Modern Life" ('96).

Brunei. See BORNEO.

Bryan, William Jennings, was born at Salem, Marion County, Illinois, March 19th, 1860. Educated first at a public school at Salem, he afterwards went to the Whipple Academy at Jacksonville, and then to Illinois College, where he took high honours in classics. Deciding to follow a legal career, he studied at the Union Law College, Chicago, and first practised for himself at Jacksonville. In '87 he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and in '90 he was elected to Congress as an extreme Free Silver man. Re-elected in '92, he afterwards lost his seat because of his uncompromising views on the Silver question, which alienated some of his own supporters. His oratorical abilities were then made good use of in advocating the Silver cause, while he still kept up his law practice and edited an Omaha newspaper. In '96 he

attended the Democratic Convention at Chicago, and after a speech full of impassioned rhetoric, which roused the delegates to almost frenzied enthusiasm, he was nominated for the Presidency, but was beaten at the election on Nov. 3rd, when Mr. M'Kinley received an overwhelming majority of votes. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he was appointed Colonel of the Nebraska Volunteers (June 4th, '98), but saw no fighting. He kept himself well to the front, however, and is credited with a desire to be again nominated for the Presidency.

Bryce, Rt. Hon. J., M.P. See under COMMONS.

Buckhounds, Master of the. Has control of the royal hunts, and charge of the royal inclosure at Ascot. The office is in the department of Master of the Horse. See MINISTRY.

Buckle, George Earle, son of the Rev. George Buckle, canon of Wells Cathedral, was b. near Bath 1854. He is editor of the *Times*, to which post he was appointed in '84, having previously been connected with the editorial staff of that journal. He was educated at Honiton Grammar School, Winchester, and New Coll., Oxford, of which he was a scholar. He won the *Newdigate Prize for English Verse* in '75, took a First Class in *Littérature Humaines* '76, and a First Class in Modern History in the following year. He was subsequently elected to a *Fellowship of All Souls' Coll.*, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in '80.

Budget. See FINANCE NATIONAL, and SESSION, sect. 57.

Building Societies. For a critical article on these societies and their legal position, see ed. '94. For the Building Societies Act of '94, see SESSION, sect. 54, in ed. '95.

BULGARIA.

Bulgaria is bounded on the north by the Danube, on the west by Serbia, on the south-west and west by Turkey, and on the east by the Dobruja. By the Treaty of Berlin, '78, it was constituted an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Porte. The executive power is vested in the Prince, assisted by a council of ministers, and the legislative power in a single chamber, the *Sobranje* or National Assembly, elected for five years by manhood suffrage in the proportion of one member to every 20,000 of the population. There is also a Great *Sobranje*, consisting of delegates elected in the proportion of one to 10,000 of the population, to which constitutional and other questions must be referred. In '85 Eastern Roumelia was united to Bulgaria, and the amount of tribute and the share of the Turkish debt to be assumed by Bulgaria were left to be fixed by the Powers. Prince Alexander of Battenberg was the first ruler of the country, but he was overthrown in '86, and succeeded by Prince Ferdinand of the House of Coburg, who was elected unanimously by the National Assembly as Prince in '87. The State religion is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, but there are many Mahomedans amongst the inhabitants. Education is free and obligatory. The chief exports are corn, wine, wool, tallow, and other agricultural and pastoral produce. The bulk of the trade is with Turkey, Great Britain, and Austria. Railways connect Sofia

with Constantinople and Belgrade, and Rustchuk with Varna. Area (including Eastern Roumelia, now also known as Southern Bulgaria), 38,390 sq. m.; pop. 3,376,467. Capital, Sofia, pop. 47,000. Revenue, '99, £3,363,888; expenditure, £3,361,421; imports, '98, £2,509,210; exports, £2,661,480; public debt, '99, £8,281,960.—See DIPLOMATIC and FOREIGN ARMIES.

History, '99.—The *Sobranje* passed a measure authorising the Government to convert the entire public debt into a 5-per-cent. loan of the nominal amount of 290,000,000 fr. (Dec. 20th, '98). The Finance Minister, in his Budget statement (24th), estimated the revenue of the coming year at 84,090,000 fr., and the expenditure at 84,030,000 fr. He said the economic situation was improving, and the land under cultivation and the amount of agricultural produce increasing. The resignation of M. Stoiloff and his colleagues was announced (Jan. 28th), owing, it was said, to differences of opinion with the Prince as to railway and financial policy. M. Grekoff succeeded as Premier. Princess Marie Louise died (31st), after giving birth to a daughter the day before. The new Ministry announced in February that they would discontinue the policy of hostility to the Eastern Railways Company pursued by their predecessors, and drop some of the projects of railway and harbour works designed and in some cases initiated by them; but the lines from Sofia to Shumla, and from Rustchuk to Tirnovo, and the harbour works at Varna and Bourgas, would be gone on with. The elections in May resulted in a victory for the Ministry, whose supporters numbered 104 as against 53 Opposition candidates returned. The personal followers of M. Radoslavoff, however, were found to account for 74 of the 104 Ministerialists, the other 30 being Stamboloffists, and eventually M. Grekoff resigned. M. Ivantchoff, Minister of Public Instruction, and a follower of M. Radoslavoff, was thereupon instructed to form a new Ministry (Oct. 12th). This he succeeded in doing, M. Radoslavoff taking the important post of Minister of the Interior. In view of the financial situation Prince Ferdinand announced (Nov. 10th) that he would forego half of his Civil List for 1900, and the Government decided to make reductions in the salaries of civil, military, and ecclesiastical functionaries.

Buller, General Sir Redvers Henry, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., was b. 1839. Ensign '58. Served in the campaigns in China ('60), Ashanti ('73-4), South Africa ('78-9), when he commanded the Frontier Light Horse in the Zulu war and won his V.C., Egypt ('82-4), and Soudan ('84-5). Has received four medals with seven clasps, and five other decorations. All his regimental service has been in the 60th King's Royal Rifles. He has held twelve staff appointments, and was Quartermaster-General of the Army '87-90, and Adjutant-General of the Army '90-97. In '82 he married Audrey, daughter of the 4th Marquis Townshend, and widow of the Hon. G. T. Howard. He was under-Secretary for Ireland for a short time in '87. In '99, during the Transvaal troubles, he was appointed to the chief command of the British forces in South Africa. See CAPE COLONY, NATAL, and TRANSVAAL. Address, Downes, Crediton, Devon.

Bülow, Bernhard von, was born in 1850, and is a son of Herr von Bülow, who was Foreign Secretary of Germany, under Prince Bismarck, '73-9. He entered the German Foreign Office in '73, and acted as Secretary of Embassy in

Rome, St. Petersburg, and Vienna, holding the important post of *Chargé d'Affaires* to Greece during the Russo-Turkish war. At the conclusion of that war he was appointed one of the Secretaries of the Berlin Congress, and after more diplomatic service in Paris and St. Petersburg, he was appointed Minister to Roumania '88, and to Italy '93. During '97 he acted as Foreign Secretary for a time, while Baron von Marschall was on leave, and was at last definitely appointed to that office.

Bundesrath. See GERMANY and GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Burial Laws Amendment Act, '80. This is an Act to enable the burial of Nonconformists and others in Church of England burial-grounds without the service of the Church of England, and in some cases with other services. It was long opposed by churchmen on the ground that its advocates had no real grievances, but regarded it as a stepping-stone towards Disestablishment. It provides that any one responsible for the burial of a deceased person may give forty-eight hours' notice in writing, and in the form prescribed in the first schedule to the Act, to the incumbent of any place or his substitute, that it is intended to bury the deceased in the churchyard of such place without the rites of the Church of England, and that the incumbent or his substitute shall then be free to permit such burial. The burial shall take place in accordance with such notice, and the public are to have free access to such burial, which may be carried out either with the service of any Christian Church or without any service. But the proceedings are not to be made the occasion of bringing into contempt any church or denomination. Ministers of the Church of England are empowered to use the burial service of the Church of England at a burial in unconsecrated ground. In cases where that burial service is not allowed to be used, or when requested so to do by the person responsible for the burial of the deceased, they are empowered to use such service, consisting of prayers taken from the Book of Common Prayer and portions of Scripture, as may be approved of by the Ordinary. The Act extends to the Channel Islands, but not to Scotland or Ireland. An influential deputation of M.P.s, representing both Churchmen and Nonconformists, waited on the Home Secretary (Oct. 24th, '99) to urge upon the Government the introduction of a measure to give effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee on Burial Grounds, made in July '98. That Committee represented the Church of England and Nonconformists in nearly equal proportions, and came to the unanimous conclusion that it was desirable to consolidate, simplify, and amend the laws relating to burial, and made certain recommendations with that object, which met with a generally favourable reception. Amongst these recommendations the chief were as follows: The local authority should have power to apply for the consecration of part of a cemetery, or, if they would not apply, a reasonable number of parishioners might apply, and then the Local Government Board should intervene to apply for consecration. But consecration should not prevent the performance in consecrated ground of Christian and orderly services other than that of the Church of England. In unconsecrated ground he system of allotments to particular religious

bodies under the Burial Acts should be continued. Chapels erected in cemeteries at the cost of the ratepayers should be unconsecrated and open to all, but religious bodies should be able to erect their own chapels at their own cost. All ecclesiastical fees other than fees for services rendered should be abolished in cemeteries hereafter provided by local authorities, but the existing fees in existing cemeteries should be continued until the next vacancy, or for 15 years, whichever period should be the longer, with facilities for commutation by local agreement. The scale of fees should be fixed by the local authority. The 48 hours' notice to incumbents required by the Burial Laws (Amendment) Act '80 should be abolished, the local authority deciding what notice should be given in respect both to consecrated and unconsecrated ground. Further provision should be made for the compulsory acquisition, when necessary, of land for parochial cemeteries. The Home Secretary, in reply, admitted the desirability of improving, amending, and simplifying the Burial Laws. He did not think it was possible to amend and to consolidate the law in one and the same Bill. The most important thing was to try and amend the present law, hoping and trusting that a subsequent occasion might be found for consolidation; and he would promise to have a Bill following the lines of the report of the Committee ready at the commencement of the 1900 Session, and to use his best efforts to induce his colleagues to include it in their programme.

Burma comprises a vast tract of country in southern Asia, bounded on the north and west by the mountainous ranges of Thibet, Assam, and Manipur, on the east by Chinese territory, and partly on the south-east by Siam. An agreement between Great Britain and France in Jan. '96 made the Mekong the boundary between the Shan States and Indo-China. There are three great tribal families in the country, the chief of which is the Mran-má (from which the word Burma is derived); and while distinct from the Aryans in India and the Chinese on the other side, the natives to some extent partake of the peculiarities of both. The country politically is regarded and governed as part of the Indian Empire, a Lieut.-Governor being appointed by the Viceroy, with a Legislative Council of five official and four non-official members, all nominated. The country is fertile, especially in the valley of the great river Irrawaddy. Gold, amber, and jade are found, and ruby mines exist in North Burma. Buddhism is the prevailing religion; it is of a peculiar type, which allows perfect tolerance to all other creeds, but prevents proselytism. **Upper Burma** was annexed by proclamation on Jan. 1st, '86. The system of district administration is now perfected, passing upwards from the township, through the subdivisions to the district and the commissionership. The Chins or Kachins are inhabitants of the outlying highlands of the Bhamo and Katha districts of Upper Burma. The Shan States lie between Burma and Indo-China. With regard to railways, at the beginning of '98 it was stated that 261 miles were either in progress or sanctioned for construction, and 887 open for traffic. The first passenger train on the Mandalay-Kunlon line ran from Maymyo to Mandalay on July 1st, '99. See CHINA (map). **Area**, including both Upper and Lower Burma,

171,430 sq. m.; pop. 7,605,560.—**History.** '99. The delimitation of the Chinese frontier to the Salween was completed in February, with the result that the frontier line from the river Nam-yang runs due east. Great indignation was caused during the year by an outrage upon a Burmese woman at Rangoon committed by British soldiers. The officers of the regiment showed much apathy and indifference, and the civil authorities were almost as bad. An order of the Governor-General in Council was published (Oct. 20th) reprobating the conduct of the guilty parties and of the officers, and it was announced that disciplinary measures would be taken, and the regiment moved to another station.

Burnand, F. C., the editor of *Punch*, was b. Nov. 1836. Educated at Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Called to the bar '58, and practised for two years, then took to dramatic work, principally devoting himself to burlesque, of which "Ixion" and "Black-eyed Susan" may be said to have inaugurated the era of "long runs." Wrote several musical pieces for the German Reed Entertainment. Wrote "Contrabandista," "Cox and Box," and "The Chieftain" ('94) comic operas, music by

Arthur Sullivan. Among his travesties, "The Ride to Khiva," "One and Three," "Chikkin Hazard," "Gone Wrong," "Across the Dark Continent," and "Strapmore," went through a considerable number of editions. Among plays, of which he has written about a hundred, "The Turn of the Tide" and "Our Club" enjoyed great popularity. Author of "Happy Thoughts" in *Punch*. Became, after some years' connection with *Punch*, its editor ('80). Later productions include "Very much Abroad," "Quite at Home," "Rather at Sea," which form part of the "Happy Thought Series," and the "Zigzag Guide to Kent Coast," illustrated by Phil May.

Burns, John, M.P. See under COMMONS.

Butt, Clara, was b. in Sussex in 1872. After studying at Bristol she gained a Royal College of Music scholarship, and in '92 appeared for the first time in London at the Albert Hall in the "Golden Legend," and directly afterwards at the Lyceum in the opera "Orfeo." Her success was at once assured, and she became in great demand as a singer. She has taken part in the two last Handel Festivals.

Butter. See TRADE, '99.

C

Cabinet, The Present British. See MINISTRY.

Cabinets, Colonial and Foreign. See DIPLOMATIC.

Caicos Islands. Southern islands of the Bahama group. With Turk's Island are under government of Jamaica. Salt raking, sponge fishing, and the cultivation of sisal grass for hemp, are the chief industries.

Caine, Thomas Henry Hall, the eminent novelist and dramatist, was born of Manx parentage in 1853, and commenced his career as an architect in Liverpool. From contributing to both the *Builder* and the *Building News* he became connected with journalism, joined the staff of the *Liverpool Mercury*, and wrote in the *Academy* and the *Athenaeum*. Resided with Dante Rossetti in London till the poet's death in '82. Published "Sonnets of Three Centuries" ('82), and also "Recollections of Rossetti," while in '83 "Cobwebs of Criticism" appeared. During the last fifteen years his skill as a novelist has been exemplified in "The Shadow of a Crime" ('85), "A Son of Hagar" ('86), "The Deemster" ('87), which was dramatised under the title of "Ben-my-Chree" ('87), "The Bondman" ('90), "The Scapegoat" ('91), and "The Manxman" ('94), a dramatic version of which was also performed by Mr. Wilson Barrett. The last-mentioned work began the era of the one-volume novel. "The Christian" was published on Aug. 9th, '97, and nearly a hundred thousand copies were sold in England, and as many more in the United States, within the first year after publication. Mr. Hall Caine has travelled in Iceland ('90), in Russia ('92) on behalf of the persecuted Jews; and in '95 visited the States and Canada, where he represented the Society of Authors, and obtained important concessions from the

Canadian Parliament as to the Canadian Copyright demands. In '98 he visited the United States again in order to produce a dramatic version of "The Christian." In Oct. '99 it was also produced in England, first at Liverpool and afterwards in London. Address: Greeba Castle, Isle of Man.

Calcutta, Bishop of. See WELLDON, REV. J. E. C.

Cambodia. A province of Indo-China, and a French protectorate since '63. Capital, Pnompenh, on the Mekong. The reigning sovereign is King Norodom, but there is a French Resident at Pnompenh, and each of the subordinate provinces is under the political and administrative control of a French Resident. The chief products of the country are rice, cotton, tobacco, and fish. Area, 46,000 sq. m.; pop. about 2,000,000. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS AND INDO-CHINA.

Cambon, M. Pierre Paul, the French Ambassador in London, was born in 1843, and was trained as a barrister in early life, and then for some years was engaged in Departmental administrative work, being appointed Prefet du Nord in '77. He went as Minister to Tunis in '82, and there made his mark. In '86 he was appointed Ambassador to Spain, and was transferred to Constantinople in '91. Here he proved himself a very strong man, so strong that it is said the Sultan cordially hated him, and in '98 he succeeded the Baron de Courcel at the French Embassy at Albert Gate, S.W.

Cambridge, H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, 2nd Duke of, K.G., P.C., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.H., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., (creat. 1801), grandson to George III. and first cousin to the Queen, was b. at Hanover March 26th, 1819. He became a colonel in the British army in '37, and succeeded his

father Adolphus Frederick, 1st Duke of Cambridge, in '50. Four years later ('54) he was raised to the rank of major-general, on his appointment to command the two brigades of Highlanders and Guards united to form the first division of the army sent against the Czar Nicholas of Russia in the Crimean war of '54-6. In '56 he was promoted to the rank of General; in '61 appointed Colonel-in-chief of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; and in '62 raised to the rank of Field Marshal. He was subsequently appointed Commander-in-chief of the British army, and the appointment perpetuated by letters patent '87. It came to an end, however, with the scheme of Army Reform evolved during '95, and the Duke retired in the autumn. He is Ranger of Hyde Park and Richmond Park. See ROYAL FAMILY, ANNUITIES TO.

Cambridge University. About the middle of the thirteenth century students began to collect in hostels. The endowed colleges gradually absorbed the hostels, the last of which was annexed to Trinity in 1540. The legislative bodies are the Senate, which consists of graduates, and the Council, a smaller body elected therefrom. Like Oxford, the University underwent important changes in 1882, as did also many of the colleges in both universities. The following is the list of colleges: (*Founded 1257*), *Peterhouse—Head*, J. Porter, D.D.—*Undergraduates*, 61; (1326), *Clare*, E. Atkinson, D.D., 181; (1347), *Pembroke*, C. E. Searle, D.D., 203; (1348), *Gonville and Caius*, N. M. Ferrers, D.D., 193; (1350), *Trinity Hall*, H. Latham, M.A., 206; (1352), *Corpus Christi*, E. H. Perowne, D.D., 69; (1441), *King's*, A. A. Leigh, M.A., 140; (1448), *Queens'*, H. E. Ryle, D.D., 99; (1473), *St. Catherine's*, C. K. Robinson, D.D., 72; (1496), *Jesus*, H. A. Morgan, D.D., 116; (1505), *Christ's*, John Peile, Litt.D., 157; (1511), *St. John's*, C. Taylor, D.D., 255; (1519), *Magdalene*, Hon. L. Neville, M.A., 58; (1546), *Trinity*, H. M. Butler, D.D., 693; (1548), *Emmanuel*, W. Chawner, M.A., 178; (1595), *Sidney Sussex*, Charles Smith, M.A., 69; (1800), *Downing*, Alex. Hill, M.A., M.D., 54. *Hostels* (1882), *Selwyn*, A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D., 99; (1884), *Non-Collegiates*, 113. Total, 3016. The examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor are the Previous ("Little Go"), General, and Special examinations. Candidates for Honours have to pass an additional examination in Mathematics, French or German with their Previous. The *Triposes*, which for Honour candidates take the place of the General and Special, are Classical, Mathematical, History, Law, Theology, Moral Science, Natural Science, Oriental Languages, and Mediæval and Modern Languages. A Mechanical Sciences Tripos was established in '92. Women are admitted to the examinations for honour students, and reside mostly in Newnham College and Girton College. (See article WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.) Vigorous efforts have been made to secure the advantages of degrees for women by resident and non-resident members of the University, but hitherto without success. Students of not less than two years' standing at an affiliated college, on being admitted members of the University, may, under certain conditions, be deemed to have already kept three of the terms required for any degree; it is the same with adult students under a committee working in concert with the University in places where there is no affiliated college. **Affiliated colleges** are: University

College, Nottingham; St. David's, Lampeter; Firth, Sheffield; University College of Wales, Aberystwith; and the Universities of New Zealand, Adelaide, Calcutta, and Cape of Good Hope; University of Allahabad; Punjab University; University of Bombay; University of Toronto; St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, Ware; University of Madras. **Affiliated centres**: Hull, Derby, Scarborough, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland, Norwich, Exeter, Plymouth, Stonehouse and Devonport. The theological college of the Presbyterian Church of England was in '99 transferred to Cambridge and renamed Westminster College, though it has no official connection with the University. Many public schools are inspected by the University, and thousands of scholars in the Grammar and High Schools of the country compete in the Cambridge Local Examinations, while those who attend the University local lectures are also to be numbered by thousands. (See also UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.) The undergraduates have a most able organ, called the *Granta*, edited by Mr. R. C. Lehmann. **Degrees**: D.D., B.D., Sc.D., Litt.D., M.A., B.A., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., LL.D., LL.M., LL.B., Mus.D., Mus.M., Mus.B. Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D. Vice-Chancellor, A. Hill, M.D. (Downing); High Steward, Lord Walsingham. **Parliamentary representatives**, Prof. R. C. Jebb, Litt.D. (*q.v.*), and Sir J. E. Gorst, M.A. **Proctors**, '99-1900: W. W. Buckland, M.A. (Caius), G. B. Shirres, M.A. (Trinity Hall). **Registrary**, John Willis Clark, M.A. Consult *Camb. Univ. Calendar*.

Cameroons. A territory on the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, annexed by Germany in 1884. Its coast line extends for about 200 miles along the Bight. An agreement was concluded in April '93 settling the boundary between the territory and the Niger Coast Protectorate. In November of the same year an agreement was signed at Berlin fixing the boundary line between the Cameroons and the Niger Territories. This agreement gave Germany the command of the Benue and access to Lake Chad. The boundary between the French and German sphere was settled by an agreement made in Feb. '94. Starting from the point where the southern boundary of the Cameroons meets 15° E. long., the frontier runs in a N.E. direction to a point about 30 miles E. of Yola, and thence on to Lake Chad. Cacao and tobacco are grown, and a flourishing trade is carried on in ivory and palm-oil. Cocoa is becoming a considerable export. The area is 191,130 sq. miles, and the population 4,570,000. The exports for the year '96 amounted to £266,566, and the imports to £277,184. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, and NIGERIA (map).

CANADA, DOMINION OF.

The Dominion of Canada consists of the upper portion of the North American continent except Labrador, which belongs to Newfoundland, and Alaska, which belongs to the United States, and is 3,653,946 sq. miles in extent. In 1867 the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick united under one federal government; in '70 Manitoba and North-West Territories were added, the latter by purchase in '69 from Hudson Bay Company; British Columbia joined in '71, and Prince Edward Island in '73. In '80 an Order in Council was issued, annexing to the Dominion such British

possessions in North America, other than Newfoundland, as were not previously in the Dominion. The districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca were created by Minute of Council in '82, and by Orders in Council, '95 and '97; the remaining territory was subdivided into the districts of Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie, and Yukon, the last-named being made a separate territory in '98. Newfoundland remains independent. Federal capital, **Ottawa**, Ontario, pop. 55,000; chief cities, Montreal, 250,000; Toronto, 195,987; Quebec, 75,000; Halifax, 45,000; St. John, 42,500; Winnipeg, 38,733. The population in '99 amounted to about 5,350,000. The French number 1,415,090, or 29.4 per cent. The Indians number about 100,000. Canada is the largest of all the British possessions, embracing nearly one-half the whole empire. The climate varies, being in the east cold but clear in winter, warm in summer; while the climate of British Columbia resembles that of England. The winter is dry, healthy, and invigorating. The mineral deposits are practically inexhaustible, particularly coal, iron, copper, and gold. The recent discoveries of gold in British Columbia are referred to in the article under that heading. During '97 extraordinarily rich finds of gold were made on the banks of the Klondike river, in the extreme N.W. of the Dominion. The scene of these finds lies actually in the North West Territories (*q.v.*), near where the British section of the Cordillera belt of mountains touches the international boundary between Alaska and Canada, and about 53 miles S.E. of the junction of Forty Mile Creek with the river Yukon. The mineral output of '98 included gold, £2,740,000; silver, £516,660; copper, £431,920; coal, £1,645,600 (4,172,655 tons), making, with other smaller mineral products, a total of £7,551,440. The fisheries on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are extremely valuable, and the timber supply is very rich. Agriculture is successfully carried on in all parts, and in Manitoba and the territories the wheat-growing as well as general farming capabilities are immeasurable. Ranching has in late years also proved profitable. **Government.** The federal parliament is modelled after that of the United Kingdom, with a Senate of 81 members nominated for life, 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, and 2 from the Territories. The House of Commons consists of 213 members elected quinquennially on a low suffrage, 92 coming from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 20 from Nova Scotia, 14 from New Brunswick, 6 from British Columbia, 5 from Prince Edward Island, 7 from Manitoba, and 4 from the North-West Territories. The number of members sent by the provinces is in proportion to the population, and a readjustment takes place every ten years after each census. The senators are paid \$1000 per annum, and the members \$10 a day during the session, with a maximum of \$1000. The Governor-General, representing the Queen, receives £10,000 yearly, and is assisted by a Privy Council chosen by himself. In each of the provinces a Lieut.-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, represents the executive authority. In Quebec and Nova Scotia the legislature consists of **two Houses**, with a responsible Ministry. In New Brun-

wick, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, and the North-West Territories there is only one Chamber, the Legislative Assembly, and a responsible Ministry. The limits of federal and provincial jurisdiction are regulated by the British North America Act, which passed the Imperial Parliament in '67, and is the constitution of the Dominion. The Dominion Parliament has exclusive legislative power in all matters except those specifically delegated to the provincial legislatures. Local self-government has been extensively developed in all the provinces. There is no State church, but the Roman Catholic Church in the province of Quebec has secured to it the privileges enjoyed by it previous to British rule, of collecting tithes, etc. The estimated strength of the chief religious bodies is: Roman Catholics, 1,992,017; Methodists, 847,765; Presbyterians, 755,326; Church of England, 644,059; Baptists, 303,839. Elementary education is free, and is liberally supported by the provincial Governments, the schools in British Columbia and the N.W. Territories being wholly supported by Government. There are altogether 17,272 public schools of all grades, with 20,832 teachers and 1,017,088 pupils. Besides these there are many private schools, and each province has one or more universities. The Governor-General appoints the judges of the Superior Courts, and county courts in the provinces, and over all is the Supreme Court at Ottawa, with appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the Dominion. The military establishment consists of (1) an Imperial military and naval garrison at Halifax, and a naval station at Esquimaux, on the Pacific, altogether comprising about 2000 troops; (2) a militia force—the active division, in which the term of service is three years, and which numbers about 35,000 men, and the reserve, consisting of all between the ages of 18 and 60 who do not serve in the active force. The Imperial Government takes charge of the naval defence of the country. There were in '97 sixty-five main lines working in the Dominion of Canada, with a total mileage of 16,687. The two principal systems are, of course, those of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk of Canada Railways. **Revenue**, '98-9, £9,359,275; **expenditure**, £8,352,070; **exports**, '98-9, £33,565,185; **imports**, £33,099,145; **net debt**, £53,200,000. **Public works** cost £36,343,596. For Ministry see **DIPLOMATIC**; see also **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table). **Political Parties.**—The two chief political parties in Canada are known by the time-honoured names of Conservative and Liberal. From the date of confederation, in 1867, the Liberals were only in power once till their signal victory in '96. The late Sir John Macdonald, the leader of the Conservative party, held office from '67 to '91, with the exception of five years, when a Liberal administrator under Mr. Mackenzie was in power. When Sir John Macdonald died he was succeeded by Sir John Thompson; and Sir Mackenzie Bowell followed him on his death, Dec. 12th, '95. The Manitoba Schools question and other questions shook the Government's position during '95 and '96, and after some internal dissensions Sir Charles Tupper became Premier on the eve of the dissolution of Parliament in April '96. At the General Election which followed there were the following parties

in the field—the **Conservatives**, led by Sir Charles Tupper, advocating protection and preferential trade, if possible, with Great Britain and the Colonies, new steam and cable services, and the strengthening of the defences of the Dominion; the **Liberals**, led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier (*q.v.*), advocating fiscal reform in the direction of free trade, modified only by revenue requirements, the extension of the franchise, the enlargement of the trade of Canada, and a policy of non-interference with provincial politics; the **McCarthyites**, seceders from the Conservative party; and the **Patrons of Industry**, forming practically the Labour party. In the electoral fight all the Catholic influence was thrown on the side of the Conservatives, chiefly because of the Manitoba schools issue; but this intervention probably did more harm than good, for in Quebec, where it might possibly have been expected to have effect if anywhere, the Liberals triumphed signally. There were finally elected 118 **Liberals**, 86 **Conservatives**, and 8 **Independents**, the latter being on the whole supporters of the Liberals.

History. '99.—The postage on letters for all parts of Canada and the States was reduced (Jan. 1st) from 3 to 2 cents per ounce, the estimated annual loss being about \$800,000. Great disappointment was manifested throughout the Dominion in April, when it became known that the Imperial Government had modified its attitude on the Pacific Cable question, proposing an annual contribution to the cost of working it instead of sharing the cost of construction and maintenance with Canada and Australia, as was originally agreed. In his Budget statement the Finance Minister estimated the revenue for the current year at \$46,632,398, and the expenditure at \$42,026,028 (May 2nd). A Redistribution Bill was introduced by the Government, with the object of giving additional members to those provinces in which there had been a sufficient increase of population, and of dealing with the boundaries of federal constituencies, which it was said had been unfairly manipulated in their own favour by previous Conservative Governments. The Senate, however, threw out the Bill on the ground that the Constitution only contemplated redistribution measures after each decennial census (July 20). The House of Commons unanimously passed the Government resolution providing for Canada's contribution of five-eighths of the cost of the Pacific Cable (25th). See separate article on **PACIFIC CABLE SCHEME**. Statistics showing the effect of the preferential tariff rates on British trade were published in October. The exports of British and Irish produce to Canada from August 1st, '98, to July 31st, '99, were £6,178,684; in the same period of '97-8 they were £5,707,106, in '96-7, £5,033,138. Thus the exports showed an increase of over 8 per cent. for '99 over '98, and of 22 per cent. for '99 over '97. At a Cabinet meeting (12th) it was decided to send a force of 1000 men to aid the Imperial Government in the South African war. The troops left Quebec (30th) amidst the utmost enthusiasm, Lord Minto and Sir Wilfrid Laurier delivering stirring farewell addresses. When the news of the reverse at Nicholson's Nek, near Ladysmith, was received, a second contingent was offered to the Imperial authorities, who, however, intimated that the circumstances did not necessitate further aid (Nov. 8th). Throughout the year discussions went on in the press, and many

references were made in the Dominion Parliament, as to the Anglo-American Commission, and the differences which had arisen between Canada, the United States, and Great Britain as to the Alaskan boundary and other matters referred to the Commission. The matter is fully discussed, including the Canadian contentions on the points in dispute, in the separate articles on **ALASKA** and **ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION**.

Canadian Copyright. See **INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT**.

Canals. See eds. '95 and '96 for an article giving particulars as to the mileage, traffic and revenue of the canals in the United Kingdom, and as to the canals of France and Germany. See also **ENGINEERING**.

Canary Islands. Off N.W. African coast. Belong to Spain, and are ruled as an integral province of the kingdom. Bananas, potatoes, and tomatoes are the most valuable products. The population of Teneriffe is 95,000, of Grand Canary 75,000, and of Palma 32,000. See **COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS**.

Canon Law. See previous eds.

Canons. See **CHURCH OF ENGLAND**.

Canterbury, Archbishop of. See under **PEERAGE**.

Cape Breton Island. A portion of Nova Scotia (*q.v.*). See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table).

CAPE COLONY.

Cape Colony occupies the extreme southern portion of Africa. Its boundaries are: west, the Atlantic Ocean; north, the Orange river and the Bechuanaland Protectorate; east, the Orange Free State, Basutoland, and Natal; south, the Indian Ocean. The area of the colony is 292,000 sq. m., and the pop. 2,044,000. Whites number about 400,000, about 240,000 being of Dutch, and 160,000 of British origin. Capital, **Cape Town**, pop. 83,898; other chief towns, Port Elizabeth, pop. 23,266, the chief commercial port; Grahamstown, pop. 10,498, the capital of the eastern province; Kimberley, pop. 28,718, the seat of the diamond trade; Queenstown, King Williamstown, and Panmure, or East London. Simon's Bay is an Imperial naval station 22 miles south of Cape Town. The **Transkeian Territories** and **Walfisch Bay** have some separate provincial status. The Transkeian Territories are ruled by resident magistrates under the direct control of the Government of the colony; and Walfisch Bay, an isolated port on the coast of Damaraland, is also administered by a resident magistrate. **Pondoland**, which up till then had been a protectorate, became an integral portion of the colony in March '94, and the Crown colony of Bechuanaland in '95. **Executive** in the hands of a Governor and responsible Ministry of five principal ministers. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of 23 members, and a House of Assembly of 79 members, increased in '99 to 95 members. Members of the Legislative Council are elected for seven years, and of the Assembly for five years. The members of both Houses are paid. The electors are the same in each case, and are qualified as occupiers of property worth £75, or receiving a salary equivalent to £50. The laws are founded on a modification of the Roman-Dutch Law. Both English and Dutch languages are used in Parliament and the Courts. The colony possesses a complete system of local self-government, elective councils

maintaining the roads in all the divisions. There are also municipal councils and village management boards. The status of certain of the natives as to land tenure is regulated by the Glen Grey Act, passed in Aug. '94. By it certain districts are set apart for the natives by proclamation, and divided into allotments of about eight acres per head for each family at a quit-rent of 15s. yearly. The titles to these allotments are inalienable and non-transferable, except with the consent of the authorities; but on death they pass according to native usage. A labour-tax of 10s. a year is imposed on every able-bodied male in the settlement, unless he can show that he has been at work for three months in the year. The sale of liquor is prohibited under severe penalties. Existing electoral rights are maintained under certain conditions, and district councils, with extensive powers of local self-government, exist in each proclaimed district. The natives elect half the members on the district council, the other half being nominated by the governor. All the natives are gradually being placed under the operation of the Act. There is a University at Cape Town (Royal Charter 1877), and there are more than 2500 State-aided elementary schools, besides private and religious institutions; but education is not compulsory. The principal denominations are Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Independent, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic, which receive from the Government small annual appropriations "for religious worship." For defence, besides the Imperial troops, who in '99 numbered 545 officers and 8240 non-commissioned officers and men, there is a force of Cape Mounted Rifles, numbering 1015 officers and men; the Cape Police, numbering about 2000; Volunteers, 7007; and every able-bodied man between 18 and 50 is liable to be called out for military service. The colony possesses 2250 miles of Government railway open, and extensions are being laid into Matabeleland and elsewhere. Government lands are granted, leased, or may be rented on easy terms. The chief minerals worked in the colony are copper, coal, and gold. The chief diamond fields are in Griqualand West. The principal exports are gold, diamonds, wool, Angora hair, ostrich feathers, hides and skins, copper ore, and aloes. Revenue, '98, £6,321,560; expenditure, £6,817,000. Imports, '98, £17,248,134; exports, £26,991,648. Public debt, '99, £28,377,921. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Political Parties.—For some years previous to the Jameson Raid and the fall of Mr. Rhodes there were three political parties at the Cape, the regular Ministry, the Opposition, and the Afrikaner Bond, under Mr. Hofmeyr. It was through the support rendered to him by the Bond that Mr. Rhodes was enabled to carry out his great schemes for opening up Rhodesia and British Central Africa. All this was changed, however, by the Raid. When Mr. Rhodes resigned office in Dec. '95 he was succeeded by Sir Gordon Sprigg, who still could count upon the support of some of the more moderate members of the Bond. Other parties, however, speedily formed themselves, for the furtherance of ultra-British or ultra-Dutch views, and eventually the members of Parliament were grouped somewhat as follows: the Government party, including several progressive Dutch members; the Opposition, consisting largely of

the Afrikaner Bond members with pronounced Dutch sympathies; and a third party of Independents, under Mr. Rose-Innes, insisting, nevertheless, upon the supremacy of Great Britain in South Africa. The election for the Legislative Council in March '98 was won by the Progressive party, led and inspired by Mr. Rhodes, on a policy of free food products, compulsory education, railway development, and restricted sale of liquor to natives, as to internal affairs; coupled with the larger policy of the federation of the Cape, Natal and Charterland under the British flag. Many Dutch voters must have cast in their lot with the Progressives in order to give the majority. The elections for the Assembly, later in the year, were very closely fought, the main struggle being between the Bond and the supporters of Mr. Rhodes, or the Progressives, as they termed themselves. Ultimately there were elected 40 Bond candidates and 39 Progressives, though a large majority of the votes were cast for the Progressives. The Independent party, led by Mr. Rose-Innes, practically disappeared. Sir Gordon Sprigg thereupon resigned, and Mr. Schreiner, with the support of the Bond, formed a Ministry, which was strengthened by the elections rendered necessary for the new seats created by the Redistribution Act, though in the actual votes cast the Progressives claimed a decided majority. Mr. Schreiner has publicly declared himself to be "a true Imperialist," and the desire of himself and the Bond leaders to keep the Colony loyal was conclusively demonstrated during the Transvaal war.

History, '99.—The House of Assembly passed the third reading of the Redistribution Bill (Nov. 28th, '98), which was finally approved by both Houses (Dec. 7th). Sixteen new seats were then created; and the elections for these and other seats vacant at the time took place early in '99. The result was a victory for the Afrikaner party, who held a majority over both the Progressives and the Independents of 8, and over the Progressives alone of 13. The situation in the Transvaal at this time absorbed public attention, and great disappointment was felt in Cape Town that the Conference arranged by President Steyn's invitation between the High Commissioner and President Kruger at Bloemfontein had failed to produce an agreement on the Outlander Franchise question; but Sir Alfred Milner had a splendid reception on his return to Cape Town (June 7th). Steps were taken during this month and subsequently to organise the military forces in the Colony and in South Africa, so as to ensure the security of the frontier. Party feeling in the Colony ran high, the Afrikaner leaders naturally sympathising with the Boers; but also using their endeavours to persuade President Kruger to grant reforms in the Transvaal Franchise laws. The Premier, Mr. Schreiner, in a newspaper interview, expressed his opinion that the modified proposals (see TRANSVAAL) made by the Boer Government (July 7th) were adequate, and should secure a peaceful settlement. The Afrikaner Bond, when the proposals had been modified and improved, largely through the influence of Mr. Hofmeyr, passed resolutions expressing joy and satisfaction at the reasonable and liberal conditions conceded (22nd). The Progressive party, on the other hand, almost

unanimously expressed their approval of the terms laid down by the High Commissioner at the Bloemfontein Conference. The Treasurer in his Budget speech estimated the revenue for the current year at £6,544,000, and the expenditure at £6,878,000 (Aug. 1st). Major-Gen. Sir W. E. Butler, commanding the British troops at the Cape, was recalled (16th), and replaced by Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. W. E. F. Forester-Walker. A proclamation was issued by the High Commissioner imposing heavy penalties on any person inciting the Basutos to rebellion (Sept. 15th). On the 19th Sir Alfred Milner sent a dispatch to the President of the Orange Free State informing him that to protect the line of communication with the north, a British force would be stationed near the Free State borders; but this movement was in no way directed against the Free State. He added that the Imperial Government hoped for a friendly settlement of the differences with the Transvaal; but if this hope should be disappointed, looked to the Free State to preserve strict neutrality, and to prevent armed intervention by any of its citizens, and in that case were prepared to give formal assurances that the integrity of the Free State territory would be strictly respected under all circumstances. President Steyn replied that he regretted the sending of troops northwards, and that it might be considered by his burghers as a menace, but he would do all in his power to allay excitement. In a speech to the Raad (21st) the President said the Free State were bound to help the Transvaal in trouble. Replying to a petition to the Queen signed by 58 Members of Parliament, and asking for the appointment of the Joint Commission of inquiry accepted by the Transvaal, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Imperial Government could not adopt such a suggestion, for the reasons stated in the Note presented to the Transvaal on Sept. 12th (see TRANSVAAL). The Government's own proposals for a final settlement would be shortly communicated to the Transvaal. One of the main objects of the Imperial Government's policy was to secure to the non-Dutch inhabitants of the Transvaal similar rights and privileges to those enjoyed by the Dutch in the Cape Colony. The thousands of refugees who arrived in Cape Town from the Rand during September and October severely taxed the available accommodation. The Town Council voted £1000 for their relief. Mr. Rhodes gave £500, and a Citizens' Relief Fund was opened. Rand relief committees in Cape Town and elsewhere had previously done much to meet the difficulty, the Rand Committee of Johannesburg having disbursed £20,000 according to a report issued Oct. 10th. In compliance with suggestions made by Sir Alfred Milner and supported by Mr. Chamberlain, the Lord Mayor of London opened a Mansion House Fund for the relief of the refugees, which by Nov. 14th amounted to £164,000. News of the Boer ultimatum reached Cape Town (10th), and the High Commissioner issued a proclamation warning all persons that to abet the enemy during a state of war with Great Britain would be high treason. Mr. Schreiner also sent a circular to the field-cornets throughout the Colony urging them to soothe the race feeling, to refrain from rash action, and to show themselves loyal to the Queen. In closing the session of Parliament he said the duty of all was to save the Colony as far as possible from being involved in the vortex

of war. When hostilities were begun by the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, all available troops were sent to De Aar, the most important junction of the Cape railway system; and Kimberley, in which Mr. Rhodes placed himself, was fully prepared against attack. At Mafeking Colonel Baden Powell commanded a strong and efficient force; but Vryburg, about midway between Kimberley and Mafeking, was regarded as being weak, and was soon afterwards taken by the Boers, who were welcomed by the Dutch inhabitants. An armoured train from Mafeking with two guns was ambushed and captured by the Boers (12th), the line was broken up, the telegraph wires were cut, and very quickly both Mafeking and Kimberley were isolated so far as railway and telegraph communication was concerned. All the Volunteer regiments in the colony were called out for service (15th). A proclamation declaring British Bechuanaland and Griqualand West part of the Transvaal was issued by the Boers (18th); and the Orange Free State also proclaimed an annexation of territory, including the Kimberley district. A successful sortie was made from Kimberley (24th), and the Boer commander, Commandant Botha, was killed. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller arrived at Cape Town (31st), and was greeted with great enthusiasm. Early in November the bridges over the Orange River were seized by the Boers, and an advance into the Colony was begun, with the result that the British troops evacuated Stormberg and Naauwpoort, concentrating on Queenstown and De Aar. By the 13th transports carrying 674 officers and 13,362 non-commissioned officers and men of all arms had arrived at the Cape. Kimberley and Mafeking held out stoutly, and the Boers had by no means improved their position so far as the Colony was concerned.

Cape Verde Islands. Lie 350 miles from Cape Verde, the westernmost point of Africa. Belong to Portugal. Capital, **Praia**. Coaling station, St. Vincent. Area, 1650 sq. m.; pop. 120,000. Imports about £60,000; exports about £50,000. Chief products coffee, tamarinds and millet. The people are Portuguese and Negro. See also COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Carlisle, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Carlos I., King of Portugal, is the son of King Louis I., and was born Sept. 28th, 1863. Prior to his accession to the throne he was known as the Duke of Braganza. In May '86 he married Marie Amélie, daughter of the Comte de Paris. He succeeded his father as King of Portugal in Oct. '80. During the financial difficulties of '92 the King and the royal family renounced 20 per cent. of the endowments paid them by the nation, a sacrifice of £23,000 a year. He visited England in Nov. '95.

Carnegie, Andrew, was b. at Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25th, 1837, and went with his family to the United States in '48. Beginning life without the usual school education, and after working in various humble positions, as a telegraph messenger for instance, he got a footing in the railway world and became superintendent of telegraphs for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The foundation of his great fortune was laid, however, when he took a leading share in the establishment of iron works at Pittsburg, which eventually developed into the vast concern known as the Carnegie Steel Company, located at the Homestead Works. It is estimated that at the

present time these works are capable of producing 3,000,000 tons of steel a year. In an article in the *Times* (May 13th, '99) it was stated that the output of steel for the year by the Carnegie Steel Company would be nearly twice that of the whole United Kingdom by the Bessemer process in '98, and considerably more than the total output of British open-hearth steel in the same year. In '99 Mr. Carnegie sold out all his interest in the Company, and realised a fortune estimated at £40,000,000. He has long been known as a philanthropist, and has given millions to build free libraries, art galleries, and various other educational and charitable institutions, notably in Pittsburg and Alleghany cities, though he has made many benefactions in the United Kingdom also.

Caroline Islands. This archipelago, or group of islands, in all numbering five hundred, lies between the Philippines and the Marshall Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, and to the north of German New Guinea. After the Spanish-American war, the Caroline, Pelew, and Marianne or Ladrone Islands (except Guam) were left under Spanish rule; but they were sold during '99 to Germany for 25,000,000 pesetas. The chief islands in the Caroline group are Yap, Ponape, and Kusai. Area, 560 sq. m.; pop. 36,000. The Pelew group, the most westerly of the groups, consist of 26 small islands, the largest of which is Babel-thuap. The pop. is about 10,000. The Ladrone are divided into two groups, the northern and southern. The former are volcanic and uninhabited, and the latter have a population of about 10,000. Area of Ladrone 420 sq. m. For administrative purposes there are three divisions: (1) the Eastern Carolines, capital Ponape; (2) the Western Carolines and the Pelew Islands, capital Yap; (3) the Ladrone, capital Saypan. The whole group was put under the Governor of German New Guinea. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Cathedrals, English. See article on the CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Cayenne. A French settlement in Guiana, South America. Pop. 13,000. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS and FRENCH GUIANA.

Celebes. A large island of the Asiatic archipelago. Area, 72,000 sq. m.; pop. about 2,000,000. Part of the island is an "Outpost" of Dutch India, containing the towns of Menado, Port Rotterdam, and Vlaardingen or Macassar. The remainder broken up into native states, which, however, recognise the authority of the Dutch. See DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Census of '91 (England and Wales, Ireland and Scotland). On April 6th, 1891, when the last enumeration was taken, the total population of the United Kingdom consisted of 37,732,922 persons, being an increase of 2,848,074 upon the enumerated population in '81. (In the middle of '99 the population was estimated at 40,559,954 persons.) The decennial rate of increase was 8·2 per cent., lower than in either of the two next preceding decennia, in which it had been 8·8 and 10·8 per cent. respectively. The population of England and Wales was returned as 29,002,525 (estimated at 31,742,588 in the middle of '99), being an increase of 3,028,086, equal to 11·65 per cent. on the number returned at the previous census of '81. Of the 29,002,525 enumerated, 14,052,901 were males, and 14,949,624

females. This excess of 886,723 females would be greatly reduced if the army, navy and merchant service abroad were not excluded from the enumeration. The number of males so serving is 196,541. The rate of increase in the population of England and Wales during the last decennium was not only less than in the previous one, but lower than in any previous decennial period since the first enumeration in this country in 1801. The population of London—i.e., the London of the Registrar-General, which, with the exception of the parish of Penge, coincides with the administrative county of London—was at the last enumeration 4,211,056, being an increase of 395,512, or 10·4 per cent. upon the population of '81. The population of Ireland at the time of the census was 4,704,750 (estimated at 4,535,516 in the middle of '99), including 2,318,953 males and 2,385,797 females. The decrease in the decade from '81 to '91 was 470,086 or 9·08 per cent., though the number of English in Ireland during that time had increased from 69,382 to 74,523, and of Scotch from 23,328 to 27,323. The returns for Scotland showed that the population on census day '91 was 4,025,647 (estimated at 4,281,850 in the middle of '99), including 1,942,717 males and 2,082,930 females. The total increase of the decade '81 to '91 was 260,074, or 7·77 per cent. The final report on the returns, analysing them in many different ways, was published as a Parliamentary paper in Jan. '04.

Central America. A federation of the Republics of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, which are described under their respective alphabetical headings, took place in '98. On June 28th, '95, by the treaty of Amapala, they had already united under the title of the Greater Republic of Central America. The union was confirmed by a new treaty signed at Managua on Aug. 27th, '98, by which the name was changed to the United States of Central America. But on Nov. 30th, '98, the federation was dissolved, each state resuming its sovereignty as an independent Republic.

Ceylon. An island almost joined to the southern extremity of India by a chain of reefs and sandbanks called Adam's Bridge. Its extreme length is 266 miles, and its width 140 miles. It is a British Crown colony. Area, 25,365 sq. m.; pop. 3,235,432. Divided into nine administrative provinces. Capital, Colombo, pop. about 127,000. Chief production for export was formerly coffee; now tea is the chief staple, and more attention is paid to cocoa, coconut, and other palms. Grain and rice are cultivated, with cinnamon, caoutchouc, etc. Railways extend over 266 miles. Crown lands are sold at an upset price of Rs. 10 per acre, but often realise much more. Bulk of population Cingalese, then Tamil coolies, Moormen (Arabs), Eurasians, and Malays. Europeans about 8000. An aboriginal nomadic race, the Veddahs, occupy the interior, but they only number about 2000. The Government is in the hands of a Governor nominated by the Crown, an Executive Council of 5, and a Legislative Council of 17 members, which is composed of the Executive Council, 4 other official members, and 8 non-official members. The basis of the law is Roman Dutch, but the criminal law has been remodelled from the Indian Penal Code. More than half of the population are Buddhists. The Hindus also are strong, and the Mohammedans and Christians about

equal one another. Education is unsectarian, and in the case of vernacular schools free.

Chagos Archipelago. A large scattered group of coral islands in the Indian Ocean, being a southward extension of the Maldive group, 1200 miles from Mauritius and 800 from Ceylon. A dependency of the former, which supplies a Resident Magistrate and police force. Chief of the group are the **Oil Islands**, of which **Diego Garcia** is the largest and most important.

Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means. A member of the House of Commons who is elected when the House goes into Committee of Ways and Means, or Supply, for the first time in a new parliament, and holds office until the dissolution of that parliament. He is nominated by the Government, but is regarded as an officer of the House. The salary of the office is £2500 a year. The Chairman of Ways and Means usually presides when the House is in committee, whether on financial business or on a bill, but he may request one of several temporary or deputy chairmen nominated by the Speaker at the commencement of each session to act for him. His place is not in the chair of the Speaker, but at the table where the Clerk, who retires with the Speaker, has sat. When the House is informed of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of Ways and Means performs his duties, and exercises his authority in relation to all proceedings of the House as Deputy Speaker until the next meeting of the House, and so on from day to day on the like information being given to the House. He may also take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. The recent holders of the office include the late Mr. Raikes, '74-80; Sir Lyon (now Lord) Playfair, '80-83; Sir A. Otway, '83-5; Mr. Leonard Courtney, '85-92; Mr. Mellor, '93-5; and Mr. James William Lowther, the present chairman, who was elected in '95. The Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords is appointed at the commencement of every session. The holders of the office have been the late Lord Redesdale, '51-86; the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, '86-9; and the Earl of Morley since '89.

Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J., M.P. See under COMMONS.

Chambers of Commerce. See LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE and ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Chancellor, Lord High, who is appointed by mere delivery of the Great Seal to him by the sovereign, is principal legal adviser of the Crown, is by prescription Speaker of the House of Lords, and may act in that capacity even though he be not a peer; he is by virtue of his office a privy councillor, and as the first existing great officer of State he takes precedence of all but royal dukes and the Archbishop of Canterbury. He presides, if present, when the House of Lords is sitting as an appellate court. He is president of the Chancery Division of the High Court and of the Court of Appeal, and is one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the absence of the sovereign he reads the Queen's Speech at the opening and prorogation of parliament, and he is always one of the Commission for giving the royal assent to bills. He is visitor of all hospitals of royal foundation, the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and has the general

supervision of all charitable trusts. His patronage is very extensive. He nominates the puisne judges and county court judges; and, except for Lancashire, he appoints the county magistrates, generally accepting the nominations of the lords-lieutenant and the borough justices. He is the patron of twelve canonries and a large number of livings. On retiring from office he receives a pension of £5000 a year, but in such case he commonly assumes the Lord Chancellor and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary in the transaction of the judicial business of the House of Lords. Any one who has filled the office of Lord Chancellor may also, at the request of the Lord Chancellor, sit in the Court of Appeal, but he shall not be required to sit and act in the Court unless upon request he consents so to do. The holder of the office may not be a Roman Catholic. The present Lord Chancellor is Lord Halsbury (see PEERAGE).

Chancellor of Ireland, Lord, is head of the Irish judicial establishment, principal legal adviser of the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises in Ireland many of the powers which in England are vested in the Lord High Chancellor. The office may be held by a Roman Catholic. See MINISTRY.

Channel Islands, The, lie in the southern part of the English Channel, 10 to 30 miles from the French coast. Anciently an appanage of the Duchy of Normandy, they have belonged to England since the Conquest. Total area about 76 sq. m.; pop. 92,272. Divided into two separate governments, called **Bailiwicks**, that of **Jersey** (area 45 sq. m., pop. 54,518), and that of **Guernsey** (area, with Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, etc., 31 sq. m., pop. 37,754). The capitals are respectively St. Heliers and St. Pierre. Granitic rock is the foundation of the islands. They are extremely fertile and picturesque. Agriculture is largely carried on, fruit and vegetables being raised for export. Industries are farming, market gardening, and fishing. Much cider is made. Dairy farming is a great feature, and the breed of cattle is celebrated. The fisheries are important, embracing lobster, oysters and cod. The climate is moist and mild. Each Bailiwick enjoys a kind of autonomy. The Crown appoints a Lieutenant-Governor and a Bailiff to each, and each has its representative legislature called the **States**. The English Church is the established religion, and the islands are included in the see of Winchester. Relics of Norman custom survive in the administration. Taxation is exceedingly light. The people are an intermixture of French and English. Both languages are spoken, but the former is official. For Lieut.-Governors, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Channel Tunnel, Bridge, etc. See ENGINEERING.

CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

The following list includes most of the principal charitable and philanthropic institutions that have offices in London, and are either wholly or in part dependent upon voluntary contributions. The figures indicate the last reported annual receipts. The list does not include charities connected with the **City of London** (see CITY GUILDS). **Hospitals and Dispensaries** will be found in an article under that heading.

Actors' Benevolent Fund (£4099), C. I. Colton, 8, Adam Street, Adelphi.

After-Care Association for Poor Persons discharged recovered from Asylums for the Insane (£652), H. T. Roxby, Church House, Westminster, S.W.

Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society and Asylums (£11,770), J. E. Hazelton, 83, Finsbury Pavement.

Aged Poor Society and Almshouses (Aged Poor Society, £1389; Almshouses, £474), J. B. Corney, Hon. Sec., 42, Gerrard St., Soho, W.C.

Alexandra Orphanage and Orphan Working School (£8890), A. C. P. Coote, M.A., 73, Cheapside.

Annuitants' Homes, Miss Sheppard's (£500), Mrs. Chadwick, Hon. Sec., 27, Ossington St., Bayswater. The Homes are: 2 in Ossington St., 3 at The Grove, Hammersmith, 1 at 32, Watterton Rd., W., and 1 at 20, Artesian Rd., Bayswater.

Apprenticeship Society for Assisting the Apprenticing of Children of Dissenting Ministers of Evangelical Churches (£432), A. A. Knight, Memorial Hall, E.C.

Architects' Benevolent Society (£826), Percivall Currey, Hon. Sec., 9, Conduit St., Hanover Sq. Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society (£5699), Col. G. Phillips, 112, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Artists' Benevolent Fund (not stated), Percy Edsall, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Artists' General Benevolent Institution (£4412), D. H. Gordon, 41, Jermyn St., S.W.

Association for Placing Orphans in Private Families (£97), W. N. Senior, 98, Cheyne Walk, S.W.

Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind (£3702), Lieut.-Col. H. Lewis, 258, Tottenham Court Rd., W.

Asylum for Fatherless Children (see Reedham Orphanage).

Asylum for Idiots (£28,000), H. Howard, 36, King William St., London Bridge.

Asylum for the Support and Education of Deaf and Dumb Children, Old Kent Road and Margate (£8095), F. H. Madden, 93, Cannon St., E.C.

Baptist Tract and Book Society (not stated), H. G. Dallimore, 16, Gray's Inn Rd., Holborn, E.C.

Benevolent Society of Blues for the Relief of Persons Educated in Christ's Hospital, their Widows and Orphans (£1238), G. Wilkins, Lyndhurst, Greenhill Park, Harlesden.

Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society (£800). In addition to this sum, the Visitors of the Society are made the almoners of the private charity of many persons who object to their donations being made public in any manner. B. H. Gerrans, 52, Finsbury Pavement.

Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, for Educating, Clothing, Partly Feeding, and Apprenticing Poor Children born of Irish Parents in or near London (£2643), A. F. R. Daniel, 61, Stamford St., S.E.

Biggs's Charity to Printers (£15,434), Joseph Mortimer, 20, High Holborn.

Blind Female Annuity Society (see Royal Blind Pension Society).

Booksellers' Provident Institution (£1524), G. Larner, 48, Paternoster Row.

Boys' Home Industrial School (£9694), H. James, Regent's Park Rd., N.W.

British and Foreign Sailors' Society (£30,077), Rev. E. W. Matthews, Sailors' Institute, Mercer St., Shadwell.

British Home for Incurables (£15,314), R. G. Salmond, 72, Cheapside.

British Medical Benevolent Fund (£4013), Dr. S. West, F.R.C.P., 15, Wimpole St., W.

(Finance); W. E. Sargent, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C. (Cases).

British Orphan Asylum (£6590), C. T. Hoskins, 62, Bishopsgate St. Within.

Brixton Orphanage for Three Hundred Fatherless Girls (£2904), Mrs. A. Montagu, Founder and Hon. Superintendent; Mrs. Greenwood, Hon. Sec., 57, Barrington Rd., Brixton.

"Brown" Animal Sanatory Institution, The, for the Treatment and Study of the Diseases of Domestic Animals, Wandsworth Road, S.W. (£1053), T. Le Marchant Douse, B.A. Lond., The Institution.

Builders' Benevolent Institution (£2269), Major R. A. Brutton, 35, Southampton Row, W.C.

Butchers' Charitable Institution (£4777), H. J. V. Philpott, Butchers' Hall, 87, Bartholomew Close.

Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association (£2828), S. Sutherland Safford, 15, Soho Sq.

Cabmen's Shelter Fund (£1069), C. McL. McHardy, Hon. Sec.; Brabazon H. Morris, Gen. Supt., 47, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.

Cass's (Sir John) Foundation School. A sum not exceeding £2500 is applicable out of the income of the Foundation for the purposes of the school under the scheme of the Charity Commissioners. W. H. Davison, M.A., Sec., 26, Jewry St., Aldgate.

Charity Organisation Society (£15,970), C. S. Loch, 15, Buckingham St., Strand.

Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution (£2000), E. Kent, Wellington Chambers, Borough, S.E.

Children's Aid Society (£3119), A. J. S. Madison, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

Children's Country Holidays Fund (subscribed, £13,600; payments by parents, £7600); E. J. Urwick, Sec., 10, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Children's Home (£27,075), Rev. Dr. Stephenson, Founder; J. Pendlebury, M.A., Sec., Bonner Rd., London, N.E.

China Inland Mission (£61,578), Walter B. Sloan and F. Marcus Wood, Newington Green, N.

Christian Colportage Association for England (£23,509), H. D. Brown, 37, Farringdon St., E.C.

Christian Community (£3694), J. Atkinson, Memorial Hall, London St., Bethnal Green.

Christian Evidence Society (£979), Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A., and Rev. C. L. Engström, M.A., 26, Charing Cross, S.W.

Christian Literature Society for India (£11,374), Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., President; Rev. George Patterson, Sec., 7, Adam St., Strand.

Christ's Hospital (£59,800), R. L. Franks, Clerk, Newgate St.

Church Army (£110,000), Rev. W. Carlile, Hon. Chief Sec., 130, Edgware Rd.

Church Association (£9863), H. Miller, 14, Buckingham St., Strand.

Church Committee for Church Defence and Church Instruction (£9850), T. Martin Tilby, Office, Church House, Great Smith St., S.W.

Church Extension Association Incorporated, Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd.

Church Extension Foreign Missions (not stated), Mrs. Haig, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., W.

Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East. See separate article on this Society.

Church of England Incorporated Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays (General Fund, £44,685; Special Fund, £26,093), E. de M. Rudolf, Temporary Office, The Examination

Hall, Savoy St., W.C.

Church of England Parochial Mission Society (£3320), Rev. H. Muir, M.A., The Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

Church of England Scripture Readers' Association (£10,805), Reuben G. Kestin, Sec., 56, Haymarket.

Church of England Sunday-School Institute (£11,332), J. Palmer, 13, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St.

Church of England Temperance Society (£37,358), F. Eardley-Wilmot, R.N., Deansgate, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

Church of England Zenana Missionary Society (£46,115), Rev. G. Tonge, M.A., and R. S. Macdonald, Secs., Lonsdale Chambers, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund, London Committee in Aid (£1019 and legacy for £6500), The Misses Nugent, Hon. Secs., 29, Eaton Terrace, S.W.

Church Pastoral Aid Society (£60,189), R. G. Fowell, Sec., Falcon Court, 32, Fleet St.

Church Penitentiary Association (£1409), C. H. Baker, 14, York Buildings, Adelphi.

Church Schoolmasters' and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution (£6450), G. W. Perry, 280, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.

City of London Truss Society (£5636), J. Whittington, 35, Finsbury Sq.

Clergy Orphan Corporation (£13,730), Rev. W. C. Cluff, M.A., 35, Parliament St., S.W. Boys' School, St. Edmund's School, Canterbury. Girls' School, St. Margaret's School, Bushey, Herts.

Colonial and Continental Church Society (£44,168), Rev. Canon Hurst, B.D., 9, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St.

Colonial Missionary Society (£4737), Rev. D. Burford Hooke, 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.

Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution (£12,893), Leonard Courtney, 11, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.

Commercial Travellers' Schools (£16,976), H. A. Evans, 37, Milk St., Cheapside.

Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society (£5709), Rev. J. E. Flower, M.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Congregational Pastors' Retiring Fund (£6309), Rev. R. T. Verrall, B.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.

Congregational Pastors' Widows' Fund (£1435), Rev. R. T. Verrall, B.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy (£28,145), Sir Paget Bowman, Bart., Registrar, 2, Bloomsbury Place.

Country Towns Mission (£2941), G. H. Mawer, 18, New Bridge St., Ludgate Circus, E.C.

Cripples' Home and Industrial School for Girls (£2453), E. J. Physick, Hon. Sec.; Miss E. Emes, Superintendent and Resident Sec. at the Home, 17E, Marylebone Rd.

Curates' Augmentation Fund (£9300), Rev. J. R. Humble, 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institute (£2237), W. Sly, 32, Sackville St., W.

East End Mothers' Home (£1662), A. W. Lacey, 394 and 396, Commercial Rd. East, E.

East London Church Fund (£20,002), Rev. G. N. Walsh, 26, St. Mary Axe.

East London Industrial School (£4048), E. C. Sinkler, Hon. Sec., Parson St., Lewisham, Kent; J. Cartwright, Superintendent.

East London Nursing Society (£2852), A. W. Lacey, 168, Whitechapel Rd.

East London Provident Association (£3088), P. G. Kirke, 495, Commercial Rd., E.

Female Mission to the Fallen (£3685), A. J. S. Maddison, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

Field Lane Refuges and Ragged Schools, estd. '41 under the presidency of the late Lord Shaftesbury, and supported by voluntary contributions. It includes Refuges for 70 men and women of good character, and Industrial Training Homes for 220 boys and girls. Boys are trained as bakers, shoemakers, tailors, and gardeners; girls for domestic service. Earl of Aberdeen, President; W. A. Bevan, Esq., Treasurer; Peregrine Platt, Sec.; Office, Vine St., Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.

Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of England, including **Women's Missionary Association** (£23,597), J. Leggatt, 7, East India Avenue.

Friend of the Clergy Corporation (£5197), Rev. H. Jona, 17, King William St., Strand.

Gardner's Trust for the Blind, H. J. Wilson, 53, Victoria St., S.W. (interest on £300,000).

George Yard Ragged Schools and Mission (£2189), G. Holland, High St., Whitechapel.

German Society of Benevolence (£2740), Henry Foelix, 14, South St., Finsbury.

Girls' Friendly Society (£4012), Miss Bowlby, 39, Victoria St., S.W.

Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution (£1930), C. C. Brace, 27, Dean St., Soho, W.

Gordon Boys' Home (£5084), Lieut.-Col. G. A. Beaty-Pownall, 20, Cockspur St., S.W.

Governesses' Benevolent Institution (£27,015), C. W. Klugh, 32, Sackville St.

Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Protection Society (Payments, £3390; Income, £2232; Deficit, £1158), G. Powell, 76, Finsbury Pavement.

Ham Yard Soup Kitchen and Hospice (£1515), W. Stevens, Great Windmill St., W.

Hetherington's Charity to the Blind (£7436), R. L. Franks, Clerk, Christ's Hospital.

Home and Colonial School Society (£7323), Thos. Robertson, Sec., 350, Gray's Inn Rd.

Home of Rest for Horses (£2191), S. Sutherland Safford, 47, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.

Homes for Deaf and Dumb Children (see Stainer Homes for Deaf and Dumb Children).

Homes for Little Boys (£11,317), W. Robson, Sec., 25, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Homes for Working Boys in London (£2246, and contributions by boys, £4568), W. Denham, 12, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Homes for Working Girls in London (£12,739, inclusive of moneys paid by inmates), J. Shrimpton, Founder and Director, Victoria St., S.W.

Homes of Hope (£1352), W. Hornibrook, 4, 5, and 6, Regent Sq., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Home Teaching Society for the Blind (£1005), Miss E. Bainbrigge, 47, Victoria St., S.W.

House-boy Brigade (£2458), C. H. Chevens, 148, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

Houseless Poor Asylum (£1350), Sec., E. Franks, 28, Martin's Lane, Cannon St., E.C.

House of Charity for Distressed Persons in London (£1314), G. Cowell, Hon. Sec., 1, Greek St., Soho Sq.

Incorporated Free and Open Church Association (£848), F. C. Dobbie, J.P., Hon. Sec., Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

Indigent Blind Visiting Society (£1948), T. A. Wallis, 27, Red Lion Sq., W.C.

Industrial Home for Boys (£1079), Miss S. M. Mann, 119, Copenhagen St., N.

Industrial Home for Girls (£1287), Miss Sotheby, 55, Cadogan Place, S.W., and Miss Barney, 72, Claverton St., S.W., Hon. Secs. Office, 125, Sloane St.

Infant Orphan Asylum (£15,000), H. W. Green, 63, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Invalid Asylum, Stoke Newington (£1142), Miss J. P. Moline, Hon. Sec., 187, High St., Stoke Newington.

Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund (£3436), General W. M. Lees, 17, North Audley St., W.

Irish Society (£5000), Rev. T. Keane, 32, Sackville St., W.

Italian Benevolent Society (£1336), P. F. Righetti, 30, Brooke St., E.C.

Licensed Victuallers' Asylum (£11,000), A. L. Annett, 17, New Bridge St., E.C.

Licensed Victuallers' School (£9643), E. Grimwood, 127, Fleet St.

Linen and Woollen Drapers, Silk Mercers, Lace-men, Haberdashers and Hosiers' Institution (£9988), J. W. Stuttle, 43, Finsbury Sq.

London Aged Christian Society (£1150), Col. H. Northcote, 32, Sackville St.

London City Mission (£54,045), Rev. R. Dawson, B.A., Rev. T. S. Hutchinson, M.A., 3, Bridewell Place, E.C.

London Clerical Education Aid Society (£913), Rev. S. Dyson, D.D., College House, College St., Islington.

London Diocesan Home Mission (£4994), Rev. Blomfield Jackson, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

London Diocesan Penitentiary (£1327), Rev. J. H. Amps, Park House, Highgate, N.

London Domestic Mission Society (£2204), Rev. Dr. Dawes Hicks; C. M. Martineau, J.P., Treasurer.

London Female Guardian Society (£2081), W. E. Page, 191, High St., Stoke Newington, N.

London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution (£5584), W. J. Taylor, 200, Euston Rd.

London General Porters' Benevolent Association (£5625), W. T. Rickwood, 106, Cheapside, E.C.

London Master Bakers' Pension and Almshouse Society (£3649), F. W. Blackith, 65, Isledon Rd., Holloway.

London Medical Mission (£1882), C. Oakey, 33, Short's Gardens, Endell St., W.C.

London Orphan Asylum (£14,550), H. C. Armiger, 21, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate St.

London Philanthropic Society (£1983), G. C. Challen, 17, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside.

London Society for Promoting Christianity, amongst the Jews (£37,669), Rev. W. Fleming, LL.B., 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

London Young Women's Christian Association (£13,858 for work for which the Central Committee are financially responsible), Henry Kidner, 25 and 26, George St., Hanover Sq., W.

Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes (income £3709), F. Stokes, 49, Upper Baker St., N.W.

Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Snaresbrook (£7460), F. W. Rawlinson, F.R.G.S., 45, Fenchurch St., E.C.

Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage (£14,590), A. J. Kestin, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.

Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants (£8362), Miss Poole, 18, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade Asylum (£1759), F. G. Holmer, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Metropolitan Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association (£1055), W. T. Rickwood, 106, Cheapside, E.C.

Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association (£6318), Capt. W. Simpson, 70, Victoria St., Westminster.

Metropolitan Fire Brigade Widows' and Orphans' Fund (£4715), Commander L. Wells, President, Fire Brigade, Southwark, S.E.

Metropolitan Hospital-Sunday Fund (Mansion House) (£40,397 '98), H. N. Custance, 18, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Metropolitan Nursing Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor (£1523), Rev. D. Craven, Hon. Sec., 23, Bloomsbury Sq.

Midnight Meeting Movement (£926), C. W. McCree, 8a, Red Lion Sq.

Mildmay Conference Hall and Deaconesses' Institutions (£25,693), Col. J. F. Morton, Superintendent; O. S. Badenoch, Sec., Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, N.

Monthly Tract Society, now incorporated with the Stirling Tract Enterprise, Drummond's Tract Dépôt, Stirling, N.B.; J. Macfarlane, Sec.

National Anti-Gambling League (£407), Edward O. Fold, Sec., 13, Victoria Street, Westminster.

National Benevolent Institution (£15,419), H. C. Latreille, 65, Southampton Row, W.C.

National Blind Relief Society (£4025), Rev. J. Pullien-Thompson, The Vicarage, Tite St., Chelsea.

National Incorporated Society for the Redemption of Destitute Waif Children, otherwise known as **Dr. Barnardo's Homes** (£143,348), J. Odling, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, E. With 85 Rescue Branch Homes and 24 Mission Branches.

National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys (£4304), F. J. Bovis, Wright's Lane, Kensington.

National Orphan Home for Fatherless Girls, Ham Common, Surrey (£736), E. E. Cronk, 12, Pall Mall, S.W.

National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children (£19,333), H. Bristow Wallen, H. G. Copeland, Finance Sec., 164, Shaftesbury Avenue.

National Society (£19,197), Rev. Canon Brownrigg, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (£51,319), Rev. B. Waugh, Director and Secretary; Assist. Secretary, Miss M. P. Bolton, 7, Harpur St., Bloomsbury, W.C.

National Society for the Protection of Young Girls, Princess Louise Home (£3444), Reginald Drake, 32, Sackville St., W.

Newport Market Refuge and Industrial School (£2681), Col. McNeil Rind and Commander E. C. Moore, R.N., Hon. Secs., Coburg Row, Westminster; Stephen H. Bond, Supt.

Newspaper Press Fund (£3325), W. T. Sharp, B.A., 11, Garrick St., W.C.

Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution (£2027), W. W. Jones, 31, Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon St.

Nightingale Fund (£1420 from Endowment), H. B. Carter, 5, Hyde Park Sq., W.

North-West London Shoeblack Brigade and Home (see Shoeblocks' Home, North-West London).

Open-air Mission (£2034), F. Cockrem, 11, Adam St., Strand, W.C.

Orphanage of Mercy (£5264), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Road, N.W.

Orphan Working School (£8990), A. C. P. Coote, M.A., 73, Cheapside.

Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Criminal Boys (£7501), J. Trevarthen, Farm School, Redhill.

Post Office Orphan Homes (£3820), J. Avery, E.C. Office, G.P.O., and 125, Cophall House.

Providence (Row) Night Refuge for Homeless Men, Women and Children (£4771), F. W. Pursell, C.C., Hon. Manager, Jamaica Buildings, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

Provident Association of Warehousemen, Travellers and Clerks (£10,683), C. C. Greenwood, 98, Cheapside.

Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund (£4854), John E. Gwyer, Hon. Sec., 27, Moorgate St.

Provident Surgical Appliance Society (£2516), J. S. Spence, 12, Finsbury Circus.

Ragged School Union and Shaftesbury Society (£17,495), J. Kirk, 37, Norfolk St., Strand.

Railway Benevolent Institution (£63,639), A. E. Mills, 133, Seymour St., Euston Sq., N.W.

Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society (£12,764), W. A. Woods, Sec., 167, Strand, W.C.

Reedham Orphanage (£6135), J. Rowland Edwards, 35, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Reformatory and Refuge Union (£2425), A. J. S. Maddison, 32, Charing Cross.

Rochester Diocesan Society (£12,347), Rev. C. R. Bailey, M.A., and S. C. Lapidge, 49, Parliament St., S.W.

Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution (£24,302), C. B. Shaw, 26, Charles St., St. James's, S.W.

Royal Albert Orphan Asylum for Necessitous Children (£4049), H. W. Tatum, 62, King William St., E.C.

Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution (£9495, including £2929 legacy), J. Bailey Walker, 58, Fenchurch St.

Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb (£2667), T. Cole, 419, Oxford St.

Royal Blind Pension Society (£9314), W. E. Terry, 237, Southwark Bridge Rd.

Royal Caledonian Asylum (£7734, including a special donation of £3000), P. D. Graham, Caledonian Rd., Holloway.

Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows (£2998), Lt.-Col. F. W. James, 20, Cockspur St., S.W.

Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund (£33,732), Col. J. S. Young, 53, Charing Cross, S.W.

Royal Female Orphan Asylum (£3989), Brough Maltby, 32, Essex St., Strand.

Royal Female Philanthropic Society (£704), S. Vaughan, 53, Great Church Lane, Hammersmith.

Royal General Theatrical Fund (£2400), C. J. Davies, 8, Catherine Chambers, Strand, W.C.

Royal Literary Fund (£4100), A. L. Roberts, B.A., 7, Adelphi Terrace.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons (£24,240), J. Terry, Sec., 4, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys (£122,373), J. M. McLeod, 6, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen St.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls (£16,478), F. R. W. Hedges, 5, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen St., W.C.

Royal National Lifeboat Institution (£68,023), C. Dibdin, F.R.G.S., 14, John St., Adelphi.

Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen (£21,000), F. H. Wood, Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Royal Naval Benevolent Society (£1806), R. H. Clark, R.N., 18, Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.

Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society (£1783), Col. M. H. Farquharson, R.M., 112, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind (£8111), A. Miall, Upper Norwood.

Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army (£7588), G. W. Forster, 16, Cockspur St.

Royal School for Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters (£4470), S. Rayson, 32, Sackville St.

Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners (£2504), Lieut.-Col. H. B. Buchanan, 32, Charing Cross.

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (£30,000), J. Colam, 105, Jermyn St., St. James's.

Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum (see Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund).

St. Margaret's Home for Invalid and Incurable Children (£300), Frank Lloyd-Palmer, Sec., Anerley.

St. Marylebone Female Protection Society (£930), Miss E. Godwyn Hopkins, 157 & 159, Marylebone Rd.

School for the Indigent Blind (£6682), Rev. J. W. St. Clare Hill, M.A., St. George's Circus, Southwark, founded 1799.

Seamen's Christian Friend Society (£2729), Rev. G. J. Hill, 255, Burdett Rd., Commercial Rd., E.

Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society (£22,783), G. E. Maude, 26, Suffolk St., Pall Mall East, S.W.

Shoeblacks' Home, North-West London Brigade (£409), C. C. Birch, T. W. Scarfe, Supt., 241, Marylebone Rd.

Société Française de Bienfaisance (£1379), L. Dégremont, Hon. Sec., 67, Newman St., Oxford St., W.

Society for Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics (£22,577), W. Pasley and Rev. N. F. Duncan, 11, Buckingham St., Adelphi.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (£47,077), Revs. W. O. B. Allen, M.A., and E. McClure, M.A., Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross.

Society for Promoting Special Religious Services in Theatres, Halls and Mission Rooms (established 1859) (£2000), Capt. Lowe and Rev. T. C. Udall, Financial Secs., 3, Bridewell Place, New Bridge St., E.C.

Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates (£62,594, including legacies), Rev. Paul Petit, M.A., 39, Victoria St., S.W.

Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace (£2811), W. E. Darby, LL.D., 47, New Broad St.

Society for the Promotion of the Due Observance of the Lord's Day (£870), Rev. F. Peake, M.A., LL.D., 20, Bedford St., Strand.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Women's Mission Association) (£8377), Miss E. F. Mackenzie, 19, Delahay St., Westminster.

Society for the Relief of Distress (£1556), A. Dunn-Gardner and Lt.-Col. G. E. Perryn, Hon. Secs., 78, Jermyn St., S.W.

Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men (£3326), J. B. Blackett, 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.

Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children (£5506), C. Stuart Thorpe, 79, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Society for the Suppression of Mendicancy (£1299), Eric A. Buchanan, 9, Red Lion Sq., W.C.

Society (Incorporated) for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes (£3975), A. Humphreys, 8, Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association (£6420), Col. Gildea, Chairman and Treasurer,

23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.; Capt. G. E. Wickham-Legg, Sec.

Soldiers' Daughters' Home (£7423), Lt. C. R. Low, F.R.G.S., 5, Robert St., Adelphi, W.C.

Solicitors' Benevolent Association (£7108), J. T. Scott, 9, Clifford's Inn, E.C.

South American Missionary Society (£16,253), Rev. E. P. Cachemaille, M.A., Capt. E. Poulden, R.N., 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet St.

Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society (£6661), Rev. T. J. Pulvertaft, M.A., Church House, Westminster.

Stainer Homes for Deaf and Dumb Children (£3059), Miss Helen Ball, 13, Paddington Green, W.

Stockwell Orphanage (£14,140), F. G. Ladds, Clapham Rd.

Strangers' Home for Asiatics, etc. (£5099), Maj.-Gen. F. E. A. Chamier, Hon. Sec., West India Dock Rd., Limehouse.

Sunday School Union (£7106), Messrs. Groser, Edmunds, and Robottom, 56, Old Bailey, and 57, Ludgate Hill.

Surgical Aid Society (£15,500), R. C. Tresidder, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St.

Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs (£5685), Henry J. Ward, 4, Battersea Park Rd., S.W.

Thames Church Mission Society (£2879), F. Penfold, R.N., 31, New Bridge St.

The Missions to Seamen (£43,284), Com. W. Dawson, R.N., and Rev. E. B. Backhouse, 11, Buckingham St., Strand.

United Kingdom Beneficent Association (£27,511), Ernest Squire, 7, Arundel St., Strand, W.C.

United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants' Association and Railway Orphan Fund (£9090), A. James, 21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Universal Beneficent Society (£2348), S. Sutherland Safford, 15, Soho Square.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa (£34,798), Rev. D. Travers, M.A., and C. J. Viner, 9 and 10, Dartmouth St., S.W.

Victoria Orphanage, Paddington (£284), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.

Warehousemen, Clerks' and Drapers' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children (£11,942), J. Wells Thatcher, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Wesleyan Home Mission and Contingent Fund (£35,976, exclusive of legacies), Rev. Henry J. Pope, D.D., Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.

Widows' Friend Society (£1277), Chas. Woolard, 57a, Coleman St., E.C.

Work-Girls' Protection Society (£851), Miss A. E. Bernard, Hon. Sec. and Lady Superior, St. Mary's Home, 132, New Kent Rd., S.E.

Working Ladies' Guild (not stated), Mrs. A. C. Garbett, 251, Brompton Rd., S.W.

Working Lads' Institute (£840), Rev. Thomas Jackson, Working Lads' Institute, 279, White-chapel Rd., E.

Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, or Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society (£19,972), J. C. Andrews, Finance Sec., 2, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.

Zenana Medical College (£800), Dr. G. De G. Griffith, Hon. Sec., 58, St. George's Rd., S.W., A. McCluer, Assist. to Hon. Sec.

Consult, for further and fuller information, Low's "Handbook to the Charities of London," and "The Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities."

Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, The. The Charity Commission was created by the Charitable Trusts Act 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 137). Four commissioners were appointed, three of them being paid; and two at least of these three (one of the two being the Chief Commissioner) must be barristers-at-law of not less than twelve years' standing at appointment. No paid commissioner can sit in the House of Commons during tenure of office. The Board are empowered, "from time to time, as they may see fit, to examine and inquire into all or any charities in England and Wales, and the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, and the value, condition, management, and application of the estates, funds, property, and income belonging thereto." Certain large exceptions, however, are specified: the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, and all colleges or halls of any of them; all cathedral or collegiate churches, all buildings registered as places of worship, with the Registrar-General of Births, etc., and *bona fide* used as places of meeting for religious worship; Queen Anne's Bounty; the British Museum; friendly or benefit societies, savings banks, institutions or societies for religious or other charitable purposes, funds or property of missionary or similar societies, and generally all undertakings (independent or dependent) wholly maintained or carried on by voluntary contributions. But this exemption "shall not extend to any cathedral, collegiate, chapter, or other schools"; the colleges of Eton and Winchester, however, were exempted by the amending Act of '55. The secretary to the Commission for the time being is a corporation sole, by the name of "The Official Trustee of Charity Lands," for taking and holding charity lands; and the Commissioners from time to time appoint, with the approval of the Treasury, "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," who must lay their accounts before Parliament yearly. The original jurisdiction of the Commissioners was subsequently extended by another Charitable Trusts Act, passed in '60, and other Acts. In '74 the Endowed Schools Acts amending Act transferred to them all the powers and duties of the Endowed Schools Commissioners. But under the Board of Education Act '99 any of the powers of the Commissioners in regard to Education may by Order in Council be transferred to the Board of Education. In '82 the Prison Charities Act empowered them to make schemes respecting prison charities. In '83 the Municipal Corporations Act empowered them to make schemes for the administration of the property of certain dissolved corporations. In '83, also, the City of London Parochial Charities Act empowered them to inquire into and to frame schemes for the future application and management of the Parochial Charities of the City of London. In '89 the Welsh Intermediate Education Act empowered them to make schemes for educational endowments and certain rates and Treasury grants in Wales and Monmouthshire. An account of their proceedings under the above-mentioned Acts will be found in their annual reports (Eyre & Spottiswoode). The last report gives an analysis of the purport of 682 orders made by the Commissioners during the year '98, and states that the total sum of stocks and investments held by the official trustees of charitable funds at the end of that year was £19,550,601.

divided into 20,463 separate accounts. The present **Chief Commissioner** is Sir Henry Longley, K.C.B.; the second, C. H. Alderson, Esq.; the third, Sir George Young, Bart.; the fourth (unpaid), J. Grant Lawson, Esq., M.P. **Secretary**, Daniel R. Fearon, Esq., C.B., Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.

Charity Organisation Society, The, was established with the object of improving the condition of the poor—(1) by promoting co-operation among existing charities and between charities and the poor law; (2) by securing due investigation and fitting action in all cases; and (3) by repressing mendicancy. The Archbishop of Canterbury is **President** of the Society, which consists of a federation of district committees, one or more existing in each of the poor-law divisions of the Metropolis, and of a central council at which every committee is represented. The primary objects of the local committees are to afford to all charitable institutions and individuals an easy means of exchanging information and of working together, to prevent overlapping in relief, and to secure the investigation of cases with a view to referring them to the proper quarter for assistance. In suitable cases assistance is given in the form of loans. It also investigates cases of begging-letter writing. An annual "Charities Register and Digest" is published, containing detailed information respecting charities in or available for London (price 4s.). **Special committees** appointed by it have reported on such subjects as "Charity and Food," "Exceptional Distress," "Medical Reform," "The Condition of the Feeble-minded and Epileptic," "Feeding of School Children," "Homeless Cases," "Old Age Pensions," "The Better Administration of the Poor Law," etc. **Organ, Charity Organisation Review** (monthly, price 6d., or 7s. 6d. per annum); other papers are issued. **Secretary**, C. S. Loch. **Central Office**, 15, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Charles I., King of Roumania, was b. 1839. He ascended the throne after Prince Alex. John had been expelled ('66). In '81 the Roumanian representatives unanimously proclaimed him King instead of Prince of Roumania. His Majesty wears the Russian cross of St. George, which he received from the Emperor Alexander II. In '69 he married the Princess Pauline Attilie Louise of Wied, who is known in literary circles under the *nom de plume* of "Carmen Sylva." In Jan. '93 the Crown Prince Ferdinand, nephew of the King, was married amidst great rejoicings to the Princess Marie of Edinburgh, and a son and daughter, Carol and Elizabeth, have been born to them.

Chartered Accountants, Institute of. See INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

Charterhouse School, Godalming. Founded 1611, and until 1872 situated near Smithfield, London, on ground that once belonged to the Carthusian Monastery. One of the nine great public schools of the Public Schools Commission. Sixty scholarships are tenable in the school, and there are ten or more vacancies annually. Twenty-one exhibitions to the Universities, each of the annual value of £80, tenable for four years. **Chairman**, Archbishop of Canterbury. **Pupils**, 550. **Head Master**, G. H. Rendall, M.A., Litt.D. **Motto**, *Deo dante dedi*. **Alumni** (some): R. Crashaw, Thackeray, Grote, Blackstone, Wesley, Addison, John Leech, Havelock,

Thirlwall, Lord Liverpool, Steele, Milner Gibson, Sir G. Paget, G. Manners-Sutton; Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Ellenborough, T. Manners-Sutton, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Dalhousie, Sir George Bowen, G.C.M.G., Prof. Palmer, formerly Professor of Latin at Oxford, Dean Liddell, Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P., Attorney General; Prof. Jebb, M.P., Professor of Greek at Cambridge; Prof. Nettleship, late Professor of Latin at Oxford; F. T. Palgrave, late Professor of Poetry at Oxford; Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot, M.P. for Oxford University; Sir H. Seymour King, K.C.I.E., M.P.; Sir Evan McGregor, K.C.B.; Dean of Salisbury; Sir Courtenay Boyle, K.C.B.

Cheltenham College, Gloucester. Founded 1841, mainly through the efforts of George Simon Harcourt, Esq., and Captain James Shrubbs Iredell. Incorporated by Act of Parliament in '94; is governed by a President and twenty members of Council. There are **three departments**—the classical, the military and civil, and the junior. Numerous **scholarships** are attached to the College. The pupils number 650. **Principal**, the Rev. R. Waterfield, M.A. **Head Master** of the Modern, W. M. Baker, M.A. **Bursar**, A. A. Hunter, Esq. Among the **alumni** of Cheltenham College are the Rt. Hon. Lord James of Hereford, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Rt. Hon. W. E. H. Lecky, M.P.; the Rt. Hon. John Morley, M.P.; Sir C. S. Scott, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., British Ambassador at St. Petersburg; the Rt. Rev. R. E. Trefusis, D.D., Bishop of Crediton; the Rt. Rev. C. O. Mules, Bishop of Nelson; Very Rev. F. Pigou, D.D., Dean of Bristol; Rev. W. W. Merry, D.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford; Briton Riviere, Royal Academician; Sir R. T. Reid, Q.C., M.P., ex-Attorney-General; Lord Low, Scottish Judge; Sir L. H. Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay; General Sir J. Davis, K.C.B.; General Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B.; Lieut.-General Sir C. Warren, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Major-General Sir C. W. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Major-General Sir F. Carrington, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Brigadier-General Sir R. C. Hart, V.C., K.C.B.

CHEMISTRY, '99.

The solidification of hydrogen was accomplished during '99 by Prof. Dewar, F.R.S. He had been making direct experiments without success, and this interesting addition to knowledge arose out of collateral work. In the course of experiments on electric resistance thermometers, where liquid hydrogen was used, it was noted that there was almost invariably a slight leak of air, which became apparent by its being frozen into an air snow, where it met the cold vapour of hydrogen coming off. When the pressure got reduced below 60 mm. the effect of the leakage on the liquid hydrogen was remarkable, as it solidified into a white solid froth. Other experiments were immediately arranged which settled the discovery definitely. Prof. Dewar says that the last doubt as to the possibility of solid hydrogen having a metallic character has been removed, and for the future hydrogen must be classed among the non-metallic elements. The same author has contributed new work on the properties of liquid hydrogen. As a cooling agent its extraordinary power is well known. One of the most notable uses for it now lies in the pro-

duction of high-vacuum tubes. Vaeua of very high tenuity are easily and simply obtained by immersing a closed tube in the liquid. The air in the tube immediately becomes solidified; if the tube is so arranged that the portion containing the accumulation of solid air is sealed off, the other part has, according to Sir W. Crookes, a pressure amounting to only one-ten-millionth of an atmosphere. With regard to liquid air and its industrial applications much has been written that will not bear criticism. As a refrigerating medium it is never likely to compete with ice; and in other respects the sanguine American forecasts of its adoption are in the main speculative. Sir W. Crookes is responsible for victorium, a new element associated with the rare earth yttrium. Certain substances, such as the ruby, emerald, alumina, and yttria, emit light or phosphoresce when enclosed in a vacuum glass bulb and submitted to molecular bombardment from the negative pole of an induction coil. Sir W. Crookes has been working since '79 on the spectra presented by these bodies, but chiefly in connection with the yttria group. The atomic weight of victorium is probably near 117. This author published a reply in book form to the critics of his presidential address before the British Association (ed. '99) in regard to the future wheat supplies of the world, and their relationship to chemical problems. The whole subject was much discussed during the year, and Sir W. Crookes, it must be said, was severely handled. In the *Chemical News* he briefly alluded to a so-called new gas, etherion, first announced by Mr. C. F. Brush, of Boston, U.S.A.; he regards it as simply aqueous vapour, whereas Mr. Brush referred to it as an occluded gas of insignificant molecular weight, but of very high specific heat and molecular velocity, existing in glass and other solids. Sir Norman Lockyer read an ambitious paper before the Royal Society on the *Chemical Classification of the Stars*. Recent research has thrown such light on the chemistry of the heavens that this well-known authority does not hesitate to draft a scheme of definite chemical groupings. So bold and important a step has naturally attracted much attention; but, as a rule, chemists and astronomers have adopted a tone of neutral criticism. The scheme in its word-endings has received valuable aid from Dr. Murray, the eminent philologist. The Home Office inquiry on the use of phosphorus in the manufacture of lucifer matches resulted in a parliamentary blue book of some 236 pages. The commission reported that with due selection of workpeople, strict administrative conditions, and the substitution of machinery for hand labour, the dangers hitherto attending the use of yellow phosphorus can be overcome. The safety of acetylene gas generators formed the subject of a report to the Society of Arts, and it was shown that illumination by the gas is safe enough under proper conditions of generation, but this should not be left to unskilled hands. From the scientific department of the Imperial Institute, Prof. Dunstan, F.R.S., and Mr. H. Brown contributed a paper in economic chemistry on *Hyoscyamus muticus*, and the nature of its alkaloid—*hyoscyamine*. The plant is a species of henbane occurring in certain districts in India, and has long been used in Indian medical practice as a virulent drug. Prof. Dunstan was led to examine the plant, as there is at present a considerable

demand for atropaceous drugs and their alkaloids. Dr. Horace Brown, F.R.S., as president of the chemical section of the British Association, delivered an address dealing with the fixation of carbon by plants. As regards the reproduction in the laboratory of the first stages of Nature's great synthetic process, Dr. Brown says that we can only hopefully look forward to this when we have succeeded in finding some simple chemical means of fixing the initial products of the reduction of carbon dioxide. Discussion took place at the Dover meeting also on a proposed international committee on atomic weights, which will doubtless have some practical issue. In '98 this important matter was taken up independently by the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft, which appointed a committee; and subsequently a table of atomic weights was reported, with the adoption of $O = 16$ as the standard of reference. Following this, the American Chemical Society appointed a committee, and it is pretty certain that the atomic weight question will be heard of at the Congress of Chemists to be held in Paris in 1900. It is one that might suitably be referred to international decision. There is considerable talk in scientific circles respecting an international federation of the great learned societies of Europe and America, and it is quite possible that some such association of academies may actually come into existence. A conference of this "cartell of academies," as it is called, was recently held at Wiesbaden, attended by delegates from all the great national scientific societies, to ratify laws and constitution; and as a result there will be held in Paris, in 1900, what has been aptly called the "first select Witanagemote of the world's science." The profound influence such international fraternity must have on the progress of chemistry will be felt in the general agreement in respect of questions now in a see-saw position. That of atomic weights, alluded to above, is a case in point. It is important to direct attention to so remarkable an amalgamation relating to science and its likely bearing on chemistry, particularly as little public allusion has been made to it. General Waterhouse furnished an important note on the action of light upon metallic silver, which may find applications in industrial chemistry. The salient point is the receptivity of such metallic surface to impress an image, one which after due exposure to sunlight may subsequently be developed. The latent image may also be developed mechanically by the use of mercury vapour and other chemical agents. Sir W. Roberts-Austen, chemist to the Mint, mentions that he has recently seen a silver plate bearing a device produced by a so-called secret process, which he suggests is due to an analogous method. The Davy medal of the Royal Society was awarded to Dr. E. Schunck, F.R.S., for work on the chemistry of chlorophyll. The obituary of the year includes two chemists of the first rank—viz., Sir Edward Frankland and Prof. Bunsen, of Heidelberg. In chemical literature the American committee on indexing presented a report of progress. Just issued are: "Bibliography of Chemistry, 1492-1897," by H. C. Bolton; "Index to the Literature of Thallium." Prof. S. P. Thompson brought out an interesting little book, "Michael Faraday, his Life and Work"; and Prof. Tilden, "A Short History of the Progress of Scientific Chemistry in our own Times."

Among valuable published papers were: "Derivatives of Camphoric Acid," Part III., by F. S. Kipping; "The Electro-Chemical and Electro-Metallurgical Industries in '98," by J. Kershaw (*Electrical Review*); "The Thermal Expansion of Pure Nickel and Cobalt," by A. E. Tutton; "On the Influence of the Temperature of Liquid Hydrogen on the Germinative Power of Seeds," by Sir W. Thiselton-Dyer." Consult *Journal of the Chemical Society*, *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*, *Science Abstracts*.

Chester, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Cheyne, Rev. Thomas Kelly, M.A., D.D., was b. in London 1841. Ed. at Merchant Taylor's School and Worcester Coll., Oxford. Elected ('69) Fellow of Balliol Coll., and in '81 was appointed rector of Tendring, Essex. In '83 he received an honorary D.D. degree, in company with Bishop Westcott and Dr. Martineau, at the tercentenary of the University of Edinburgh. In '85 he became Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford, and a Canon of Rochester. Professor Cheyne is one of the most eminent authorities on Biblical exegesis. By his articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (75-81) he co-operated with the late Professor Robertson Smith in naturalising the Continental methods of criticising the Old Testament. His *Bampton Lecture*, '89, on the Psalter, excited much controversy in consequence of his seeking to show that all or almost all the Psalms were of a Post-Exilic origin. He was a member of the Old Testament Revision Company, and is the author of numerous works on the Old Testament, including "The Prophecies of Isaiah," "Job and Solomon," "The Book of Psalms, a New Version"; "Aids to the Devout Study of Criticism," ('92), "Founders of Old Testament Criticism" ('93), an "Introduction to the Book of Isaiah" ('95), a new Translation of the book of Isaiah and a new edition of the Hebrew text of Isaiah ('97-8). Address: South Elms, Oxford, and The Precincts, Rochester.

Chichester, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Children's Country Holidays Fund. This and similar funds have recently arisen in London to organise holidays, never less than two weeks, for poor sickly city children by boarding them with country cottagers, who are paid 5s. a week per child; and much good has resulted from the movement. The C.C.H.F. sends about 30,000 children annually. **Patroness**, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales; **Secretary**, E. J. Urwick; **Treasurer**, Hon. A. Lyttelton, M.P. **Office**, 10, Buckingham St., Strand. Similar efforts in Liverpool, New York, Berlin, etc., have been equally successful. The **Secretary** of the Liverpool branch is Miss Sampson, 5, Bold Street, Liverpool.

Children's Fresh-Air Mission, The, was established in '82 to provide change of air for poor children in London, specially in the Holborn, Clerkenwell, and St. Luke's districts. In '98, 3334 children were thus sent out into the country for two or three weeks, making a total since '82 of 38,795 children. The **Treasurer** is Mr. Walter Hazell, M.P., the **Secretary** Miss Rowley, and the **Office** is at St. Peter's Schools, Onslow St., Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

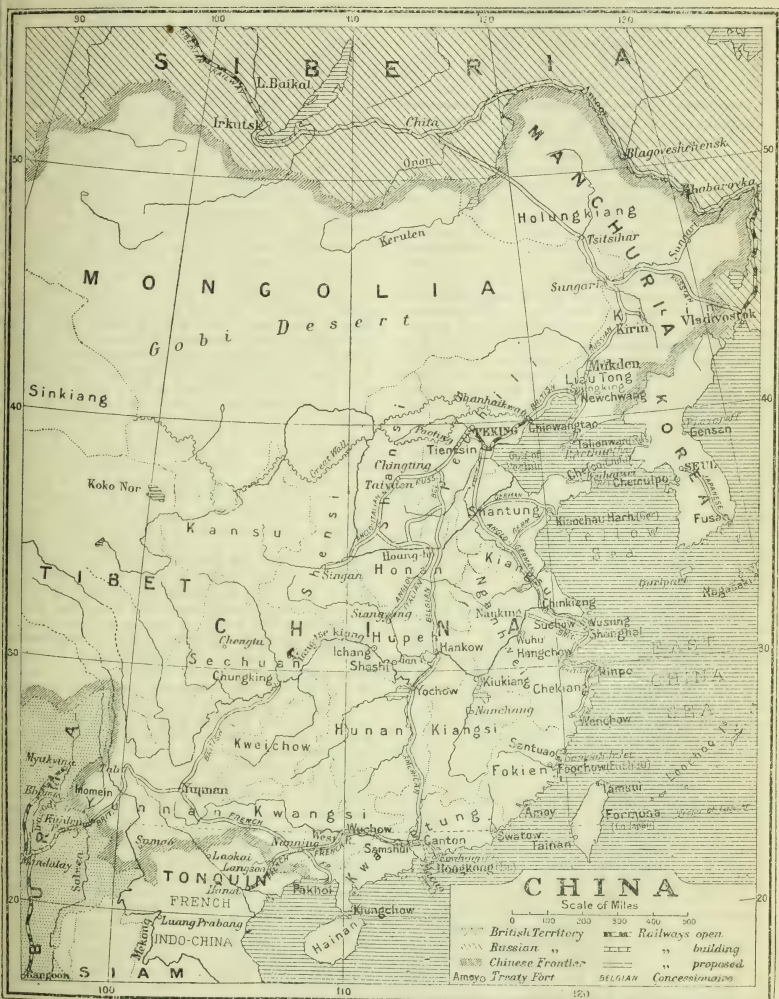
Chili. A republic governed by a President elected for five years, to whom the executive power is confided, and a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, who form the legislature. The Senate, of 32 members, is elected by the pro-

vinces for six years; the Chamber, of 94 members, by the departments for three years, by electors possessing a small property qualification. The republic is divided into 23 provinces, and these are subdivided into 74 departments and one territory. The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but all others are tolerated; universal and gratuitous education is given at the national charge. Wheat, wine, and minerals are the chief products of the country. The yield of nitrate, in which industry a large amount of British capital is employed, is very large. By a law passed in '97, the army is not to exceed 9000. There is also a national guard, composed of citizens between the ages of 20 and 40. The Conversion Law of Nov. 26th, '92, changed the currency from paper to gold, at the rate of 24d. for each paper dollar, but a subsequent Act of Feb. 11th, '95, made the rate 18d. per peso or dollar. The new gold coins are 20, 10 and 5 peso pieces, while the peso and fractional coinage are of silver. Financial troubles led in '98 to the issue of paper money to the extent of 50,000,000 pesos, though it was proposed to withdraw the paper after four years. **Area**, 293,970 sq. m.; **pop.** in '95, 3,317,264; **capital**, Santiago, pop. 302,000. **Revenue**, '97, £6,407,925; **expenditure**, £6,346,075; **debt**, '98, **external** £17,734,970, **internal** about £6,600,000 sterling; **imports**, '98, £7,669,653; **exports**, £12,605,208. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY; see also FOREIGN NAVIES.—**History**, '99. A new Government was formed in Dec. '98, all the members being opposed to a paper currency. But the evil effects of the issue of \$50,000,000 of paper currency in July '98 were only too apparent, and the conversion law of '95 practically collapsed. Exchange fell to 112d., and gold jumped to a premium of 53 per cent. A rearrangement of the Cabinet took place in May, and in June it fell, and was replaced by another under Señor Silva Cruz. This in turn gave way to a Cabinet with Señor Rafael Sotomayor as Premier, and Señor Salinas as Finance Minister (Sept. 3rd).

"Chiltern Hundreds." See PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

CHINA.

The most populous, and, excluding Siberia, the largest empire in Asia. China Proper is remarkable as the most compact nationality in the world, having an area of 1,336,841 sq. m., with a pop. of 386,000,000. The rest of the empire includes the dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Thibet, Jungaria, and East Turkestan, which cover an area of 2,881,560 sq. m., and contain about 16,680,000 souls. Various districts have been "leased" to European powers: e.g. Wei-hai-Wei in Shantung, and the Kow-lung district opposite Hong Kong to Great Britain; Port Arthur, Talienvan, and a strip of territory to Russia; Kiao-Chau in Shantung to Germany; and the bay of Kwang-Chau-Wan to France. The government of the country is in theory most carefully organised, although in practice it is far otherwise. At its head is the Emperor, supreme priest and king, whose name is Kwang Hsu; but it should be said that in '98 the Empress Dowager assumed charge of the Government, restoring the Regency she had twice exercised before. The Nei-ko or Cabinet, which includes two Manchu members, two Chinese, and two assistants from the Han-lin or Great College



administers the empire under the supreme direction of the Privy Council. Seven boards or councils, each presided over by a Manchu and a Chinese, are entrusted, in subordination to the Nei-ko, with all civil appointments, with all financial matters, with the direction of rites and ceremonies, with military affairs, with public works, with criminal jurisdiction, and with the conduct of naval affairs. The Tsung-li-yamen is entrusted with the control of foreign affairs, the maritime customs, etc. The board of Censors is theoretically superior to the central administration, and in practice possesses considerable power, through the right of access to the sovereign which its members enjoy. The eighteen provinces are divided among a certain number of governor-generals, who are assisted by governors of districts and by the "taotais" of the cities. As to the army and navy, see separate articles on FOREIGN ARMIES and FOREIGN NAVIES. Agricultural pursuits occupy the majority of the people, the chief products being tea, silk, cereals, and sugar. There is also much coal in all the provinces, and in the Lui-Yang district, in the province of Hu-nan, there is a vast coalfield, the area of which is about 21,000 sq. miles. The coal here is worked to some slight extent at present, and finds an outlet through Han-kow, on the Yang-tse-Kiang. There are also large quantities of coal in the northern provinces of Shansi and Honan. The greater part of the country is only very partially developed, and much benefit will accrue to native and foreign trade when a proper system of railways is established. Very little has been done in this direction at present, though, as will be seen from the accompanying map, many concessions have been granted. The British Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said in Feb. '99 that concessions for 2800 miles of railway had been granted to British investors. Various ports, called the treaty ports, which number thirty-three in all, have been thrown open to European trade, and about 10,000 Europeans reside in these ports, of whom about 4000 are British subjects. Shanghai is the great foreign centre, more than half of the Europeans residing here. The effect upon the freedom of trade produced by the opening of these ports has, however, been in a great degree neutralised by the imposition of local transit dues, which are termed *likin*, and are collected at innumerable barriers set up for that purpose. The Imperial Customs dues are collected by the great service organised by Sir Robert Hart, and known as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. Nearly 900 Europeans are engaged in its service, of whom about 500 are British. The three chief religions established in the country are Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, the Buddhists largely preponderating. The revenue and expenditure are estimated at from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000; imports, '98, about £31,250,000; exports, about £24,000,000. As nearly as possible two-thirds of the total trade of the country is done by Great Britain and her colonies. The liabilities before the war with Japan were very small, but now amount to over £50,000,000. For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC; see also SESSION, sect. 8.

History, '99.—The French Minister at Peking presented an ultimatum to the Tsung-li-Yamen to the effect that if a French missionary who had been taken prisoner by Szu-chuan

rebels were not released in ten days French troops would cross the frontier (Dec. 6th, '98). The Yamen replied that the release could only be obtained by negotiation, and asked for delay, to which the French Minister acceded. Eventually the rebels were defeated by the Imperial troops, and the missionary was released. The ladies of the Diplomatic Body were for the first time received by the Dowager Empress at the Palace (13th), and expressed their congratulations on Her Majesty's birthday. The Tsung-li-Yamen gave an official pledge to Sir Claude MacDonald that the Government would not alienate the railways named in the Northern Railway Extension contract to any foreign power (26th). Hsu Ching-cheng, a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen, was appointed Chief Director of the Northern Railways in place of Hu-Yu-fen (Jan. 26th, '99), but Sir Claude MacDonald informed the Government that he refused to recognise the appointment till certain charges of maladministration alleged against Hu had been investigated. If he were innocent he should insist upon his reinstatement. As a matter of fact, however, Hsu-Ching-cheng was finally recognised, and although Hu was declared innocent he was not reinstated. The opening of Nan-ning-fu, on the Yu-kiang near the Tonquin frontier, was agreed to by the Yamen (Feb. 3rd). The Russian Minister protested against the terms of the New-chwang railway extension loan subscribed in London (27th). He objected to the clauses providing that the chief engineer should be British, and that a European railway accountant should assist the Director-General in supervising receipts and expenditure conflicted with the conditions of the Russo-Chinese agreement. He also objected to the condition that the loan should be secured on the earnings of the new lines north of the Great Wall. The Tsung-li-Yamen replied denying that the terms conflicted with the Russian agreement, and the British Government made an emphatic declaration that the contract could not be altered, at the same time guaranteeing its support to China. The Italian Minister, Signor Martino, demanded a lease of Sammun Bay, on the coast of Che-Kiang, on the same terms as Kiao-chau had been leased to Germany, with the right to run a railway to Po-yang Lake, and the concession of a sphere of influence covering the southern and larger part of the province of Che-kiang (March 1st). The demand was rejected by the Tsung-li-Yamen (6th) by the return of the dispatch of the Italian Minister, but regret was afterwards expressed for this discourtesy. The Italian Minister repeated his demands, and called upon the Tsung-li-Yamen to ask for the return of the dispatch. The Tsung-li-Yamen accordingly requested the return of the dispatch; but a new turn to the affair was given by the announcement from Rome that the Italian Minister had been recalled, and that Italian affairs at Peking would be in the charge of the British Minister till a successor to Signor Martino was appointed. The Russian Minister at last withdrew his protest against the terms of the New-chwang railway loan (April 14th). Chinese troops fired upon the police party in the Kow-lung territory during the preparations made by the Hong-Kong authorities for taking it over, and accordingly a detachment of the Hong-Kong regiment was sent to the spot. Upon being charged the Chinese bolted. Lady Blake

hoisted the British flag outside Kow-lung (18th), and the territory was thus formally transferred to British occupation, and speedily reduced to order. As a consequence of Li Hung Chang's report on the question of the Yellow River floods, an Imperial decree was issued (24th) directing the Board of Revenue to provide the sum of 400,000 taels for the purchase of the material required for the works on the Yellow River, and 600,000 taels for erecting dykes. In addition, 2,000,000 taels were to be furnished by the Government treasuries throughout the Empire for the purpose of deepening the mouth of the river. An agreement was signed during this month by Russia and Great Britain in regard to their Chinese railway policy and interests, providing against mutual interference with one another's railway enterprises in Manchuria and the Yang-tse-Kiang district, and closing the difference of opinion as to the New-chwang line. After lengthy negotiations between the British, American, and German consuls, an arrangement for the extension of the foreign settlement at Shanghai was completed, and approved by the Viceroy (May 4th). An agreement to build a line from Tientsin to Chin-Kiang was reported (7th), the first section, from Tientsin to the southern border of Shantung, to be under German and Chinese control; and the second, from Shantung to Chin-Kiang, under British and Chinese management. The required loan was fixed at £7,400,000 at 5 per cent., and the term for building the railway at five years. The Russian Minister made a demand for a concession for a branch line connecting the Russian Trans-Manchurian railway system and Port Arthur with Peking, *via* Shan-hai-kwan (12th). It was at once obvious that this would damage all the existing and projected railways, particularly the New-chwang extension, and Great Britain opposed the concession. The Marquis Salvago Raggi, the new Italian Minister to China, asked the Tsung-li-Yamen to grant concessions to an Italian syndicate for a railway from the Che-Kiang coast to the Po-yang Lake for mining rights in the Ninghai district, and for a railway along the western hills to Peking (Aug. 11th). It was understood that the demand as to Sammun Bay had been withdrawn, commercial facilities only being required. The Tsung-li-Yamen refused all the requests except as to mining rights (Sept. 4th). An agreement for the construction of a railway from Lung-chow to Nan-ning-fu, in which the Chinese Government undertook to provide part of the capital, and to employ only French materials and French engineers, was signed (15th). Yo-chow-fu, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, in the province of Hu-nan, was opened to foreign trade (Nov. 13th).

Chitral is a small state on the Indian frontier, lying N.-W. of Kashmir, N.-E. of Afghanistan, and directly S. of the province of Wakhan, which came into prominence during the Pamirs dispute. On the west of it lies Kafiristan. It is a country of great strategical importance. See '96 ed., for a full account of the circumstances which resulted in the occupation of the country by British troops in '95. Shuja-ul-Mulk is the Mehtar, and receives a subsidy from the Indian Government. See INDIA.

Choate, Joseph Hodges, American lawyer, succeeded Mr. Hay as U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain in '98, arriving in England on March 1st, '99. Born at Salem, Massachu-

setts, Jan. 24th, '32, and a graduate at Harvard University, '52, he has attained eminence at the American Bar, to which he was admitted in '55. Mr. Choate is a nephew of Rufus Choate, the great American lawyer, orator, and Senator, of whom a bronze statue was erected at Boston on Oct. 15th, '98. Mr. Choate attended the ceremony of unveiling his uncle's statue, and in the course of an address said that to his example, inspiration, and sympathy, he owed whatever success had attended his own professional efforts. In '98 Mr. Choate was president of the American Bar Association, and devoted his address in that capacity to a vindication of the institution of trial by jury. He was chairman of the convention held to revise the Constitution of the State of New York in '94. He has appeared in many notable cases, including that involving the validity of the provisions as to income tax in the tariff law of '94, in which the Supreme Court of the United States upheld his contention that the income tax could not be collected, but leaving the remainder of the tariff law in force.

Christian IX., King of Denmark, was b. 1818. He is the son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and father of the Princess of Wales, the dowager Empress of Russia, and the King of Greece. By the Treaty of London, signed May 8th, '52, he was appointed the successor to the throne of Denmark, and, by the law of succession of that country passed July '52, on the death of King Frederick VII., he ascended the throne Nov. 15th, '63. In the beginning of his reign arose the famous dispute about the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which by the Treaty of Peace of Vienna ('64) he had to surrender. He married in '42 the Princess Louise, the daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel. Her mother was a sister of Christian VIII., the predecessor of Frederick VII. Queen Louise died in '98. The heir to the throne is the Crown Prince Frederick, whose second son, Prince Karl, was married to H.R.H. Princess Maud of Wales in '96.

Christian Evidence Society. Founded in 1870 by the then Bishop of London, the late Earl of Harrowby, and others, Churchmen and Non-conformists, with the conviction that it was necessary to do something to counteract the progress of unbelief amongst various classes. In '98 445 indoor and 423 open-air lectures were given, and 118 students were examined. **President**, Archbp. of Canterbury; **Vice-President**, Sir G. G. Stokes, Bart., F.R.S.; **Chairman**, Earl Halsbury; **Secretaries**, Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A., Rev. C. L. Engström, M.A. **Offices**, 26, Charing Cross, S.W.

Christie, William Henry Mahoney, C.B., F.R.S., **Astronomer Royal**, was b. at Woolwich 1845, is a son of the late Professor S. H. Christie, F.R.S., and was ed. at King's Coll. School, London, and Trinity Coll., Camb., and became a Fellow of his college. Graduated B.A. ('68) as fourth wrangler. Appointed ('70) chief assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, London. On Sir G. B. Airy's retirement ('81) appointed **Astronomer Royal**. He contrived and introduced several valuable improvements in the scientific apparatus there in use, including new forms of spectroscope, of altazimuth, and of domes. He is the author of the "Manual of

Elementary Astronomy." Address: The Observatory, Greenwich.

Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School), London. Founded 1547. The new scheme of the Charity Commissioners received Her Majesty's assent on Aug. 15th, '90, and came into force in Jan. '91. (Copies of the scheme may be obtained at the Counting House of Christ's Hospital, 1s. each.) It provided that the boys' boarding school should contain 700 pupils, the preparatory school 120 juniors, and the girls' school 350 scholars, these three establishments being known as **Hospital schools**. Two day-schools, accommodating 600 boys and 400 girls, should subsequently be started. In this way education was ultimately to be given under the new scheme to 2170 children, instead of nearly 1200, and many more female scholars were to be educated. With relation to two-thirds of the scholars at the Hospital schools, fees ranging from £10 to £20 may be charged if the Council of Almoners consider "that the parents or next friends are in a position to contribute substantially towards the child's education and maintenance." The system by which entrance to the Hospital schools is gained under the new scheme is by nomination or by competition. Presentation to 325 places lies in the hands of the President, certain City companies, and various officials. One hundred scholars may be nominated by the Council of Almoners (which numbers forty-three members), and 150 scholars, whose names have been submitted by donation governors, may compete for places. The more notable change in the construction of the school is the distribution of the remainder of places. From metropolitan schools of a public elementary nature come 179 successful competitors; various parishes which have hitherto possessed nominative powers supply 12 scholars; and 400 places are at the disposal of boys and girls nominated by the governors of endowed schools at which they have attended for the period of two years. Numerous exhibitions and prizes which have existed in the past still remain as inducements. Hospital exhibition funds provide exhibitions to universities; there are also the *Times* scholarship, the "Moses," "Thomson," "Rowed," and "Pitt Club" exhibitions. The new scheme also made provision for the removal of the boarding school to a new site as soon as was found conveniently practicable. A site at Wimbledon was considered, but finally the governors purchased an estate of 1200 acres near Horsham, and the foundation stone of the new buildings was laid by the Prince of Wales Oct. 23rd, '97. The land cost £53,000, and the estimated cost of the buildings is about £300,000. The work is expected to be finished by the summer of 1901. In July '96 the scheme of '90 was modified in certain particulars, so as to admit to the Royal Mathematical School the sons of naval officers as formerly, and also to allow of the admission of children by direct presentation on the part of donation governors rather than as the result of competition. Further modifications, principally as to the ages of admission, have also been made by recent amending schemes. **Head Master**, Rev. Richard Lee, M.A. **Alumni**: among a numerous list may be noted Bishops Stillfleet, Middleton (Calcutta), and Rowley Hill (Sodor and Man), Coleridge, the poet; Leigh Hunt, Charles Lamb, Thomas Barnes, a late editor of the *Times*; James Scholefield,

Regius Professor of Greek for Cambridge; and Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I.

Church, Anglican. See **ANGLICAN CHURCH** and **CHURCH OF ENGLAND**.

Church Army. A working-man's Church mission to working-men, founded in 1882, directed by a committee acting under the Council, amongst whom are three archbishops and most of the English bishops. There are upwards of 800 trained workers, men and women, constantly at work throughout the Metropolis and the provinces. As many as 80,000 copies of the *Church Army Gazette* (3d.) are sold weekly, the profits of which cover the salaries of all the paid central staff. Officers and branches in India, Australia, United States, Canada, and West Indies. A sum of over £150,000 is required annually. Nearly the whole of the headquarters staff are honorary workers. **Headquarters**, 130, Edgware Road, London, W.; **Hon. Chief Secretary**, Rev. W. Carlile; **Hon. Treasurer**, Sir Hugh Low, G.C.M.G. The **Evangelistic Department** (**Hon. Secretary**, Edward Clifford, Esq.) selects and trains working-men and working-women for spiritual work among the masses. There are several hundreds of evangelists and colporteurs locally employed, and some 250 mission nurses in parochial and rescue work. Other institutions connected with the Army are eight-days' missions to Prisons, Workhouses, and Reformatories; a magic lantern mission; 65 mission and colportage vans working all the year round in different dioceses; tent work amongst harvest-men—hay, fruit, hop, corn; and coffee tavern for training evangelists. A Fresh Air Fund for giving poor children a week in the country; a Bible and Prayer Union; a Juvenile Brigade, etc., etc. Various Church societies and parishes are furnished with trained evangelists and mission nurses. Suitable candidates are trained free. **Evangelists' Training Home**, 130, Edgware Road; **Publication Department**, 130, Edgware Road; **Mission Nurses' Training Home**, 21, Nutford Place, W.; **Printing Works**, Salisbury Mews, Gloucester Place, W.; **Training Home Mission Hall**, 72, Crawford Street, W.; **Church Army West-end Church**, Upper Berkeley Street, W. The **Social Department** (**Hon. Sec.**, Colin F. Campbell, Esq.) of the Church Army tries to raise the hopeless outcasts of society—tramps, criminals, drunkards, discharged prisoners, and fallen women, and also to assist the deserving poor. This is done chiefly through labour, rescue, and lodging homes, of which there are upwards of 90 in London and the provinces. The labour homes, holding a maximum of 25 inmates, receive from the workhouses, gaols, casual wards, streets, etc. On the Emigration Test Farm and Market Garden, in Surrey, able-bodied men and youths, after being tested, receive practical instruction in farm work, and are then emigrated to the colonies. Many have been sent to Canada, where the Army has an Emigration Agency, and, in almost every case, they have done well. Over 21,000 cases of men, women, and boys were dealt with in '98: over 50 per cent. of all received turned out well. There are Boys' Homes, Girls' Homes, First Offenders' Homes, and Inebriate Homes. There is also a Home registered under the Inebriates Act for habitual drunkards. **Home Office**, Local Government Board, Prison Commissioners, Charity Organisation Society, Corporation of London, Boards of Guardians, the

Archbishop of Canterbury, etc., approve and support the social work of the Society.

Church Association, The. Instituted in 1865, to maintain the principles and doctrines established at the Reformation, and to preserve the purity of Protestant worship in the Church of England; to resist all innovations in the order of the service as prescribed by the joint authority of the Church and State, whether these innovations consist in vestments, ornaments, gestures, or practices borrowed from the Church of Rome; and especially to prevent "the idolatrous adoration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper"; to resist all attempts to restore the use of the confessional, and every exercise of that priestly authority which was put down at the Reformation. The Association also seeks to vindicate for the laity their rightful share in all departments of Church life, and aims at the restoration to the parishioners of the election of churchwardens, giving to them a veto upon the appointment of incumbents by patrons, and the absorption of the ecclesiastical courts into the general judicature of the country. With a view to the next general election, the Association has prepared a scheme which is now being worked in 265 constituencies by that department known as the National Protestant League. The plan is to enrol in each constituency one hundred Parliamentary voters who appoint a Parliamentary committee, secretary, etc., and then proceed to canvass for other voters. The object aimed at is to influence candidates at parliamentary and local elections in the Protestant interest. A number of works, such as "The Protestantism of the Prayer Book," by Dyson Hague; "The Prayer Book Articles and Homilies," by Tomlinson; "The Secret History of the Oxford Movement," by W. Walsh; "An Indictment of the Bishops: The Historical Grounds of the Lambeth Judgment examined and found to be false," by Tomlinson, and nearly 300 tracts, bound in five volumes, have been published. Colporteurs for the dissemination of Protestant literature have been appointed in a number of counties. Several Protestant vans have also been started. **Organ of the Association, The Church Intelligencer.** **Chairman,** Capt. Cobham; **Secretary,** Henry Miller. **Offices,** 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.

Church Committee for Church Defence and Church Instruction, The. Its object is to give instruction to the people in town and country in all matters connected with the history of the Church; to encourage learning the truth and soundness of the position of the Church of England; and also to combine men and women of every shade of political and religious opinion in the maintenance and support of the Established Church; and generally to encourage the co-operation of the clergy and laity for the promotion of measures conducive to the welfare and efficiency of the Church. No question touching doctrine is entertained at its meetings. **Secretary,** Mr. T. Martin Tilby, Church House, Westminster.

CHURCH CONGRESS, '99.

The thirty-ninth annual Church Congress met in London on Tuesday, Oct. 10th, '99. In the morning the Bishop of London was welcomed at Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, after which there was the opening service at St. Paul's Cathedral, at which the Lord Mayor

and Sheriffs attended in state, and the Archbishop of Canterbury preached a sermon on the Unity of the Church. In the afternoon the Bishop of London, at the Albert Hall, delivered the Presidential Address, his subject being the responsibility thrown upon the Church by the nation. He declared that, as the nation is expanding, so the Church must educate the world and bring it to Christ, and he sketched in eloquent terms his ideal of the Church of England rooted in the minds and hearts of the English people. The first subject for discussion was "The Church in London in this Century," opened by the Archdeacon of London, the Bishop of Stepney speaking of the needs of East London, the Bishop of St. Albans of London over the Border, and Canon Edwards of South London. "The Place and Work of the Laity" was spoken to by Mr. G. W. E. Russell, who urged that the laity should have more voice in all that concerned the Church and her services. Mr. T. Cheney Garfit and the Dean of Norwich also read papers, and Canon Gore read a paper on "The Proper Position of the Laity in the Government of the Church," in which he described how a mediæval parish meeting consisting of men and women managed the affairs of the parish, and suggested a return to this practice. The subject "The Church and the Evangelisation of the World: within the Empire," so far as regards the Colonies, was taken by Bishop Barry, late of Sydney; as regards India and Ceylon, by Bishop Johnson, late of Calcutta; and "Beyond the Empire," by Sir John Kennaway, M.P., President of the Church Missionary Society. "The Social and Religious Condition of the Jews" was spoken to by the Dean of Worcester, and the Rev. M. M. Ben-Oliel gave some most interesting facts regarding Judaism. "The Church and Modern Society" was the subject of Wednesday afternoon's meeting at the Albert Hall. Mr. J. Johnston read a paper on "Commercial Morality"; Archdeacon Diggle on "Speculation and Gambling"; Mr. George Livesey, chairman of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, on "Certain Needful and Needless Sunday Employments"; and the Rev. Henry Stevens, whose paper was read by Archdeacon Emery, on "Sunday Amusements." The Dean of Hereford spoke on the latter subject, and said that a bloated plutocracy was undermining the moral character of the country by its Sunday parties and amusements.

On Wednesday afternoon and evening there were sectional meetings. Under the presidency of Mrs. Creighton a meeting for women was held, at which the Hon. Mrs. A. T. Lyttelton, Miss Clifford and others read papers on "The Training and Payment of Women Church Workers," and on "Women's Settlements." The Bishop of Hereford presided over a meeting where the Bishops of Chichester and Marlborough read papers on "Purity" and "Temperance." The Bishop of Bristol was the chairman of a meeting to discuss "The Impoverishment of the Clergy and its Remedies." The claims of the Queen Victoria Clergy Fund were brought forward by Sir W. Paget Bowman, registrar of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy; Mr. J. Duncan, secretary of the Clergy Pensions Institution, spoke on "Clergy Pensions," and Mr. Montagu Barlow on "Tithe Rating." At Kensington Town Hall the Bishop of Rochester presided over a meeting, and spoke on "The Church and Education: the

Inexpediency of an Imperial Policy which excludes Religious Education." Mr. Holiday read a paper on "The Lines of Progress in (a) Elementary Education," and Canon Bell, head master of Marlborough College, on "(b) Secondary Education." On Wednesday evening there was a service held in Westminster Abbey, with an address by the Bishop of Richmond on "Church Music," at which illustrations of the music of the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries were given by the choir. At the Church House the Bishop of Llandaff held a meeting on "The Church in Wales," the Bishops of Llandaff and St. Asaph spoke on "The Church in this Century," the Dean of St. Asaph on "The Welsh Language in relation to Education in Wales," the rector of Llandudno on "The Welsh Language in relation to Church Services," and the Dean of St. David's on "Welsh Hymnology." One of the most interesting was the mass meeting for men at the Albert Hall, at which the Bishop of London presided, and spoke of the responsibility of the opinions which men individually formed, and of the body of opinion created. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who was received with tremendous applause, followed the lines of the President's speech, and enforced the necessity of having knowledge as the foundation upon which opinion must be based. Dean Farrar and Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P., also spoke.

The subject on Thursday morning was "The History of Nonconformity in this Century, and its Influence on the Life and Work of the Church," upon which Prebendary Henry Wace read a paper containing some striking statistics. Canon Overton devoted himself chiefly to the Wesleyans. Dean Farrar read a paper on "The Possibilities of a Better Understanding with Nonconformists in the Future," and Canon Bell, Archdeacon Sinclair, the Dean of Ripon and the Bishop of London also spoke.

The subject for Thursday afternoon was "The Church and her Services." "The Principles of Ritual" was opened by the Rev. A. Robertson, Principal of King's College, London. Lord Halifax, President of the English Church Union, who was very well received, in his paper advocated the return to the ritual of the Early Middle Ages, that being the time at which the art of ritual had reached its highest and best point. Archdeacon Cheetham said that the first condition of right ritual was that it should be Catholic. "The Question of maintaining a type of Anglican Service and the Limits of possible Variations" was the subject of a paper by Prebendary Webb Peplow, who said that if both ministers and people were loyal to the Prayer Book in every detail of their services, there would be no real question as to maintaining in essentials the type of Anglican Service bequeathed to us by our fathers. The Rev. W. Allen Whitworth, vicar of All Saints', Margaret Street, followed, and on the "limits of possible variation" said that after the appointed offices had been said, no one wished to forbid the use of the Church for such devotions as might be found helpful. Mr. Holiday, Mr. Paul Swain, Mr. Frederick Hyndman, and the Rev. E. Denny spoke. On Thursday evening the Lord Mayor entertained the members of the Congress at a conversation at Guildhall, when about 3000 people attended.

On Friday, at what was considered a

devotional meeting, the Bishop of Thetford spoke on "Experimental Religion, its Doctrinal Character and True Foundation (a) as set forth in Holy Scripture." Canon Newbolt, Professor Ryle, and Mr. Eugene Stock also spoke; and Prebendary Gibson, vicar of Leeds, and Mr. P. Swain spoke on "(b) as expressed in the Prayer Book." On Friday afternoon, at the Albert Hall, the subject was "The Church and Social Questions: (a) Relations of Economical Knowledge to Christian Charity, (b) Conciliation in Labour Disputes, (c) Old Age Pensions, (d) Housing of the Poor." Professor Hewins read the first paper; Mr. George Harwood one on Conciliation in Labour Disputes; Mr. F. Rogers on Old Age Pensions; Mr. Beachcroft, L.C.C., on the Housing of the Poor. Canon Blackley opened the general discussion, and the Rev. Percy Dearmer, of the Christian Social Union, spoke. Canon Scott Holland, in a stirring speech on the ruin of the homes of the poor, wound up the debate. The closing meetings took place on Saturday at the Albert Hall; in the afternoon for Young People, when Lord Hugh Cecil, the Bishop of Sierra Leone, Mr. A. Lyttelton, M.P., and Mr. Rowland Hill spoke; and in the evening for "Church Choirs and Choral Societies," when papers were read by Sir Hubert Parry, Sir George Martin, Professor Villiers Stanford and others. A very large and interesting Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition was held at the Imperial Institute, and there was also another Exhibition by the Clergy and Artists Association held in Lord Leighton's house. The Congress in 1900 will be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Church Discipline Bill, '99. See SESSION, sect. 43.

Church House. Originated early in '86 by a few clergy meeting at Westminster, who had observed the urgent need of such a building. Subsequently the Bishop of Carlisle suggested that the erection of such a House should be the Church's method of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee. An executive committee was appointed, and funds have been collected to the amount of over £100,000. On Feb. 23rd, '88, a charter of incorporation was granted. The committee acquired in July '88, at a cost of £52,000, the freehold of a block of buildings, about an acre in extent, which is bounded by the south side of Dean's Yard, Westminster, by Tufton Street, Little Smith Street, and to a large extent by Great Smith Street. Plans for the Church House have been prepared by Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A. The principal elevation faces Dean's Yard, and the ground plan shows a group of buildings enclosing a quadrangle slightly irregular in form. The style of the building is Late Tudor, with suggestions from Hampton Court Palace. In the first part of the permanent buildings, the Great Hall block, there are spacious halls for the meetings of both Houses of Convocation, twelve rooms used as offices for Church Societies, and a great hall, capable of accommodating 1350 persons, which was opened Feb. 11th, '96, by the Duke and Duchess of York. At present the work of the Corporation is being conducted in the temporary premises, 9, 10, and 11, Dean's Yard. Here there are reading-rooms, library, writing-room, committee-rooms, offices, etc., for the use of members. The Church House proved its great usefulness during the Lambeth Conference, as it was the house of call of all the Bishops attending the Conference. All

the meetings, over eighty in number, of the various committees of the Conference were held in its rooms. On an average 500 meetings of Church Societies are held each year in the committee-rooms and halls. **Membership** of the Corporation (open to all members of the Church of England) may be obtained by the annual subscription of one guinea. Life membership, £10 10s. Associates of the Corporation must be recommended by a member of the Corporation, and pay an annual subscription of at least 5s. **Secretary**, Mr. Sydney W. Flamank, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Church in Ireland (Presbyterian). History. Presbyterianism arose in Ireland through the plantation of Ulster by Scottish settlers in the reign of James I. The colonists at first conformed to the Episcopal Church, which was Calvinistic in doctrine and recognised the validity of Presbyterian orders. After 1634, however, the Irish prelates endeavoured to depose all Presbyterian ministers who would not submit to episcopal ordination and follow the Anglican ritual. In self-defence the Presbyterians left the Established Church, and in 1642 they organised their first presbytery at Carrickfergus. During the protectorate of Cromwell the Presbyterians were kindly treated, but after the Restoration the severest pains and penalties were enforced against them for their nonconformity. At the Revolution of 1688 the gallant conduct of the Presbyterians in defending Londonderry and supporting William III. gained for them the *regium donum*, an annual bounty of £1200. During the reign of Queen Anne this bounty was withdrawn and Presbyterianism was proscribed, but with the accession of George I. toleration was granted and the *regium donum* restored. During the eighteenth century many of the ministers of the Irish Presbyterian Church adopted Arian views, but in 1827, chiefly through the influence of Dr. Cooke, the Church again declared its adherence to Trinitarian doctrine, and the Arians withdrew from its communion. Side by side with the Irish Presbyterian Church there sprang up congregations representing the various dissenting churches of Scotland, the majority being connected with the Secession Church; and in 1840 the seceders joined the older Church. By the disestablishment scheme of 1871 the Church lost the *regium donum*, but the commutation granted by Government, supplemented by the gifts of the people, has more than compensated for the loss.—**Statistics.** Synods, 5; presbyteries, 36; congregations, 569; ministers, 656; elders, 2042; communicants, 106,424; average income, £208,761. There are two theological halls, viz., Magee College, Londonderry, and the Assembly's College, Belfast. Vigorous home mission work is carried on in Ireland, and foreign missions are conducted in India and China. **Moderator** for '99, Rev. D. A. Taylor, M.A., Comber.

Church Lads' Brigade, The. Founded permanently in 1891, in order to promote a spirit of discipline and respect among the elder boys of a parish. It combines strict discipline with systematic religious education, and aims at teaching the great lessons of order, obedience, and discipline voluntarily submitted to. There were, in '98, 1018 companies formed, and the general income in support of the work was in that year £1229. **Secretary's Address**, Church House, Westminster.

Churchmen's Union. Founded at the Bradford Church Congress, '98. Its aims are: (1) To defend and maintain the teaching of the Church of England as the historic Church of the country, and as being Apostolic and Reformed. (2) To uphold the historic comprehensiveness and corporate life of the Church of England, and her Christian spirit of tolerance in all things non-essential. (3) To give support to those who are honestly and loyally endeavouring to vindicate the truths of Christianity by the light of scholarship and research; and, while paying due regard to continuity, to work for such changes in the formularies and practices of the Church of England as from time to time are made necessary by the needs and knowledge of the day. (4) To work for the restoration to the laity of an effective voice in all Church matters; and (5) To encourage friendly relations between the Church of England and all other Christian bodies. The membership is open to all who approve of the programme of the Society, and it embraces most of the Broad Churchmen within the Anglican Communion. **Offices**, 18-20, Temple House, London, E.C. **Organ**, *The Church Gazette*.

Church of England Sunday-School Institute (founded 1843). The objects are to extend, improve, and develop the Sunday-school system in the Church of England, and to secure efficient teaching in Church Sunday schools. There is a central office, through which information in regard to the needs of Sunday schools is ascertained, and all over the country branch or local Sunday-school Associations, numbering 405, are established. Free grants of Sunday-school requisites are made to Sunday schools both at home and abroad where necessary. The Institute provides lesson notes, manuals, and other publications useful to Sunday-school teachers and scholars, and sends experienced representatives to attend meetings of Sunday-school teachers for the purpose of giving lectures and training lessons, and affording information on all matters connected with the management and working of Sunday schools. It arranges normal classes and practical lectures on the art of teaching at convenient centres throughout the country, and conducts a yearly examination of Sunday-school teachers in England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies, and awards certificates of various grades and prizes to the successful candidates. **Offices**, 13, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

Church of England Temperance Benefit Society. This Friendly Society was founded in '78. Its objects are to receive subscriptions, and to make allowances in times of sickness and death. The Society is based on the principle of a common fund: that is, every member has for security the funds of the Society as a whole and not merely the assets of the local branch or lodge. According to the last actuarial report, for the five years ending Dec. '97, the actuarial surplus was £972, the assets being equal to 20s. 2d. in the £ of the liabilities. It has 160 lodges in England and Wales, with a total membership of 7000 (men, women, boys, and girls). Claims paid for sickness and death exceed £30,000, members' funds exceed £28,000. There are two sections, one for total abstainers and another for temperate non-abstainers. The **President** is Canon Ellison (late Chairman of the C.E.T.S.). The official

organ of the Society is the *Church Friendly Magazine*, published monthly. The registered Office is at the Church House, Westminster, S.W.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, THE ESTABLISHED.

The Church of England, properly so called, owes her foundation to St. Augustine, who was sent to England by Pope Gregory the Great in 596. Queen Bertha, the wife of Ethelred the King, was a Christian, and on St. Augustine landing in what is now Kent, the King gave him every facility for doing all he desired towards spreading that religion in the country—and in a very short time the King himself was converted. St. Augustine was made the first Archbishop of Canterbury in 597—the 1300th anniversary of which event and of the foundation of the Anglican Church was celebrated during '97.

Government.

The government of the Church is carried on by Bishops (of whom there are thirty-four, two of them Archbishops), who superintend the work in each diocese, and who are aided in the episcopal work of confirmations, consecration and opening of burial grounds by suffragans, of whom there are twenty-three. The Bishops are appointed by the Queen, in virtue of her supremacy, their appointment being ratified by the Church, by their election by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of the diocese, in pursuance of a *congé d'élire* sent to them by the Crown. The suffragans are appointed by the Bishops themselves. The whole of England is divided into parishes of various sizes; for the inhabitants of each parish there is appointed a parish priest whose duty it is to minister to them. A certain number of parishes grouped together form a Rural Deanery; they in their turn added together form an Archdeaconry; a Diocese, over which the Bishop presides, is made up of two or more Archdeaconries. The Archdeacon—the *oculus episcopi*—assisted by the Rural Deans, reports as to the state of the livings. There are also in the diocese laymen who hold ecclesiastical appointments to control the temporal and legal business. There are the Vicars General (for the Province of Canterbury Sir J. Parker Deane, Q.C., D.C.L., and for York Lord Grimthorpe), Chancellors (usually barristers), registrars, surveyors, architects, etc. Each parish has two Churchwardens to look after the temporal affairs connected with the Church. There are in each Rural Deanery Rural-decanal Conferences, composed of the clergy and leading laymen—and in each Diocese a Diocesan Conference in which Church questions are discussed. The spiritual government of the Church is in the hands of the Houses of Convocation (*q.v.*), but for any change in Church government which affects the temporal or legal position of the Church or its members the sanction of Parliament must be obtained. There is also a House of Laymen (*q.v.*) in each Province, which meets to confer on Church questions. The Cathedral in each diocese is the seat—the "*Cathedra*"—of the bishop, but he has no voice in the government of the Cathedral, which is vested in the Chapter, of which the Dean is the head. The Deans and Canons are appointed by the Crown; the Minor Canons, who sing the daily Offices, and the various officers of the Cathedral, are appointed by the Chapter. There are two Deaneries

which are called Peculiars—Westminster and Windsor—the Abbey and St. George's Chapel being outside the jurisdiction of the bishops of the diocese in which they are severally situate. There are a few Deans in name only, such as the Dean of Battle—a survival of the title of the Abbot of Battle Abbey; there is also the Dean of the Chapels Royal (the Bishop of London), and the Dean of the Closet—but their offices are connected with the Royal Household. The dioceses, roughly speaking, are coterminous with the counties of which the chief town is the See, though there are important exceptions. All the dioceses of England and Wales (except those of York, Durham, Liverpool, Newcastle, Ripon, Manchester, Carlisle, Wakefield, Chester, and Sodor and Man, which form the Province of York) are in the Province of Canterbury. London is in four dioceses: London (Middlesex), St. Albans (Herts), Rochester (Surrey), and Canterbury (Kent).

Doctrines.

The doctrines are those of the Early Church, based upon Holy Scripture, appealing to the Catholic Fathers for interpretation, teaching the Creeds put forth at the first four General Councils, and referring to the Ancient Church practices and customs as the rule for the guidance and government to-day of what is the lineal descendant, through the bishops, of the Church founded by the Apostles. The Book of Common Prayer contains all the Services of the Church—they are almost entirely translations of those used in very ancient times. Besides assenting to all contained in the Prayer Book the Clergy at their ordination are required to subscribe the XXXIX Articles—though the latter are not binding on the laity. The tenets of the Anglican Church differ from those of the Roman in not acknowledging the supremacy of the Pope—in not accepting the Roman doctrine of the Mass, nor the veneration of relics and Saints, nor the worship of the Virgin Mary—all which doctrines date from the middle ages; but they agree with the Roman in acknowledging the first four Councils, and in accepting the episcopal form of government, and the necessity of valid Orders in the Church. The Church differs from the leading Nonconformist bodies in insisting on the importance of Apostolical succession, in order that its ministers may properly administer the Sacraments, and disagrees also with the Nonconformist view of the meaning of the "Catholic" Church, which by them is held to be the whole body of Christians rather than those who hold the doctrines "always, everywhere, and by all believed," which is the ancient definition of the word "Catholic."

Statistics.

The number of clergy in England and Wales is about 23,000, rather more than 14,000 of whom are beneficed. The Archbishops and twenty-four Bishops have seats in the House of Lords as spiritual peers. Since '36 nine new bishoprics have been created: Manchester, Ripon, Liverpool, Newcastle, St. Albans, Southwell, Truro, Wakefield, and Bristol. The new See of Birmingham is proposed. The funds contributed to the Central Diocesan Societies and Institutions and administered by their executive for the year ending Easter '98 were:—Home Missions, including funds for church extension, missions to soldiers

and sailors, temperance work, etc., £588,919; Foreign Missions, £929,867; societies for the circulation of literature and other agencies in connection with educational work, £70,519; the clergy (educational assistance), £8,151; assistance for poorer clergy, their widows and orphans, £155,913; philanthropic work, including industrial schools, orphanages, cottage hospitals and nursing institutions, £424,603, making a total of over £2,205,976; with the costs of diocesan inspection and maintenance of training colleges given below. The funds locally raised, retained and administered by the clergy for parochial purposes alone were: for the maintenance of assistant clergy, £651,418; church collections and Easter offerings for the same, £128,917; for maintenance of church services, £1,209,271; for the support of the poor, £527,868; for other purposes (religious or secular) £208,886; for fabrics and fittings of churches, £1,166,049; burial grounds, £34,354; endowment of benefices, £148,473; parsonage houses, £87,841. There is an average attendance of 1,871,000 children in Church schools, the contributions in '98 being £684,364, the interest on invested funds £109,561, and £342,371 spent on new or enlarged school buildings. The cost of Diocesan Inspection of Schools is about £15,000. There are thirty training colleges for teachers, the cost of maintenance being £14,000. The Church Schools Company was established in '83 for the purpose of providing schools for the boys and girls above the class attending elementary schools; there are now twenty-eight schools belonging to the Company, with an attendance of over 2000.

Consult *The Official Year-Book of the Church of England and The Clergy Directory*. See also ANGLICAN CHURCH, BISHOPS, and CHURCH CONGRESS, '99.

"The Crisis in the Church."

The ritual disputes and what the newspapers call "**The Crisis in the Church**" continued during '99 with more or less severity. In consequence of a report in a newspaper of a service held at St. Alban's, Holborn, on All Souls' Day, the Bishop of London wrote to Father Suckling, the vicar, calling his attention to the instructions issued by the Bishop earlier in the year, and asking for a submission of all additional services for the Bishop's sanction; this Mr. Suckling agreed to do, and subsequently the vicar stated that all the services at St. Alban's would be altered so as to be in accordance with the Bishop's wishes and orders. On Dec. 19th, '98, the Archbishop of York published a Pastoral Letter on "The Present Distress," in which his Grace gave directions on various points of ceremonial and manner of conducting services. The Bishop of London, acting in accordance with his earlier instructions, wrote at Christmas '98 to Canon Fleming, informing him that he must say the Service of Holy Communion in its entirety—a letter which called forth from the Canon (and from others of a like school of thought) protests against the mode of conduct of their services being interfered with. The proposed use of a processional cross presented to St. Paul's Cathedral brought forth loud protests from Mr. Kensit, Prebendary Webb-Peploe, and others, and in order that there should be no profanation of the services, the Dean decided not to use it for a time. 'On Jan. 13th, '99, there was a meeting of the High

Church clergy, numbering some two hundred, at the Holborn Town Hall, at which resolutions dealing with canonical obedience to the Bishops were dealt with. Copies of these resolutions were sent by the conveners of the meeting to every Bishop. In consequence of the Rev. G. Bayfield Roberts having proposed one of the resolutions, the Bishop of Worcester withdrew his licence to officiate in that diocese. On Jan. 31st a demonstration was held at the Albert Hall, convened by a united committee representing many Protestant bodies, admission being by ticket only, at which 10,000 people were present. The object of the meeting was to uphold and maintain the Protestantism of the nation. Lord Kinnaird took the chair, and he and many others attacked the "Romanising Bishops and the Romanising Governments which had successively appointed them." The Archbishop of Canterbury's name was received with hisses, and ultimately a telegram was despatched to the Queen asking her to give her Prime Minister directions to take the necessary steps in the next session of Parliament to suppress the Romish practices now in vogue in thousands of churches. At a sitting of Convocation in February the Archbishop of Canterbury stated that the Archbishop of York and himself had agreed to sit together to hear matters referred to them in accordance with the passage in the Preface to the Prayer Book. An address of confidence in the Bishops was numerously signed by influential laymen and forwarded to the Archbishops and Bishops at the end of February.

At a meeting of the members of the **English Church Union** at the Cannon Street Hotel, on February 28th, a statement was drawn up and forwarded to the Queen, the Bishops, the Members of both Houses of Parliament and others, in which the Union, after stating that they had taught nothing contrary to the Catholic Faith, declared that the Church could not, consistently with her principles, release herself from the obligations imposed upon her by her relation with the rest of the Catholic Church; that her prescribed doctrine, discipline, and ceremonial remain in force and operation; it denied the creation of a new religious establishment in the sixteenth century; it denied the right of Parliament to determine the doctrine, discipline, and ceremonial of the Church. If the nation was not prepared to recognise the Church on the lines which have always been hers, then the principles of the Church must not be bartered for the sake either of establishment or endowment. It declared that the Union in the interpretation of rubrics could not admit that omission to prescribe is equivalent to prohibition to use; what was legitimate when the Prayer Book was first used is legitimate now; and it concluded by entreating the rulers of the State not to run the risk of certain disaster by forcing upon the Church the decisions of secular courts in spiritual matters. Following this was a memorial to the Queen from the Churchmen's Union protesting against the manifesto of the English Church Union. The Bishop of Winchester wrote a letter to Lord Halifax in which he criticised the declaration, to which Lord Halifax replied.

The subject of **Confession** has been much debated both in the press and in Parliament, and many of the Bishops took occasion either to write to the priests in their dioceses, or spoke on the subject, but each of them only in

the way of counsel. With reference to the Archbishops' decision to hear ritual disputes the Church Association issued a statement saying that it was the duty of Churchmen to resist and to repudiate every attempt on the part of the Bishops to rehear personally questions already settled by the Supreme Court; and the Church Association would be no party to any such proceedings. At the sitting of Convocation an important memorial, the desirability of Reservation of the Blessed Sacrament in the cases of Communicating the Sick was presented by many influential medical men. On May 1st a deputation headed by the Duke of Rutland and Lord Egerton presented to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York at Lambeth Palace a memorial signed by 10,000 laymen of the Church expressing confidence in the Bishops and sympathy with their efforts to secure obedience to the rules of the Prayer Book. On the same day at the annual meeting of the Church Association the conduct of the Bishops was the subject of much adverse criticism by the people present. The congregation of St. Cuthbert's, Kensington, presented a memorial to the Archbishop appealing for protection.

The Archbishops' Inquiry.

The Inquiry before the Archbishops of Canterbury and York as to Incense and Processional Lights commenced at Lambeth Palace on May 7th. The clergymen whose conduct of divine service was the subject of the inquiry were the Rev. H. Westall, of St. Cuthbert's, Philbeach Gardens, London, and the Rev. E. Ram, of St. John's, Timberhill, Norwich; and the Bishops who referred the questions of interpretation of the rubrics to the Archbishops were the Bishops of London and Norwich respectively. Mr. Dibdin and Mr. T. H. L. Errington appeared as counsel for the Bishops, the experts being the Rev. Professor Collins, Mr. Franey and Mr. Sturge. The counsel for the clergy were Mr. H. C. Richards, Q.C., Mr. Hansell, and Mr. Digby Thurnam, the experts being the Revs. W. H. Frere, T. A. Lacey, W. J. Scott, and D. Stone, Messrs. Athelstan Riley, W. J. Birkbeck, T. J. Micklethwaite, and W. H. St. John Hope. The first point taken was that of Incense, and the arguments for and against its use took up the whole of five days, after which the Archbishops reserved their judgment. On June 7th the Archbishops resumed the hearing of the legality of Processional Lights: in this case Mr. Errington appeared for the Bishop of London; and Mr. Hansell for Mr. Westall; the appeal was from the Bishop of London only, the Bishop of Norwich not having in this instance referred the matter to the Archbishops; at the conclusion of the arguments, as in the last case, judgment was reserved. On July 17th the Archbishops heard the question of Reservation of the Blessed Sacrament for the Sick and Dying. Mr. Hansell, Mr. Mecklin, and Mr. Digby Thurnam appeared for the clergy, who in this case were the Rev. A. S. Altham, vicar of All Saints', Wellingborough, and the Rev. E. Lee, of Doncaster; and the Rev. J. E. Hill, a priest in the St. Albans diocese, who, though called, did not appear, as he afterwards explained, through an error. Mr. Dibdin, Mr. Kempe, and Mr. Talbot appeared as counsel for the Archbishop of York (as Diocesan of Mr. Lee) and the Bishops, and Prebendary Montague Villiers, the Rev. A. H. Holland,

the Rev. C. E. Brooke, Lord Halifax, and Drs. Symes and Cowell gave evidence in support of the clergy. On Sept. 30th the Archbishop of Canterbury gave the decision that he and the Archbishop of York had come to with regard to the 'Liturgical use of Incense and the carrying of Lights in Procession, which was shortly as follows:—There is no direction in the Prayer Book either enjoining or authorising either of these practices. Any ornament which does not fall within the limitations of the rubric when they are spoken of as ornaments to be used by the "ministers at all times of their ministration," and such as were in use in the Church of England by the authority of Parliament in the second year of Edward VI., are outside the purview of the rubric altogether. Every clergyman is bound by the 36th Canon to use the form prescribed by the Prayer Book and none other: the only authority which can bind or authorise him to make any variation is either an Act of Convocation, legalised when necessary by Act of Parliament, or by the Order of the Crown issued with the advice and consent of the Metropolitan under the Act of 1559, or a direction of the Ordinary under the Uniformity Act Amendment Act 1872. Nothing can be clearer than the words of the Act of 1559 prohibiting the use of any ceremony not ordered in the Book of Common Prayer. His Grace quoted the Act, which enacts that all the clergy are bounden to say and use the services in such order and form as is mentioned in such book, and "none other or otherwise." These last words are clearly meant to exclude all variations. This Act of 1559 was fully accepted by the Church at the time, and its authority was never questioned; and in the Manuscript Prayer Book signed by Convocation on December 20th, 1661, the Act of 1559 is set forth at full length in the beginning, and is thus formally adopted by the authority of the Church. There is nothing to prevent the use of incense for sweetening the air of a church. The three chief reasons for omitting the use of incense at Holy Communion were—the desire for greater simplicity, the desire for conformity with the New Testament account of the original institution of the Great Sacrament, and the desire for reviving the ways of the primitive Church. Yet even now the liturgical use is not by law permanently excluded from the Church's ritual. The Crown with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury could order it. [The Archbishops state that they are far from saying that incense is in itself an unsuitable or undesirable accompaniment to divine service, but they are obliged to come to the conclusion that its use in the public worship, and as a part of that worship, is not enjoined or permitted by the law of the Church, and it is their duty to request the clergy who use it to discontinue that use. If used at all it must be to sweeten the church, and outside the worship altogether. The same line of reasoning is applicable to the case of carrying lights in procession, and the Archbishops are obliged to request the clergy to discontinue that practice also. In conclusion the Archbishops "entreat the clergy, for the sake of the peace of the Church, which we all so much desire, to accept our decision thus conscientiously given, in the name of our Common Master, the Supreme Head of the Church, whose commission we bear."

This decision was sorrowfully received by the High Church or Catholic party, not so much on account of the decision itself as of the reason which the Archbishops gave for coming to the conclusion they did. Most of the Bishops have issued letters to their dioceses, asking those clergymen whom the decision may affect to comply with the ruling. It is only fair to say that the greater number of the clergy affected have *loyally accepted the decision*, and have agreed to carry out their Bishop's request. Sir William Harcourt wrote to the *Times* a long letter to welcome the substantial progress made. Lord Halifax as President addressed a letter to the lay members of the English Church Union, in which he criticised the decision at length, and advised that no change in the services should be made until the matter was pressed home by the Diocesan, and that the laity should stand by their clergy in whatever course the clergy might deem it their duty to take, even if they felt that they must resist the officers of the Church. This letter was the subject of much comment, and consequent upon it Dean Hole resigned his membership of the Union. The Archbishop of York, in a letter addressed to his clergy asking them to conform to the Archbishops' opinion, said that personally he regarded incense as one of the most beautiful and most significant symbols of divine service, and he felt sympathy for those clergymen who were now requested to discontinue its use. A large meeting of the English Church Union was held on October 9th, at St. James's Hall, to consider the Archbishops' opinion. An enormous crowd assembled, and hundreds were turned away from the doors. Lord Halifax, referring to the great spiritual awakening in the Church of England, now called the Oxford Movement, said it had been constantly thwarted, with hardly an exception, by the rulers of the Church: if it had not been for the resistance of the clergy and laity to the demands of the Bishops, the Oxford Movement would have been strangled long ago. Referring to the decision, he thought it would before long have vanished to the limbo to which Archbishops Tait's and Thomson's decisions have long since been consigned. If the Church be really bound by such an interpretation of such an Act of Parliament, she must free herself from bonds which are incompatible with her new life. Canon Gore moved a resolution that greater spiritual autonomy and powers of self-government should be allowed to the Church, and said a really representative Church Government was what was wanted. Canon Body, on the Archbishops' decision, said that, speaking for himself — there was only one possible position, that was absolute obedience. Father Dolling, Canon Knox Little, Mr. Athelstan Riley and Mr. P. Swain also spoke. See SESSION, sect. 9.

CHURCH OF IRELAND, THE.

St. Patrick is universally recognised as the Apostle of Christianity in Ireland, and he probably went to that country as a missionary bishop A.D. 432. He planted there a native church and raised up a native priesthood, and during the sixth and seventh centuries missionaries from Ireland poured out to Britain and other European countries. Up till the twelfth century the Irish Church was independent, but it then became subject to Rome, and so remained

till the Reformation. In 1800, by the Act of Union, the Church was united to the Church of England. In '69 the Irish Church Disestablishment Act was passed, taking effect on Jan. 1st, '71. Since then the Church has flourished in spite of the loss of the revenues and property formerly belonging to her. The government is in the hands of a General Synod composed of three distinct orders—the bishops, the clergy, and the laity. The bishops form one House, and 208 of the clergy and 416 of the laity form a Second House—the House of Representatives. Both sit together to constitute the Synod. This latter House is elected triennially by the 23 diocesan synods throughout the country. The General Synod meets annually at Dublin on the second Tuesday after Easter. The affairs of each diocese are managed by a diocesan synod acting through a diocesan council. The financial affairs of the Church are in the hands of the Representative Church Body, composed of archbishops and bishops, 13 clergymen, and 26 laymen chosen by the diocesan representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members, making a total of 65 members. This body holds the property of the Church in trust. The sum handed over by the Church Temporalities Commission to this body was £8,081,075, which comprised £7,581,075, the life annuities of the bishops and clergy paid as commutation money, and £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The funds in hand on Dec. 31st, '98, amounted to £8,077,246, and are appropriated to the following purposes: Commutation, £1,245,377; Parochial sustentation, £4,616,022; Episcopal sustentation, £567,229; Glebes purchase, £346,460; Miscellaneous purposes, £1,255,074. And there are besides balances due to parishes, etc., £47,081. Total, £8,077,246. The annuitants now only amount to about 225, and the interest on commutation capital more than pays these, so that in many dioceses 10 to 12 per cent. is paid to the clergy as bonus on their stipends. The number of clergy in the church is 13 bishops, 1200 incumbents, and 360 curates. The Church population is estimated at 600,703. The incumbents are elected by Boards of Nomination, consisting of 1 bishop, 3 diocesan and 3 parochial members. The incumbents nominate their curates. Bishops are chosen by the members of the diocesan synods, and the Primate by the bishops from amongst themselves. The average stipend of an incumbent is £200 with house, and of a curate £120. Bishops receive from £1500 to £2000, and the Archbishops £2500 with houses free of rent. The Church Sustentation Committee in London, conducted by the Misses Nugent, raise an annual sum for poor parishes in the west and south of Ireland, which needs to be largely augmented, and contributions will be received by these ladies. The Secretary of the Representative Church Body is Mr. Thos. Greene, 52, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

CHURCHES OF SCOTLAND.

Under this head the Established, the Free, the United Presbyterian, and the "Auld Licht" Churches are dealt with, beginning with

1. Church of Scotland.—History. Christianity was introduced into Scotland in the fourth century, and the Church that resulted differed in several respects from the rest of Western Christendom. The chief distinction lay in its

government. Three orders of clergy were recognised—bishops, priests, and deacons; but the bishops had no dioceses, and were in subordination to the abbots who presided over the great missionary college at Iona. St. Columba, the first of these abbots, like some of his successors, was a simple presbyter. Gradually the early Scottish Church assimilated to the Roman use, although it was not till the fifteenth century that metropolitans were appointed, with jurisdiction over the other sees. At the Reformation prelacy was abolished, and the Church of Scotland was constituted on its present basis. A long conflict ensued between the adherents of prelacy and presbytery, but in the end the latter prevailed, and the Reformation constitution was ratified by William and Mary, and in 1707 was confirmed by the British Parliament.—**Doctrine.** The standards of the Church of Scotland are the Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms compiled by the Westminster Assembly of 1643. The doctrine they contain is Protestant and Evangelical, following the theological teaching of Augustine and Calvin.—**Polity.** The Church of Scotland is Presbyterian in government—i.e., it recognises the equal episcopacy of all presbyters. Its congregations are ruled by a board of elders or presbyters elected for life from the Church members. This is known as the Session, and the minister of the parish is *ex-officio* president. Its duties are chiefly spiritual, the temporal affairs of the Church being committed to a deacon's court, or to a board of managers, elected for a term of years. Over the Session is the Presbytery, consisting of the ministers and one elder from each congregation within a certain district. Over this again is the Synod, composed of representatives from the presbyteries of a province; and over all is the General Assembly, the supreme court of the Church, which meets yearly in Edinburgh in May. The Assembly is summoned by royal warrant, and the Queen's Commissioner is present at its sittings.—**Worship.** The Church of Scotland uses no liturgy in the conduct of public worship, but the order of service is prescribed by the Westminster Directory of Worship (1643). As this Directory has become obsolete, every minister is practically left to his own discretion in conducting the service. At present the tendency in the Church is towards greater uniformity and order, and many clergymen use the Euchologion, a service-book issued by the Church Service Society.—**Statistics.** Ministers, 1700; elders, 9400; communicants, 648,476; congregations, 1600; presbyteries, 84; synods, 16; income, £484,275, exclusive of seat-rents, bequests, tithes or tithes, and Government grants. There are 17 churches in England connected with the Church of Scotland, and 4 at popular places of resort on the Continent, and vigorous missions are carried on in India and Africa. Commissioned chaplains for Presbyterian troops are chosen chiefly from the Church of Scotland, but clergymen of the Free Church of Scotland and of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland are also eligible for appointments. In '99 the General Assembly lodged a complaint with the Secretary for India on the ground that the military authorities in India did not provide adequate church accommodation for Presbyterian troops. In '96 Her Majesty decreed that during his year of office the Moderator of the Church of Scotland should take rank with bishops of the Church of Eng-

land. Moderator for '99, Rev. Dr. Pagan Bothwell. Lord High Commissioner for '99, the Earl of Leven and Melville.

2. Free Church of Scotland.—This Church has the same government, doctrines, and worship as the Established Church, and only differs from it in receiving no State support and admitting no State control in its affairs.—**Origin.** The Free Church originated through the evils brought about by the working of the Patronage Act of 1712. This Act deprived the people of the right to choose their minister, and invested it in the heritors or patrons of each parish. A shadow of the popular right still remained in the "call" of the parishioners inviting the presentee to be their minister; but this call was sustained by presbyteries, although signed by a mere fraction of the people. The Moderates or Broad Churchmen, who were the dominant party in the Church of Scotland during the whole of the eighteenth century, were favourable to the rights of the patrons; but when, in the beginning of the present century, the Evangelicals became the majority, they attempted to enforce the popular rights. Accordingly the General Assembly of 1834 passed the **Veto Act**, declaring that no minister should be intruded on any parish contrary to the will of the people. A conflict at once ensued between the civil and the ecclesiastical courts, but in Aug. '42 it was brought to an end by the decision of the House of Lords, which practically affirmed the right of the civil courts to review and control all such proceedings in the courts of the Church. At the next meeting of the General Assembly (May 18th, '43) 474 ministers, headed by Dr. Chalmers, left the Church of Scotland and formed the Free Church. This event is known as **The Disruption**. The Free Church was speedily organised, and steps taken to build churches, mansees, and schools. The liberality, self-denial, and enthusiasm of its people carried the Free Church safely through the trying years that followed the Disruption. Since then its progress has been gradual and peaceful.—**Statistics.** Congregations, 1109; communicants, 404,828; ministers, 1144; synods, 16; presbyteries, 75; income, £713,743. There are 3 theological colleges and 3 normal schools for teachers. At the Disruption all the foreign missionaries of the Church of Scotland threw in their lot with the Free Church, which at once assumed full responsibility for their support. Its missions are in India, South and Central Africa, Syria, and Arabia. It also supports 18 Continental charges.—**Sustentation Fund.** This famous fund was established by Dr. Chalmers to insure a fixed stipend for every minister of the Church. All the members of the Free Church are expected to contribute according to their will and ability to this fund. Out of the fund each minister in '98-9 received £167, the surplus being divided among such ministers as received an official income of less than £200.—**Efforts at Union.** All attempts to unite the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church have hitherto failed through the opposition of the Highland ministers of the Free Church, who hold strongly to the principle of a state religion, and refuse to unite with a Church that rejects it. In '76 the **Reformed Presbyterian Church** united with the Free Church. This Church (popularly known as the Cameronian) traced its descent to the Covenanters who refused to conform to the State Church because

at the Revolution of 1688 the Covenant was not enforced. Patronage in the Church of Scotland was abolished by Act of Parliament in 1874, and thus the chief cause of the Disruption, and the principal obstacle that prevented the Free Church from uniting with the Established, was removed. But as by that time the majority of the Free Church Assembly had adopted "voluntary" principles, and were therefore opposed to State connection of any kind, the Assembly has repeatedly declared that no union is possible so long as the mother Church is established by the State. In '92 a **Declaratory Act** was passed by the General Assembly of the Free Church, giving a liberal interpretation to the doctrines of the Westminster Confession of Faith. In '93 four ministers and about a thousand members of the Free Church in Skye and Inverness seceded from the Church, because of the adoption of the Declaratory Act, and constituted the "**Free Presbytery of Scotland.**" They now claim to have 5000 adherents. In '96 the General Assembly unanimously agreed to reopen union negotiations with the United Presbyterian Church on the invitation of the latter. In '97 both Churches agreed to appoint committees to draw up a basis of union. In '99 the terms of union were approved by both Churches. It is hoped that the union will take place next year. Moderator of the Free Church for '99, Rev. James Stewart, M.D., D.D., Lovedale, South Africa.

3. United Presbyterian Church.—This Church was constituted in 1847 by the union of the Secession and the Relief Churches. The Secession Church owes its origin to the obnoxious Patronage Act of 1712, which deprived the parishioners of their right to elect their minister, and vested the right in the heritors or patrons of the parish. A number of violent settlements followed, and it became common for ministers to be inducted with the aid of dragoons. Many appeals and petitions against such action were sent to the General Assembly, but the Moderates or Broad Churchmen, who then formed the majority of the court, decided in 1730 to receive no further complaints. Two years later the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, of Stirling, publicly protested against this act of the Assembly. For this he was immediately censured, and soon after was deposed from the ministry. Along with seven other ministers, who supported his action, he made a secession from the establishment, and constituted a new Church, which from its origin was strongly evangelical. The growth of the Church was long retarded by many unhappy divisions among its members, but these were finally healed, and at the union with the Relief Church in '47 the original 7 congregations had increased to 384.—**Relief Church.** After 1747 the Moderates in the Church of Scotland showed a disposition to deprive the people of all right to interfere in the election of their ministers. In 1749 a crisis was reached in the presbytery of Dunfermline, for this court refused to proceed with the settlement of a minister contrary to the wishes of the parishioners. The General Assembly commanded the presbytery to induct the presentee, but six ministerial members refused to obey. One of these, the Rev. Thomas Gillespie, of Carnock, was singled out for punishment, and in 1752 he was deposed from the ministry. In 1758 the Rev. Thomas Boston, of Jedburgh, joined Gillespie, and in 1761 the people of Colinsburgh,

in Fife, formed the third congregation. As they all sought relief from patronage, they adopted the name of the Relief Church. This Church kept in close touch with English Nonconformity, and became more liberal in doctrine and spirit than its sister Churches in Scotland. At its union with the Secession Church it numbered 113 congregations.—**Constitution of the United Presbyterian Church.** In doctrine and worship it agrees with the Established and Free Churches, as it also does in government, with this exception, that it has no intermediate courts between its presbyteries and its supreme court, and the latter is not called an Assembly, but a Synod.—**Statistics.** Presbyteries, 29; congregations, 583; communicants, 197,476; ministers, 614; income, £423,106. There is a well-equipped theological college in Edinburgh, and extensive missions are supported in India, China, West and South Africa, and in the West Indies. In '97 the United Presbyterian Church celebrated its Jubilee. Moderator for '99, Rev. John Robson, D.D., Aberdeen.

4. United Original Secession Church, popularly known as "**Auld Lights.**"—This Church was constituted in 1842 by the union of two small bodies that had separated at different times from the Secession Church. The "**Auld Lights**" are severely orthodox in theology and simple in worship. They believe in the principle of a union between Church and State.—**Statistics for '99.** Churches, 30; ministers, 27; elders, 180; communicants, 3668; income, £6030. Moderator, Rev. A. J. Yuill, Glasgow.

Church Rates. Originally, like tithes, a charge upon the land of a parish for the maintenance of the church fabric. In later years levied as a rate, and paid by occupiers. Nonconformists having objected to them, they were abolished in 1868. The churches and services are now provided and maintained solely by Churchmen and Church endowments, whereby all apparent injustice to Nonconformists is entirely removed, and the rights of Nonconformist parishioners in the church fabric are not impaired. The Act of '68, however, did not abolish church rates in cases where, at the time of the passing of the Act, money had been borrowed and remained due on the security of the church rate, or where the rate was applicable to purposes other than "**ecclesiastical purposes**" as defined by the Act, or had been originally authorised to be levied by special legislation in consideration of the abolition of tithes or for other valuable consideration. In several parishes voluntary church rates are levied, principally for the purpose of paying the interest and principal in respect of loans raised on the security of that rate prior to the passing of the Act of '68, but occasionally for the purpose of defraying vestry expenses.

Church Reform League, The, was inaugurated at the Church House, Westminster, on Nov. 27th, 1895, and includes amongst its supporters several of the bishops and a considerable number of leading clergy and laity. It is concerned solely with Church reform; it is in no sense a party organisation; it is entirely non-political, and it does not deal with questions of doctrine. The League advocates various reforms concerning the position of the laity, discipline, patronage, and finance; but its foundation principle is that Church reform should be carried out by the Church herself through her own assemblies. It maintains that, saving the supremacy of the Crown

according to law, and, in respect to legislation, subject to the veto of Parliament, the Church should have freedom for self-government, by means of reformed Houses of Convocation (which should be thoroughly representative, with power for the Canterbury and York Convocations to sit together if desired), together with a representative body or bodies of the laity. **General Secretary**, Alfred Holdsworth, Esq., Office, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Cinque Ports, The. A group of seven ports (originally five, whence the name) situated on the south coast of England (in Sussex and Kent). **Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich** were the original ports, **Winchelsea and Rye** being added afterwards. The original Cinque Ports were created by William the Conqueror, and were endowed with various important privileges in consideration of their furnishing a certain quota of ships of war, for the king's use, when demanded. The **Lord Wardenship** is now only an honorary dignity. Its holders have no special jurisdiction. The **Marquis of Salisbury** is the present Lord Warden, and was installed in his office Aug. 15th, '96.

City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of technical education. This Institute was established by the Corporation and Livery Companies of the City of London to promote the applications of science and art to productive industry. The Institute consists of a Board of Governors, a Council, and an Executive Committee. The total income amounts to about £35,000 a year. The operations of the Institute are divided under the following heads:—(1) The **City and Guilds' Central Technical College** at South Kensington, the object of which is to give London a college for higher technical education in which advanced instruction is provided in those kinds of knowledge which bear upon the different branches of industry; the main purpose of the instruction given is to qualify students to become mechanical, civil, electrical and chemical engineers, technical teachers, principals, superintendents, and managers of chemical and other manufacturing works. It was built and equipped at a cost of over £100,000, and was opened in '84. (2) The **City and Guilds' Technical College**, Finsbury, is an intermediate college, with which have been incorporated the provisional classes started in the Cowper Street Schools in '79, and the City School of Art. The college includes day classes for those who are able to devote two or three years to systematic technical education, and evening classes for those who are engaged in industrial or commercial occupations in the daytime, and who desire to receive supplementary technical instruction in the evening. It fulfils therefore the functions of a finishing technical school for those entering industrial life at a comparatively early age; of a supplementary school for those who are already engaged in workshops; and of a preparatory school for the City and Guilds' Central Technical College. It was opened in '83, the building and equipment having cost about £40,000. (3) The **South London School of Technical Art**, Kennington Park Road, provides instruction in the following subjects: modelling, drawing and painting from the life, and house decoration. (4) The **Leather Trades' School**, in Bethnal Green Road, is entirely an evening

school for apprentices and others engaged in boot and shoe manufacture. The school is conducted by a joint committee of the Institute, the Leathersellers' and Cordwainers' Companies, and the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association. (5) **Technological Examinations**, the objects of which are to encourage the formation of technical classes throughout the country, and, by the publication of carefully prepared syllabuses for the guidance of the committees and teachers of these classes, to place the teaching on a sound educational basis. The examinations are held during the month of May in over sixty different subjects. (6) The Institute co-operates with the London School Board on the joint committee on Manual Training, which was formed for the purpose of introducing manual training, both for boys and girls, into elementary schools in the Metropolis. **President**, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; **Chairman of Council**, The Right Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, Lord Chancellor; **Chairman of the Executive Committee**, Sir F. Abel, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S.; **Treasurer**, E. L. Beckwith, Esq.; **Hon. Sec.**, Mr. John Watney; **Assist. Sec.**, Mr. A. L. Soper. **Head Office**, Gresham College.

City Churches Preservation Society, The, founded in 1894, has been instrumental in saving St. Mildred's, Bread Street, E.C., and St. Mary Woolnoth, from demolition. The Society considers that to destroy any of the beautiful City churches would be unnecessary, and an act of vandalism. **Chairman**, Mr. H. C. Richards, Q.C., M.P.; **Hon. Sec.**, Mr. Alfred Moore, 7, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

City Companies. See LONDON, LIVERY COMPANIES OF.

City of London College. This institution (known as the Metropolitan Evening Classes at Crosby Hall) was founded in 1848 by the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, M.A., and was constituted the City of London College in '60. The building in White Street, Moorfields, was erected at a cost of £16,000 (in '83). It is now a constituent Institute of the "City Polytechnic." Evening classes are held in the various branches of science, literature, art, and commerce. There are large and commodious chemical and biological laboratories, also Art studios, to meet the requirements of the students. There are also a good library and a spacious reading-room. **Principal**, Sidney Humphries, B.A., LL.B.; **Secretary**, Mr. D. Savage.

City of London Police. See POLICE.

City of London School, Thames Embankment. Established by the Corporation of London in 1834. Tenable at the Universities or other places of higher education are 26 **scholarships** varying from £80 to £20; and about 20 others tenable at the school. Pupils admitted between the ages of 7 and 15. The average number in '98-9 was 698. **Head Master**, Mr. A. T. Pollard, M.A. Its distinguished alumni include: the late Sir J. R. Seeley, K.C.M.G., the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P., Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir George Newnes, the Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., Dr. Huggins, Rev. E. A. Abbott, D.D., W. S. Aldis, J. S. Reid, D.Lit., D.Sc. **Secretary**, Mr. A. J. Austin.

Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, The, was established in 1859. The meetings are held in the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, S.W., on the first Thursday in each month. The '99-1900 session commenced Nov. 2nd, '99, and will end June 7th, 1900. The

President is Mr. B. Baines Dudley, A.M.I.C.E., and the Hon. Sec., Mr. A. S. E. Ackermann, A.M.I.C.E., M.S.I. The offices are at 53, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Civil List, The, is the annual grant of Parliament to the monarch, the yearly sum now being £385,000, the whole of which is devoted to Her Majesty's household and personal expenses, with the exception of £1200, which may be granted in pensions. The grant originated in the reign of William and Mary, and covered the payment of civil offices and pensions, when the amount was £700,000, £400,000 being derived from the Crown revenues and £300,000 from excise duties. Since this resulted in debt on the part of the king, the Court of Exchequer decided that, if he chose, the king could alienate his whole revenue. The List, after having reached £800,000, and in 1777 (George II.) £900,000, was, on the accession of William IV., cleared of all salaries, etc., upon it, and placed at £510,000, including a pension list of £75,000. The purposes to which the pensions were applied were, in 1834, limited to the deserving and needy; and in 1838, the year of Queen Victoria's coronation, it was provided that, in place of a grant of £75,000 for civil list pensions, "Her Majesty should be empowered to grant in every year new pensions on the civil list to the amount of £1200, all such pensions to be in strict conformity with the House of Commons' resolutions of 18th February, 1834" (1 Vict., c. 2).

Civil Service. One of the oldest institutions of the country, and probably dates from the earliest monarchical times. It is only within perhaps the last hundred years that the English Civil Service has assumed its present vast proportions. The Civil Service comprises all persons who serve the Queen in a civil capacity, as opposed to those employed in the military and naval services. The total number of persons so employed cannot be far short of half a million. The chief department of the Civil Service is the **Treasury**, which exercises a control over all other departments, and from whom alone authority is obtained for all expenditure. Perhaps next in importance is the **Exchequer and Audit Department**, which is charged with the audit of the accounts of all other departments, and is required to see that the expenditure of each is in accordance with the authorities received from the Treasury. The **Foreign Office** (including the diplomatic service), the **India Office** and the **Colonial Office**, together with the **Home Office**, probably rank next amongst the numerous departments of the Home Civil Service. The three revenue departments—namely, the **Post Office**, **Inland Revenue**, and **Customs**—are of course important branches of the service; there are also, amongst what are known as the **spending departments**, the **War Office**, **Admiralty**, **Board of Trade**, **Office of Works**, **Education Office**, **Privy Council Office**, the **Stationery Office**, and many other smaller offices.—Most of the clerkships in the Civil Service are now thrown open to public competition, and the various offices are grouped into two grades. The recommendation of the **Playfair Commission** which sat in 1874 to inquire into the Civil Service—namely, that the Service should be divided into a **Higher** and a **Lower Division**, with a specified scale of salaries irrespective of office for each division—has never been fully carried out. Most of the better-class offices are grouped under Grade I., and the remainder under what

was formerly known as Grade II.; in these latter, however, most of the vacancies are being filled up by the appointment of Lower Division clerks under the **Playfair scheme**. The Civil Service Commissioners conduct the examinations not only for home services, but also for Indian, military, naval, and colonial services. During '98 they examined 35,580 candidates in all. There were 211 competitions for the home services, of which 96 were open competitions. Full particulars of all examinations for the Civil Services, and of the situations to be competed for, can always be obtained on application to the **Civil Service Commission**, at Cannon Row, S.W. (Annual report is published by Eyre & Spottiswoode.) For details see **FINANCE, NATIONAL**; see also **INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE**.

Clarke, Sir Edward, M.P. See under **COMMONS**.

Clergy, Deceased (Dec. '98—Nov. '99). See **OBITUARY**.

Clerk of the Parliaments. See **PARLIAMENTS, CLERK OF THE**.

Clifford, Rev. John, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., F.G.S., D.D., ex-President of the Baptist Union, President of the National Council of Free Evangelical Churches '98, was b. Oct. 16th, 1836, at Sawley. In Feb. '93, during the course of a lecture, he stated that when a boy of eleven he was a "threader" in a lace factory, and had often worked from 4 a.m. on the Friday till 6 p.m. on the Saturday. In '55 he entered the General Baptist College. After his third year at the College he accepted an invitation from the Praed Street church, Paddington. He graduated B.A. at London University in '61, B.Sc. with honours in Logic and Philosophy, and in Geology in '62, in '64 taking the degree of M.A. (bracketed first); and in '66 that of LL.B. with honours in the Principles of Legislation. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him in '83 by Bates' University, U.S.A. His growing success at Praed Street led to the erection of **Westbourne Park Chapel**, which was opened Sept. '77, and in which he still continues to minister. He visited Australia and the States during '97. His works include the following: "Is Life worth Living?" "The Dawn of Manhood," "Daily Strength for Daily Living," "Christian Certainties," "The Inspiration and Authority of the Bible," "Typical Christian Leaders," "Social Worship," and "God's Greater Britain." Address: 50, St Quintin Avenue, North Kensington.

Clifton College, Bristol. Opened 1862, received charter '77. It is under a Council of fifteen, the Earl of Ducie being President, and the Bishop of Hereford Chairman of the Council. It has classical, modern, and military sides, and Junior and Preparatory Schools; and prepares pupils specially for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Cooper's Hill, also for the Royal Navy. Three exhibitions, of £25, which may be increased to £50 a year, tenable at the Universities, and at least eleven scholarships, varying in value from £25 to £80 and admitting of augmentation to £100 a year, tenable at the College, offered annually. Pupils, 600. **Head Master**, Rev. Michael George Glazebrook, M.A. **Secretary**, W. D. L. Macpherson. Motto, *Spiritus intus alit*.

Closure. See **PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE. Clubs for Ladies.** See the **Alexandra**, the **Denison**, the **Somerville**, the **University**, the **Pioneer** and other Clubs in the list of **CLUBS**.

CLUBS AND CLUB HOUSES, PRINCIPAL.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished.	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Albemarle	13, Albemarle Street	1875	800	5 5 0	5 & 4 gs.
Alexandra (Ladies')	12, Grosvenor Street, W.	1884	900	5 5 0	5 5 (T.)
Alpine	23, Savile Row	1857	589	4 4 0	2 2 0
Army and Navy	36, Pall Mall	1837	2,400	40 0 0	7 & 10 gs.
Arthur's	69, St. James's Street	1765	600	31 10 0	10 & 11 gs.
Arts	40, Dover Street, Piccadilly	1863	600	£10 share	6 6 0
Arundel	1, Adelphi Terrace	1860	200	—	5 5 0
Athenæum	107, Pall Mall	1824	1,200	31 10 0	8 8 0
Authors'	3, Whitehall Court	1891	350	£5 share until 600 memb'rs	5 5 (T.) 3 3 (Sb.) 2 2 (C.)
Bachelors'	7 & 8, Hamilton Place, W.	1881	920	31 10 0	10 10 0
Badminton	100, Piccadilly, W.	1876	1,000	10 10 0	8 8 0
Baldwin	79A, Pall Mall	1887	225	5 5 0	5 5 0
Bath	34, Dover St., Piccadilly, W.	1894	1,500 Gents. 500 Ladies	10 10 0 Gents. Ladies free.	Gents. 10 10 (T.) 6 6 (C.) Ladies all 7 gs.
Beefsteak	9, Green St., Leicester Square	1876	300	15 15 0	6 6 0
Boodle's	28, St. James's Street	1762	650	30 gs.	11 11 0
British Chess	Carrington House, Whitehall Court, S.W.	1885	300	1 1 0	4 4 0
Brooks's	St. James's Street	1764	600	26 5 0	11 11 0
Burlington Fine Arts	17, Savile Row	1866	500	5 5 0	5 5 0
Caledonian	30, Charles Street, S.W.	1897	—	—	8 gs. (T.) 6 gs. (C.) Officers, 5 & 1 gs.
Camera	28, Charing Cross Road, W.C.	1885	700	1 0 0	5, 2 & 1 gs.
Carlton	94, Pall Mall	1832	1,300	30 0 0	10 & 11 gs.
Cavalry	127, Piccadilly, W.	1890	1,100	21 0 0	10 10 0
City Athenæum	Angel Court, E.C.	1895	500	5 5 0	5 5 0
City Carlton	St. Swithin's Lane	1868	800 (T.) 200 (T.)	20 gs. (T.) 10 gs. (C.)	10 gs. (T.) 5 5 (C.)
City Liberal	Walbrook	1874	950	Suspd.	10 & 4 gs. (C.)
City of London	19, Old Broad Street, E.C.	1832	800	31 10 0	10 10 0
Cocoa Tree	64, St. James's Street	1746	500	4 4 0	5 & 6 gs.
Conservative	74, St. James's Street	1840	1,300	31 10 0	10 10 0
Constitutional	Northumberland Avenue	1883	6,500	15 & 10 gs.	5 & 3 gs.
Crichton	39, King St., Covent Gar., W.C.	1870	250	None	3 gs. (T.) 1½ g. (C.)
Denison (Ladies' and Gents')	15, Buckingham St., Adelphi	1886	120	None	10s. and upw'rd
Devonshire	50, St. James's Street	1874	1,200	15 15 0	10 10 0
Dutch	22, Regent Street, S.W.	1873	300	None	3 3 0
East India Unit. Service Eccentric	16 & 17, St. James's Square	1849	2,500	21 or nil	8 or 10 gs.
Eighty	21, Shaftesbury Avenue	1891	799	5 5 0	3 3 0
Eldon	3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C. (Office)	1880	609	1 1 0	1 1 0
Eldon	40, Chancery Lane	1879	200	2 2 0	4 4 (T.) 2 2 (C.)
Farmers'	Salisbury Square Hotel	1842	400	Suspd.	1 1 0
Garrick	15, Garrick St., Covent Garden	1831	650	21 0 0	10 10 0
German Athenæum	93, Mortimer Street, W.	1869	357	5 5 0	6 & 4 gs.
Golfers'	3, Whitehall Court	1893	1,000	—	5, 3 & 1 gs.
Green Room	20, Bedford St., Covent Garden	1877	325	6 6 0	4 4 0
Gresham	1, Gresham Place, E.C.	1843	475	26 5 0	10 10 0
Grosvenor	135, New Bond Street, W.	1883	3,000	None	10 gs. (T.) 6 gs. (C.)
Guards'	70, Pall Mall	1813	500	31 10 0	11 0 0
Gun Club	Wood Lane, Notting Hill, W.	1860	No limit	15 0 0	& 10 0 0 10 0 0

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished.	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Hurlingham	Fulham, S.W.	1868	1,600	21 0 0	5 5 0
Hyde Park	Albert Gate	1892	1,100	None	10 10 0
Ulchester (Ladies') . . .	Ulchester Gardens, Hyde Pk., W.	1896	250	3 3 0	2 10 (T.) 1 10 (C.)
Isthmian	105, Piccadilly	1882	1,600	None	10 & 7 gs.
Junior Army and Navy . .	10, St. James's Street . . .	1869	2,000	10 10 0	8 8 (T.) 5 5 (C.) 1 1 (Spr.)
Junior Athenæum	116, Piccadilly	1864	1,200	—	10 10 0
Junior Cariton	Pall Mall	1864	2,100	38 17 0	10 10 0
Junior Conservative . . .	43 & 44, Albemarle St., Piccadilly	1889	5,500	Suspd.	3 gs. (T.) 1 g. (C.)
Junior Constitutional . .	101, Piccadilly, W.	1887	5,500	6 6 0	5 & 3 gs.
Junior United Service . .	Charles Street, St. James's .	1827	2,000	40 0 0	8 8 0
Kennel	26, Southampton St., Strand .	1873	300	5 5 0	5 5 0
Law Society	103, Chancery Lane	1832	400	5 5 0	6 6 0
Marlborough	52, Pall Mall, S.W.	1869	500	31 10 0	10 10 0
Marylebone C.C.	Lords, St. John's Wood, N.W.	1787	4,500	5 0 0	3 0 0
National	1, Whitehall Gardens	1845	550	Suspd.	4 to 7 gs.
National Liberal	Whitehall Place, S.W. . . .	1882	6,000	Suspd.	6 & 3 gs. Junior 2 & 1 gs.
National Sporting	Covent Garden	1891	700	5 5 0	6 & 4 gs.
Naval and Military	94, Piccadilly	1862	2,000	42 0 0	10 10 0
New Club	4, Grafton Street, Piccadilly .	1893	1,000	21l.(ornil)	7 & 10 gs. (T.) 4 & 6 gs. (C.)
New Lyric	Coventry Street, W.	1895	1,500	10 10 0	8 & 5 gs.
New Oxford & Cambridge .	68, Pall Mall	1884	930	10 10 0	10 & 6 gs.
New Somerville (Ladies') .	19A, Hanover Square, W. . .	1878	500	1 1 0	1 1 0
New University	57 & 58, St. James's Street .	1863	1,100	31 10 0	8 8 0
Nimrod	12, St. James's Square, S.W. .	1893	2,000	—	M.H. 66 Orig. 88 Ord. 10 10 3 gs. (T.) 2 gs. (C.) 1 g. (Fn.)
Northumberland and Northern Counties, Ltd.	2, Whitehall Court, S.W. . .	1892	500	None	
Oriental	18, Hanover Square, W. . . .	1824	800	30 0 0	9 9 0
Orleans	29, King Street, St. James's .	1877	500	21 0 0	8 8 0
Oxford and Cambridge . .	71 to 76, Pall Mall	1830	1,170	42 0 0	8 8 0
Piccadilly	128, Piccadilly, W.	1892	1,500	—	10 10 0
Pioneer (Ladies')	22, Bruton Street, W.	1892	400	—	3 gs. (T.) 2 gs. (C. & Worker) 1 g. (Fn.)
Pioneer (Ladies')	5, Grafton Street, Bond Street, W.	1892	Between 600 & 700	—	3 gs. (T.) 2 gs. (C. & Prof.) 1 g. (Fn.)
Playgoers'	409 & 410, Strand	1884	1,000	0 10 6	1 1 0
Portland	9, St. James's Square, S.W. .	1816	300	10 10 0	10 10 0
Pratt's	14, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.	1841	1,000	—	5 5 0
Press	Wine Office Ct., Fleet St., E.C.	1881	370	1 1 0	3 & 1 gs.
Primrose	4 & 5, Park Place, St. James's.	1886	5,000	Suspd.	3 3 0 & 1 1 0
Prince's	Knightsbridge	1853	1,500	7 7 0	7 7 0
Queen's	West Kensington	1886	1,300	5 5 0	5 5 0
Raleigh	16, Regent Street, S.W. . . .	1858	800	15 15 0	10 10 0
Ranelagh Club	Barnes, S.W.	1894	1,600	10 10 0	10 10 0
Reform	104, Pall Mall, S.W.	1836	1,400	40 0 0	10 10 0

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished.	No. of Members.	Subscriptions.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Royal Canoe	Trowlock Island, Hampton Wk.	1866	200	2 2 0	1 1 0
Royal London Yacht . . .	2, Savile Row, W., and Cowes, Isle of Wight	1838	750	Suspd.	6 & 4 gs.
Royal Societies	St. James's Street	1894	1,400	—	6 gs. (T.) 4 gs. (C.) 2gs. (Col. & Fgn.) 8 & 6gs.
Royal Thames Yacht . . .	7, Albemarle Street, W. . . .	1823	Lmt'd. to 1,000	Suspd.	8 & 6gs.
Royal Water Colour So- ciety Art	5A, Pall Mall East, S.W. . . .	1884	250	1 1 0	1 1 0
Russell Institution	55, Great Coram Street, W.C.	1808	120	None	1 1 0
St. George's	4, Hanover Square, W.	1875	2,500	Suspd.	8,5 & 2gs.
St. George's Chess	87, St. James's Street	1840	120	2 2 0	3 & 1 gs.
St. James'	106, Piccadilly	1857	650	26 5 0	11 11 0
St. Stephen's	1, Bridge Street, Westminster	1871	1,250	Suspd.	10 10 0
Savage	6 & 7, Adelphi Terrace	1857	600	5 5 0	5 gs. (T.) 3 gs. (C.)
Savile	107, Piccadilly, W.	1868	675	10 10 0	6 6 0
Smithfield Cattle	12, Hanover Square	1798	1,132	Suspd.	1 1 0
Sports	8, St. James's Square	1893	Unlimit.	8 0 0	6,3 & 1gs
Thatched House	86, St. James's Street	1865	750	Suspd.	10 10 0
Travellers'	106, Pall Mall	1819	800	31 10 0	10 10 0
Turf	85, Piccadilly, W.	1868	550	31 10 0	15 & 12gs.
Union	Trafalgar Square	1822	1,000	31 10 0	9 & 10gs.
United Service	116 & 117, Pall Mall	1815	1,600	£40 or £20	£8 or £10
United University	1, Suffolk Street	1822	1,060	42 0 0	8 8 0
University	127, Princes St., Edinburgh . .	1864	700	36 15 0	6 0 0
University (Ladies')	32, George St., Hanover Square	1887	350	1 1 0	1 1 0
Victoria	18, Wellington Street, W.C. . .	1857	460	10 10 0	6 0 0
Welcome	Earl's Court Exhibition	1887	—	—	3 3 0
Wellington	1, Grosvenor Place	1885	1,400	21 0 0	10 10 0
Whitehall	47, Parliament Street	1866	600	21 0 0	10 10 0
White's	37, St. James's Street	1693	750	19 19 0	11 11 0
Windham	13, St. James's Square	1828	700	32 11 0	10 0 0
Writers' (Ladies')	Hastings House, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.	1891	300	1 11 6 & 15s.	1 1 0
Writers' Club	10, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.	1892	300	1 1 0 & 10s. 6d.	11 6 (T.) 15 0 (C.)
Yorick	30, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.	1889	300	2 2 0	1 1 0

Coal. For a commercial review of the industry during the year see TRADE, '99, and for a general and statistical article on the subject see MINING.

Coburg. Duke of Saxe-Coburg, late Duke of Edinburgh. See SAXE-COBURG.

Cochin-China. Lower or French Cochin-China consists of a portion of the old Annamese province of Champa, and comprises the whole of the Mekong delta, but comprehends little or none of Cochin-China proper. Area, 23,082 sq. m.; pop. 2,034,453. Capital, Saigon. The country is divided into 21 districts, each administered separately by a French officer, and is represented by one deputy at Paris. The French population numbers about 5000, and there is an army of occupation of 1830 French troops, besides about 3000 Annamese soldiers. Successful attempts have been made to develop the colony. The chief product is rice, but cotton, pepper, and copra are also exported. See ANNAM, COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, and INDO-CHINA.

Cocos (or Keeling) Islands. A dependency of the Straits Settlements (*q.v.*).

Colombia. A republic of Central America, formed by the union in 1861 of nine states as the "United States of New Granada," which in '63 became the "United States of Colombia." After the termination of the revolution, which prostrated the country in '84-5, a new constitution was promulgated in Aug. '86 by the National Council of Bogota. By this constitution the independence of the nine states was abolished, a central authority was set up, and the country was styled the "Republic of Colombia." The nine states are now simple departments, their presidents being reduced to governors under the direct nomination of the President of the Republic, whose term of office is six years. The Senate, as before, consists of 27 members, 3 from each department, and the House of Representatives of 66 members, elected by universal suffrage, each department forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants. Industries are

chiefly confined to agriculture and the rearing of cattle. The great attraction of Colombia is its mineral wealth. Rich mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, etc., and precious stones exist in the country. **Area**, 513,845 sq. miles; **population** about 6,000,000. **Capital**, Bogota. **Estimated revenue**, '97-8, \$37,461,000; **expenditure**, \$41,429,180; **foreign debt**, with several years' accumulated interest, about £2,700,000, chiefly due to English creditors; **imports**, '98, \$11,346,028; **exports**, \$19,735,733. See DIPLOMATIC.

Colonial College, The, is situated at Hollesley Bay, on the coast of Suffolk, and the instruction of the pupils is admirably adapted to its object—the training of youths for colonial life. Pupils are received from the public schools, etc., and turned into practical, handy men, able to use their eyes and hands as well as their brains. There is a large estate, covering 2000 acres, of arable, pasture, and wood land, with a dairy of fifty cows, as well as fruit, vegetable, and nursery gardens. The scientific teaching is under the charge of professors in each of the various departments, from veterinary science to surveying and other branches of instruction. Since '87 over six hundred students have passed through the College. The College Magazine, *Colonia*, published three times a year, contains valuable and impartial information concerning the Colonies, supplied by the old students of the College.

Colonial Institute. See ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

Colonial Loans Bills and Colonial Loans Act, '99. See SESSION, sect. 44.

Colonial Office. The authority of the Crown throughout our colonial dependencies is exercised by the **Secretary of State for the Colonies**, now the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., who took office in Lord Salisbury's Government in July '95. Governors of colonies are selected from those whose names he submits for the Queen's approval; the enactments of all colonial legislatures come before him for approval or disallowance, and in some cases the veto has been exercised; and in his office the constitution of new colonial legislatures is planned. The direct executive action of the department is mainly confined to Crown colonies, protectorates, etc. (for a full list of which see BRITISH EMPIRE, table). In the self-governing colonies the department is consulted on such points as extradition, copyright, and commercial treaties. An **Emigrants' Information Office** (*q.v.*) is attached to the department. Crown colonies are represented in London by Crown Agents, and colonies having responsible governments by Agents-General. The names of the Crown Agents and a list of the colonies on whose behalf they act and whom they represent, will be found under the heading "Colonies" in the DIPLOMATIC article. The names and offices of the various Agents-General will also be found in the same article under the alphabetical headings of the various colonies which they represent. The **British Settlements Act '87** enables Her Majesty in Council to provide for the government of her possessions acquired by settlement, and by Order in Council to establish all such laws and institutions, and constitute such courts and officers, and make such provisions and regulations for the administration of justice as may appear to be necessary.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

<i>Foreign Power, and Position of Colony.</i>	<i>Name and Date of Acquisition.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Area, Square Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
DENMARK.—				
Northern	Greenland (Coasts)	Godthaab . .	46,740	10,516
	Iceland (1380)	Reykjavik . .	39,756	70,927
West Indian . . .	St. John . . . . .	....	21	984
	St. Thomas	Charlotte		
		Amalie . .	23	14,389
	Santa Cruz	Christianstadt	74	19,783
FRANCE.—				
African	Algeria (1830)	Algiers . . .	184,474	4,429,421
	Comoro Islands (1886) . . . . .	....	620	53,000
	Mayotte (1843) . . . . .	....	143	9,598
	French Congo (1843) . . . . .	....	496,920	8,950,000
	Madagascar (1886)	Antananarivo .	228,500	3,500,000
	French Somali Coast and Obok .	....	8,500	30,000
	Réunion (1649)	St. Denis . .	970	171,720
	French Soudan (1892)	Kayes . . .	300,000	5,000,000
	Senegal and Dependencies . . .	St. Louis . .	120,000	2,000,000
	French Guinea (Rivieres du Sud, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey and the Gulf of Benin)	Conakry . .	78,500	1,250,000
	Sahara Protectorate . . . . .	....	1,500,000	2,500,000
	Tunis (Protectorate) (1882) . . .	Tunis . . .	51,000	1,902,000
	Nossi-Bé (1841) . . . . .	....	113	7,803
	Ste. Marie (1643) . . . . .	....	64	7,667
American	French Guiana (1604)	Cayenne . .	46,850	22,710
	Guadeloupe (1634)	Basseterre . .	680	167,000
	Martinique (1814)	Fort Royal . .	381	190,000
	St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands	....	90	5,929
Asiatic	French Indo-China, comprising Annam (Protectorate) (1884) .	Hué	81,000	6,200,000

Colonies and Dependencies of European Powers (*continued*).

<i>Foreign Power, and Position of Colony.</i>	<i>Name and Date of Acquisition.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Area, Square Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
FRANCE—continued.				
Asiatic	Cambodia (Protectorate) (1863)	Pnompenh. . .	46,000	2,000,000
	Cochin China (1861)	Saigon	23,082	2,034,453
	Tonquin	Hanoi	135,000	12,000,000
	French India	Pondicherry . .	200	286,910
	Kwang - Chan - Wan (opposite Hainan Island) (1898) . . . . .	....	....	....
Polynesian	Marquesas . . . . .	....	478	5,776
	New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands (1853)	Noumea	7,700	62,752
	Society Islands—Tahiti, etc. . . . .	....	462	12,800
	Tuamotu—Lower Archipelago . . . . .	....	384	8,500
	Tubuai—Austral Island . . . . .	....	80	881
GERMANY.—				
African	Cameroons (1884)	Cameroons . . .	191,130	4,570,000
	East Africa (1885-90)	Dar-es-Salaam . .	400,000	4,000,000
	South-West Africa (1884-90) . . . . .	....	320,000	200,000
	Togoland (1884)	Little Popo . . .	33,000	2,500,000
In Pacific	Bismarck Archipelago (1885) . . . . .	....	20,000	188,000
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (1885-6) . . . . .	....	72,000	110,000
	Marshall Archipelago (1886) . . . . .	....	150	16,000
	Samoa Islands (Upolu and Savaü) (1899)	Apia . . . . .	....	28,660
Asiatic	Kiao-Chau (1898) . . . . .	....	120	60,000
	Caroline and Pelew Is. (1899)	Yap	560	46,000
	Marianne Islands or Ladronez.	Saypan	420	10,000
HOLLAND.—				
East Indian	Borneo (part of) . . . . .	....	203,714	1,250,000
	Celebes (1660) . . . . .	....	72,000	2,000,000
	Java (with Madura Island)	Batavia	50,554	25,500,000
	Moluccas, The	Amboyna	42,420	400,000
	New Guinea (part of), (1885) . . . . .	....	151,790	200,000
	Sumatra . . . . .	....	149,555	2,970,946
	Other Is. in Asiatic Archipelago . . . . .	....	cir. 30,000	cir. 250,000
West Indian	Buen Ayre . . . . .	....	95	4,341
	Curaçao and other Islands	Willemstadt . .	403	50,000
South American	Surinam (1845)	Paramaribo . . .	46,060	65,000
ITALY.—				
African	Italian Somaliland . . . . .	....	100,000	400,000
	Erythrea (1891)	Massowah	88,500	450,000
PORTUGAL.—				
African	Angola	St. Paul de Loanda	480,000	4,000,000
	Cape Verde Islands (1885)	Mindello	1,650	120,000
	Guinea and Bissagos (1885) . . . . .	....	4,500	800,000
	East Africa (1891)	Lorenzo Marques } Mozambique }	300,000	3,000,000
	Principe and St. Thomé Islands . . . . .	....	454	25,000
	Goa, Damas, Diu, etc. (1881) . . . . .	....	1,605	500,000
Asiatic	Macao . . . . .	....	5	80,000
	Timor, etc.	Deli	6,290	300,000
RUSSIA.—				
Asiatic	Bokhara (vassal state)	Bokhara	92,000	2,500,000
	Khiva (vassal state)	Khiva	22,320	700,000
	Port Arthur and Talienwan . . . . .	....	....	....
SPAIN.—				
African	Ifni . . . . .	....	27	6,000
	Fernando Po (1778), Elobey, Annobon, Corisco Islands, etc. . . . .	....	850	30,000
	Sahara Coast . . . . .	....	243,000	100,000
TURKEY.—				
African	Egypt (nominally dependent State)	Cairo	394,240	9,750,000
	Tripoli	Tripoli	400,000	1,300,000

Commercial Intelligence Office. See TRADE, BOARD OF.

Commissionaires, Corps of. The members of this institution, which was founded in 1859 by Captain Sir E. Walter, K.C.B., are retired soldiers and sailors of Her Majesty's regular forces. At first the Corps was composed of wounded men who had served in the Crimea and Indian mutiny; but very shortly the demand for the services of Commissionaires led to an increase in the number, which has been steadily maintained, and now exceeds 2500. There are divisions in Belfast, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, and Cardiff, all being subject to the same discipline and regulations. The men are employed in every capacity where high qualifications are required, and thus may be engaged for permanent or temporary service. Office, 419, Strand, W.C.

Commons Act. See SESSION, sect. 45.

COMMONS, HOUSE OF.

I. ALPHABETICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

II. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CONSTITUENCIES AND POLLINGS.

(With Summary Tables showing State of Parties since '86 and the Representation of the Metropolis.)

With certain exceptions any male of full age may be elected to represent a constituency in the House of Commons. English and Scotch peers are entirely disqualified, but Irish peers may be returned for any constituency in Great Britain. All English, Scotch, and Irish judges; clergymen of the Established Church of either of the two kingdoms; Roman Catholic priests; the holders of various offices specially excluded by statute (including revenue officers); persons who have been convicted of certain offences; aliens (unless a certificate of naturalisation has been granted to them by the Secretary of State, and they have taken the oath of allegiance); imbeciles; Government contractors (except contractors for Government loans); and sheriffs and returning officers within the constituencies for which they act,—all these are disqualified. No candidate requires any property qualification, and no member receives any payment or allowance whatsoever from the country for his service in the House or on any committee thereof. The Speaker (*q.v.*) is the first to take the oath and subscribe the roll in a new House of Commons, and is followed by the other members, who come to the table without any ceremony, and are presented to him by the clerk. Members returned after a general election are introduced by two other members. The form of oath taken is as follows: "I, ———, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God." Quakers, Moravians, Separatists, and others

are permitted to make an affirmation to the same effect as the oath; and by 51 & 52 Vict., ch. 46, every person upon objecting to being sworn, and stating, as the ground of such objection, either that he has no religious belief, or that the taking of an oath is contrary to his religious belief, shall be permitted to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath in all places and for all purposes where an oath is and shall be required by law. Succession to a peerage of England, or of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, disables the person so succeeding from being elected to, or from sitting or voting in, the Commons. A seat in the House is vacated by death, or on acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown; and there are also certain disabilities attached to bankruptcy. All the principal members of the Government, on accepting office, vacate their seats, and are eligible for re-election; but the vacating rule does not apply to such offices as Secretary to the Treasury or other similar appointments which are not held direct from the Crown. A change from one office held direct from Crown to another does not involve going again to the constituency. In theory a member cannot resign, but he can accept the office of honour or profit under the Crown of the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, or of the manors of Northstead, which is granted to him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and resigned immediately its purpose is served. When a seat becomes vacant during a session, a new writ is moved for at the commencement of an ordinary sitting, generally by one of the whips of the party to which the late member belonged. Provision is also made for the issue of writs during the recess without the intervention of the House, it being enacted that the Speaker may, on the production of a certificate signed by two members that a member has died, or accepted an office held direct from the Crown, or has been called to the House of Lords, or that the seat has become vacant by the bankruptcy of a member, order a writ to be issued for a fresh election to fill the vacancy thus caused. But a writ may not be issued during the recess on the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the like offices. The Lunacy (Vacating of Seats) Act, 1886, provides a procedure by which the seat of any member who may have been received into a lunatic asylum shall be declared vacant.

The Act of Union with Ireland increased the number of members of the House of Commons to 658, and though it stood nominally at this figure until the end of the Parliament of '80-85, the disfranchisement of 4 constituencies returning 6 members, and the suspension of 12 writs in 7 cities and boroughs, had reduced the total of members to 640. The Redistribution Act did not alter the apportionment of members to Ireland or Wales, but increased the number returnable by Scotland from 60 to 72, and these 12 new seats being added to the nominal number of the House brought it up to 670.

COUNTRY.	Population 1891.	Electors 1899.	M.P.s (actual) 1899.	M.P.s (by pop.) 1899.	M.P.s (by electors) 1899.
England	27,484,394	4,917,980	465	488	499
Wales	1,518,131	290,157	30	27	30
Scotland	4,025,647	671,128	72	71	68
Ireland	4,704,750	721,018	103	84	73
United Kingdom	37,732,922	6,600,283	670	670	670

From these figures it may be easily seen that if the 670 seats were proportionately redistributed (1) according to population in '91, England would gain 23 seats, Wales would lose 3, Scotland would lose 1, while Ireland would lose 19 seats; and that (2) according to numbers of electors England would still gain, in fact she would be even better represented if the seats were allotted on this basis, as she would be entitled to 34 more; Wales would neither gain nor lose; Scotland would lose 4 seats and Ireland 30. The calculations include the University representation. A word as to the parts of the House which the different sections of members occupy may be added here. The benches are fixed in two long rows, extending on either side from the chair to the bar, and each row is divided midway by a narrow passage known as the gangway. The front bench to the right of the chair and above the gangway is the **Treasury Bench**, and upon it sit the leader of the House and as many of his Ministerial colleagues as can find accommodation there. The other benches on the Ministerial side are occupied by supporters of the Government, Conservatives and Liberal Unionists, also. In the last Parliament but one ('86-92) the Liberal Unionists sat on the Opposition benches, which are to the left of the chair, with the Liberal members; on the change of Ministry in '92 they crossed the floor with the Liberals, two benches below the gangway being by arrangement set apart for their use. From '80 the Nationalists have always sat in opposition; they retained their places on this side when the Liberals took office in '92. Thus, during the Home Rule debates of '93, the Nationalists who supported the Government sat on the Opposition side, while the Liberal Unionists, who opposed, spoke from the Ministerial side. By ancient custom the two members for the **City of London** sit on the **Treasury Bench** on the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament. The legislative duties of Ministers are familiar to most readers, but a word or two concerning some of them may be said here. If the **Secretary for War** and the **First Lord of the Admiralty** are peers, the Financial Secretary to the War Office generally, and the Secretary to the Admiralty, have charge of the Estimates. The **Education Estimates** for England and Wales are introduced by the Vice-President. A goodly number of the **Civil Service Estimates** are in charge of that hardly-worked official, the **Financial Secretary to the Treasury**; and he is bound to be well up in a large mass of detail, not only as regards them, but other Parliamentary matters, for he arranges the course of Government business in the House of Commons. The **Patronage Secretary** as principal Ministerial whip endeavours to secure a good attendance of members of his own side when Government business is being transacted, issuing on important occasions **summonses**, which are also called **whips**, and which, according to the urgency of the case, are emphasised by three, four, or five underlines. He is aided in his important party duties by the Junior Lords of the Treasury and the holders of subordinate Household appointments, or some of them; and with their assistance, too, he tells for the Government in divisions (*q.v.*). See PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE, SPEAKER, ELECTION, etc.

1. Alphabetical and Biographical List of Members.

(Revised to Nov. '99.)

The following is a list of members of the House corrected to Nov. 13th, '99. The names of those returned at the General Election of '95 who have since, for any reason, ceased to be members will be found alphabetically arranged at the end of this list. A prefixed * denotes that the member was in the last Parliament.

A list of the pollings in the various constituencies will be found on pp. 159-170; and on p. 171 there is given a summary showing the state of parties at successive periods down to Nov. 14th, '99. See also POLITICAL PARTIES (UNITED KINGDOM), and SESSIONS, PARLIAMENTARY, '99.

***Abraham, W. (L.)**, elected for Glamorganshire, Rhondda D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. T. Abraham, collier and copper smelter; b. '42; E. Cwmavon village school; miners' agent '73; Vice-President of the Monmouth and South Wales Mining Association; J.P. for Glamorganshire; member of the Royal Commission on Labour and Mining Royalties; a Welsh Bard under title of "Mabon." 8, Suffolk Street, S.W.

***Abraham, W. (N.)**, elected for Cork, North-East, '95; sat for same constit. '93-5, and co. Limerick, West, '85; b. '40; took an active part in the Land League, and in '81 was imprisoned as a suspect; Chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians '82-6; a Protestant (Congregationalist). 7, Cheverton Road, N.

***Acland-Hood, Captain Sir A. F., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Somerset, Wellington D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; e. s. of the late Sir A. B. F. Fuller-Acland-Hood; b. '53; E. Eton, Balliol College, Oxford, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst; entered the army '75; served in the 1st Dragoon Guards and Grenadier Guards; Egyptian Campaign '82; aide-de-camp to the Governor of Victoria '89-91; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for Somerset. Moved Address in Autumn Session, '99. St. Audries, Bridgwater.

***Aird, J. (C.)**, elected for Paddington, North, '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; s. of Mr. J. Aird, contractor, and member of the firms of John Aird & Co. and John Aird & Sons; b. '33; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London; Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps. 14, Hyde Park Terrace, W.

***Akers-Douglas, Right Hon. A. (C.)**, elected for Kent, St. Augustine's D., '95; sat for Kent, East, '80-85, St. Augustine's D. '85-95; s. of the late Rev. A. Akers, of Malling Abbey, Kent; b. '51; E. Eton and University College, Oxford; Inner Temple '75; assumed name of Douglas '75; Patronage Secretary of Treasury '85, '86-92; First Commissioner of Works '95; P.C. '91; J.P. and D.L. for Kent and Dumfries, and J.P. for Edinburgh. Chilton Park, Maidstone, and 106, Mount Street, W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*

***Allan, W. (L.)**, elected for Gateshead '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; b. '37 in Dundee; marine engine-builder; served as engineer in R.N. and merchant service; was blockade running and imprisoned in the Old Capitol Prison during the American Civil War, but liberated at the intervention of the British Minister; Manager of the North-Eastern Engineering Works on the Tyne and Wear;

- founder of the Scotia Engine Works, Sunderland; inventor of several engineering improvements; author of several volumes of poems, notably "A Book of Songs," "A Book of Poems," and, lately, "Gordon; or, the Rose of Methlic." J.P., D.L., co. Durham. Scotland House, Sunderland. *National Liberal*.
- ***Allen, W. (L.)**, elected for Newcastle-under-Lyme '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of Mr. W. S. Allen, M.P. Newcastle-under-Lyme '65-86; *b.* '70; *E.* at Rydag Mount School and Emmanuel College, Camb. Thornbury Hall, Cheadle, Staffordshire. *Sports*.
- Allhusen, A. Henry Eden (C.)**, elected for Salisbury Jan. '97; *b.* '67; is *s.* of the late H. C. Allhusen, and J.P., D.L., of Stoke Court, Bucks (formerly owner of Newcastle Chemical Works); *g. s.* of the late C. Allhusen, Lieutenant Bucks Yeomanry; J.P., D.L., for Bucks; *m.* '96 Dorothy Stanley, *d.* of Lady Jeune and her first husband the Hon. J. C. Stanley. Stoke Court, Stoke Poges, Bucks.
- ***Allison, R. A. (L.)**, elected for Cumberland, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. Allison, of Carlisle; *b.* '38; *E.* Rugby and Trinity College, Camb.; J.P. and D.L. for Cumberland; Director of the Midland Railway. Scaleby Hall, Cumberland, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *New University*.
- ***Allsopp, Hon. Geo. H. (C.)**, elected for Worcester '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 3rd *s.* of the first Lord Hindlip; *b.* '46; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '71); J.P. and D.L. for Derbyshire and Staffordshire; twice Mayor of Burton and once Chairman of the Burton School Board; *m.* '95 Lady Mildred Georgiana Ashley, *d.* of the 8th E. of Shaftesbury, and has a daughter, Winifred Violet, *b.* May 6th, '96. 8, Hereford Gardens, Park Lane, W. *Turf, Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Arthur*.
- ***Ambrose, Dr. R. (N.)**, elected for Mayo, West, '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; *b.* '56; *E.* Queen's College, Cork, and Edinburgh University (L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.); B.A. Queen's University, Ireland; for past ten years has been practising in London; cousin of Dr. D. Ambrose, M.P. for South Louth. 1, Mount Place, E.
- Anson, Sir W. R., Bart. (U.)**, elected for Oxford University '99; unsuccessfully contested West Staffordshire '80; *s.* of the late Sir John W. H. Anson, who was killed by a railway accident in '73; *b.* '43; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; author of several books on Law; J.P. for Oxfordshire, and has been Chairman of Quarter Sessions since '94; appointed '99 Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford.
- ***Anstruther, H. T. (L.U.)**, elected for St. Andrews Burghs '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; 2nd *s.* of the late Colonel Sir R. Anstruther, Bart., M.P.; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton and Edinburgh University; called to the Scotch Bar '85; formerly Lieutenant Fife Light Horse Volunteers; principal L. U. Whip; appointed a Lord of the Treasury and second Whip in the Salisbury Administration '95. Gillingshill, Pittenweem, Fife, and 6, Chester Street, S.W.
- ***Arch, J. (L.)**, elected for Norfolk, North-West, '95; sat for same constit. '85-6 and '92-5; *s.* of Mr. J. Arch, agricultural labourer, Barford, Warwickshire; *b.* '26; received little education, having to work as a child in the fields; but after marriage educated himself at his wife's instigation, and joined the Primitive Methodist body as a local preacher; led agricultural agitation in Warwickshire '72; founder and President of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union. Barford, Warwick.
- Archdale, Edward M. (C.)**, elected for Fermanagh, North D. '98; *s.* of the late Mr. Nicholas Archdale, of Crocknacrieve, co. Fermanagh; *b.* '53; *E.* Naval School at Portsmouth, whence he entered the Royal Navy as a cadet in '66; midshipman '68, Sub-Lieut. '72, Lieut. '75, retired '80. He has served on the China, Mediterranean, Cape, and West Coast of Africa stations, at which last he held the position of first Lieut. of the *Dwarf*, a double-screw composite gun-vessel carrying four guns; J.P., D.L. co. Fermanagh, for which county he served the office of High Sheriff in '84. Riversdale, Ballinamallard, co. Fermanagh. *Carlton*.
- Arnold, Alfred (C.)**, elected for Halifax '95; *y. s.* of the late Rev. Frederick Arnold, rector of Brimington, Derbyshire; *b.* '35; *E.* Sidney Sussex College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '78, joining Northern Circuit; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks. Clare Hall, Halifax. *Carlton and Junior Constitution*.
- ***Arnold-Forster, H. O. (L.U.)**, elected for Belfast, West, '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; 2nd *s.* of the late Mr. W. D. Arnold, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, and adopted son of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster; *b.* '55; *E.* Rugby and University College, Oxford (B.A. 1st class in History); Lincoln's Inn '79; North-Eastern Circuit; Director of Cassell & Co., Ltd. 9, Evelyn Gardens, S.W.
- Arrol, Sir W. (L.U.)**, elected for Ayrshire, South, '95; *s.* of Mr. Thomas Arrol, of Glasgow; *b.* '39; when only eight years old was a piercer in a cotton mill; afterwards apprenticed as a blacksmith; now partner in the firm of William Arrol & Co., contractors and engineers, the contractors of the new Tay Bridge and Forth Bridge; created a knight at the opening of the latter '90; J.P. for Ayrshire, and Hon. LL.D. Glasgow. Dennistoun, Glasgow, and Seafield, Ayr.
- ***Asher, A. (L.)**, elected for Elgin Burghs '95; sat for same constit. '81-95; 2nd *s.* of the late Rev. W. Asher, D.D., Inveravon, Banffshire; *b.* '35; *E.* Elgin Academy and Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities; called to the Scotch Bar '61; Advocate Depute '69-74; Q.C. '81; Solicitor-General for Scotland '81-5, '86, and Aug. '92-March '94; D.L. for Edinburgh City and County; LL.D. for Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities; Dean of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland '95. Heriot Row, Edinburgh. *Brooks's, Reform, and Devonshire*.
- ***Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir E. (C.)**, elected for Sheffield, Ecclesall D., '95; sat for Eye '80-85, and Ecclesall '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Ellis Bartlett, of Plymouth, New England; *b.* '49; *E.* Torquay and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1st class Final Schools '72, M.A. '76); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '77; formerly in the Privy Council Office; Civil Lord of the Admiralty '85 and '86-92, 22A, St. James Street, S.W. *Carlton, Wellington, and St. Stephen's*.

- Ashton, T. G. (L.)**, elected for Bedfordshire, South, or Luton D., '95; sat for Cheshire, Hyde D., '85-6; *e.s.* of the late Mr. Thomas Ashton, J.P., D.L., of Hyde, and Ford Bank, Lancs.; *b.* '55; *E. Rugby and University College, Oxford* (M.A. '82); J.P. for Lancashire and Cheshire. Ford Bank, Lancashire, and Hyde, Cheshire. *Brooks's, Reform, and New University.*
- ***Asquith, Right Hon. H. H. (L.)**, elected for Fife, East, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *b.* '52; *E. City of London School and Balliol College, Oxford*, where he graduated B.A. '74, 1st class Classics, Craven University Scholar, and Fellow of Balliol; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, '76. His maiden speech in Parliament attracted much attention, and has been followed by successes on the public platform and at the Bar. He was engaged with Sir C. Russell on behalf of Mr. Parnell at the **Parnell Commission**, Q.C. '90. He appeared also in the "Baccarat" trial, '91. The honour of moving the amendment to the Queen's Speech, on which the division that displaced Lord Salisbury's Government in Aug. '92 took place, was given to Mr. Asquith, and he was afterwards appointed to the important post of **Home Secretary** (salary £5000 per annum) in Mr. Gladstone's late Government, and sworn of the Privy Council. He scored several successes in the course of the Home Rule debates, and rose rapidly to the first rank in the House. It was his ill fate to incur a certain amount of disapproval for his conduct during the frequent labour disputes of '93, but his firm and consistent attitude commanded the approval of the House and the country generally. He was entrusted with the conduct of the Disestablishment of the Church of Wales Bill, which he introduced during the '94 session. He also intervened in the cab strike which occurred in May and June, and settled it by an award which, on the whole, satisfied both parties. His marriage with Miss Margot Tennant, daughter of Sir Charles Tennant, took place on May 10th, '94, and was a most brilliant ceremony. Mr. Gladstone and most of Mr. Asquith's Ministerial colleagues were present. Mr. Asquith of course left office with his colleagues on the defeat of the Rosebery Ministry in June '95, and he has since resumed practice at the bar. In a speech which Lord Rosebery made at Edinburgh in '96, after resigning the leadership of the party, he specially designated Mr. Asquith as destined to high office in the future. *Brooks's, Athenæum, and National Liberal.*
- ***Atherley-Jones, L. (L.)**, elected for Durham, North-West, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 3rd s. of the late Ernest Jones, Chartist; *b.* '49; *E. Manchester Grammar School and Brasenose College, Oxford* (B.A. '74); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '75; North-Eastern Circuit. 25, Pembroke Road, Kensington, and 4, Paper Buildings, E.C. *Devonshire, Savage.*
- Atkinson, Right Hon. J., P.C. (C.)**, elected for Londonderry, North, '95; *b.* '44; called to the Irish Bar, King's Inns, Dublin, '65, and English Bar, Inner Temple, '90; Q.C. '80; Bencher of King's Inns '85; Solicitor-General for Ireland '89; Attorney-General and Privy Councillor for Ireland '92; reappointed Attorney-General for Ireland '95. 68, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.
- Austin, Sir John, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, East or Osgolders D., '99; sat for same constit. '86-95, '95-9; s. of the late Mr. John Austin, of Kippax, Yorks; *E. Kippax Grammar School*; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; Chairman of Visiting Committee of County Justices for York Castle; formerly Chairman of the Castleford School Board. In the first Session of '99 Sir John resigned his seat, owing to a vote of censure being passed upon him (by a majority of one) by the Osgolders Liberal Association, at a meeting convened to consider his action in voting against the Scotch Local Veto Bill and the Church Discipline Bill; he, however, stood for re-election, and came out head of the poll by 2925 votes. Red Hill House, Castleford, Normanton.
- ***Austin, M. (N.)**, elected for Limerick, West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; member of the Labour Commission. 55, Doddington Grove, Kennington Park.
- ***Bagot, Captain Josceline (C.)**, elected for Westmorland, Kendal D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Colonel C. Bagot; *b.* '54; entered the Grenadier Guards '74; *m.* '85 Theodosia, dau. of Sir John Leslie, Bart.; retired Captain '86; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for Westmorland; Major Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry; formerly aide-de-camp to Marquis of Lorne when Governor-General of Canada '82-3, and to Lord Stanley of Preston '88-9; moved Address '99; Parliamentary private secretary to Financial Secretary to Treasury '97-8, and to Home Secretary since '99. Levens Hall, Milnthorpe, Westmorland. *Carlton and Guards.*
- ***Bailey, J. (C.)**, elected for Walworth '95; sat for same constit. from May '95; s. of Mr. William Bailey, of Mattishall, Norfolk; *b.* '40; Director of Harrod's Stores; a founder of the Constitutional Club. Shortgrove, Newport, Essex, and 1, Prince's Gate, S.W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Constitutional.*
- ***Baillie, J. E. B. (C.)**, elected for Inverness-shire '95; sat for same constit. since June 13th, '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Evan Peter Montagu; *b.* '59; *E. Eton*; J.P. for Inverness-shire. Dochfour, Inverness.
- Bainbridge, E. (L.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, Gainsborough D., '95; Managing Director of the Nunnery Colliery Co., Sheffield; Chairman of the L.D. & E.C. Railway Co.; J.P. for Sheffield, Derbyshire, and Ross-shire. Whitehall Court, S.W.
- ***Baird, J. G. A. (C.)**, elected for Glasgow, Central, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *b.* '54; *E. Eton and Oxford*; served in the 16th Lancers; D.L. for Ayrshire; Major Ayrshire Yeomanry. Wellwood, Muirkirk, Ayrshire, and 89, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton.*
- ***Baker, Sir J. (L.)**, elected for Portsmouth '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; woollen merchant at Portsmouth, Southampton, Brighton, etc.; Alderman, J.P., and twice Mayor of Portsmouth, for 21 years Chairman of the Portsmouth School Board; Director of the Woking Water Co. and Borough of Portsmouth Waterworks; knighted '95. Northend House, Portsmouth. *National Liberal.*
- ***Balcarres, David Lindsay, Lord (C.)**, elected for Chorley '95; sat for same constit. from June '95; *e. s.* of J. Ludovic, 26th Earl of Crawford and 9th of Balcarres; *b.* '71; *E.*

Eton and Oxford; was President of the Oxford Union Society; is Captain in the 1st Volunteer Battalion Manchester Regiment. Haigh Hall, Wigan; Dunect House, Aberdeen; Balcarras, Colinsburgh, Fife; and 2, Cavendish Square, W.

***Baldwin, A. (C.)**, elected for Worcestershire, Bewdley D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. G. Baldwin, of Stourport; *b.* '41; head of ironwork firm, Wilden; D.L. Worcester, and J.P. for Worcestershire and Staffordshire. Wilden House, Stourport, and 3, St. Ermin's Mansions, S.W. *Carlton and Athenæum*.

***Balfour, Right Hon. A. J. (C.)**, elected for Manchester, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *b.* '48; *e. s.* of Mr. James Maitland Balfour, of Whittingehame (*d.* '56), and Lady Blanche Gascoigne Cecil, 2nd dau. of 2nd Marquis of Salisbury. *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '73); was private secretary to Lord Salisbury when Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs '78-80, and was employed on the special mission of Lords Salisbury and Beaconsfield to Berlin '78. In the early portion of his parliamentary career he acted for a time with the so-called "Fourth Party"; President of the Local Government Board in Lord Salisbury's first Administration '85-6; Secretary for Scotland, with a seat in the Cabinet, and Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education for Scotland, '86-7; Chief Secretary for Ireland '87-91. He carried the Crimes Act through Parliament in that session; member of the Gold and Silver Commission '87-8; created the Congested Districts Board for Ireland '90; First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House on the death of Mr. W. H. Smith '91; Leader of the Opposition on the Conservatives going out of office in '92; First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House since June '95. For a short time during '98 he had charge of Foreign Affairs while Lord Salisbury was abroad through ill-health. Author of "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt" ('79), "Essays and Addresses" ('93), and "The Foundations of Belief, being Notes Introductory to the Study of Theology" ('95). D.L. for East Lothian and Ross-shire; late Captain East Lothian Yeomanry; P.C. '85; F.R.S. '88; Hon. LL.D. Edinburgh '81, St. Andrews University '85, Cambridge '88, Dublin and Glasgow '91; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '91; Lord Rector of St. Andrews '86, Glasgow '90; became Chancellor of Edinburgh University '91; member of the Senate of London University '88; Captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews '94-5; President of the National Cyclists' Union '96. Whittingehame, Prestonskirk, East Lothian, and 10, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W. *Carlton, Travellers', Athenæum, New Club, Edinburgh*, and many others.

***Balfour, Right Hon. Gerald W. (C.)**, elected for Leeds, Central, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 4th s. of the late Mr. J. Maitland Balfour; *b.* '53; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (1st class Classical Tripos '74, Assistant Tutor, Fellow, M.A. '78); formerly private secretary to Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, his brother; member of the Labour Commission '91; Chief Secretary for Ireland and Privy Councillor '95. As Chief Secretary for Ireland he has had charge of some very important

legislation, including in '98 the measure introducing Local Government for Ireland, on lines very similar to those of the Acts already passed for England and Scotland. 24, Addison Road, W.

***Banbury, F. G. (C.)**, elected for Camberwell, Peckham D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. F. Banbury, of Shirley House, Surrey; *b.* '50; *E.* Winchester; member of the firm of F. Banbury & Sons, stockbrokers; *m.* '73 Elizabeth Rosa, 2nd daughter of the late T. B. Beale, Esq., of Brettenham Park, Suffolk; Holme Wood, Huntingdonshire, and 41, Lowndes Street, S.W.

Banes, Major G. E. (C.), elected for West Ham, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-92; s. of Mr. George Dann Banes, wharfinger and bonded warehouse-keeper, Colonial and Granite Wharves, Wapping, City office 37, Mark Lane; founded the 3rd Essex Artillery Volunteers '59; Major '76; J.P. for West Ham, and member of School Board from '74. The Red House, Upton, Essex.

***Barlow, John Emmott (L.)**, who, on the succession of the present Marquis of Bath to the peerage, regained for the Liberals, in June '96, the seat for the Frome Division of Somerset, which he had held in the last Parliament; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Thomas Barlow, of Torkington Lodge, near Stockport; *b.* '57; is a barrister, but does not practise, being a partner in the firms of Thomas Barlow & Brother, Manchester and London, and Barlow & Co., Calcutta, Shanghai and Singapore; a J.P. for Cheshire and Somerset, and C.C. Cheshire. Torkington Lodge, near Stockport, Cheshire.

Barnes, F. G. (C.), elected for Kent, North-East or Faversham D., '95; s. of the late Mr. Charles Barnes, J.P., of Mossley Hill, Lancs.; *b.* '56; *E.* Royal Institution, Liverpool, and Jesus College, Camb. (M.A. '87); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '85; joined the Northern Circuit; F.R.G.S.; J.P., D.L. Kent; *m.* Caroline Anne Roper, *d.* of Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E., late M.P. North Kensington. Dadmans, Lynsted, Sittingbourne; 19, Bramham Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge, Garrick*.

***Barry, Right Hon. A. H. Smith-(C.)**, elected for Hunts, Huntingdon D., '95; sat for Cork '67-74; Huntingdon D. '86-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. H. Smith-Barry, of Fota Island; *b.* '43; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; P.C. Ireland '96; J.P. Cheshire; High Sheriff '83; J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Hunts; J.P. and D.L. for Cork; High Sheriff '86; owns over 26,000 acres of land. Fota Island, Queenstown; Marbury Hall, Northwich, Cheshire; and 20, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.

***Barry, E. (N.)**, elected for Cork, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. Garratt Barry, of New Mill, Rosscarbery, R.S.O., co. Cork; *b.* '52; *E.* St. Vincent's College, Dublin, and Dr. Knight's, Cork; a farmer; J.P.; Chairman of the Clonakilty Board of Guardians. 10, Vincent Square, S.W.

***Barry, Sir Francis T., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Windsor '95; sat for same constit. '90-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. C. Barry, of the Priory, Orpington, Kent; *b.* '25; J.P. and County Alderman of Berks, and J.P. and D.L. for Caithness-shire; formerly in the British Consular service; a Baron of the Kingdom

- of Portugal; created a Bart. '99. St. Leonard's Hill, Windsor; Keiss Castle, Caithness; and 1, South Audley Street, W. *Carlton*.
- ***Bartley, G. C. T. (C.)**, elected for Islington, North, '95; sat for same constit. since '85; s. of the late Robert Bartley, of Hackney; b. '42; E. University College School, London; Civil Service, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, '59-80; m. 3rd d. of the late Sir H. Cole, K.C.B.; founder of the National Penny Bank, and writer on thrift and education amongst the poor; J.P. for Middlesex and Westminster. St. Margaret's House, Victoria Street, S.W. *Athenæum and Constitutional*.
- ***Barton, D. P. (C.)**, elected for Armagh, Mid, '98; sat for same constit. '91-5, '95-8; e. s. of the late Mr. T. H. Barton; b. '53; E. Harrow and Corpus Christi College, Oxford; private secretary to the late Duke of Marlborough when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; called to the Irish Bar '80; King's Inn Professor of Law '85; Q.C. '89; Benchet '92; appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland '97; J.P. for Dublin and Armagh. 43, Stephen's Green, Dublin, and 36, Old Queen Street, W.
- ***Bathurst, Hon. A. B. (C.)**, elected for Gloucestershire, East or Cirencester D., '95; s. of Allen, 6th Earl Bathurst; b. '72; E. Eton and Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester; Captain 4th Battalion (Militia) Gloucestershire Regiment. Cirencester House, Cirencester. *Carlton and Bachelors'*.
- ***Bayley, T. (L.)**, elected for Derbyshire, Chesterfield D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. T. Bayley, of Lenton Abbey, Nottinghamshire; b. '46; E. Amersham School and private tutors; landowner and colliery proprietor; County Alderman and J.P. for Nottinghamshire; Sheriff '81-2. Peverel House, Nottingham.
- ***Beach, W. W. B. (C.)**, elected for Hampshire, Andover D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95, North Hants '57-85; s. of the late Mr. W. Beach, formerly M.P. for Malmesbury; b. '26; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); Major Hants Yeomanry '58-82; J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Hants; Director of the L. & S.-W. Railway. Upon the death of Sir J. Mowbray, in '99, Mr. Beach became "Father of the House." Oakley Hall, Basingstoke. *Carlton*.
- ***Beaumont, Wentworth C. B. (L.)**, elected for Northumberland, Hexham D., '95; e. s. of Mr. Wentworth B. Beaumont, of Bretton Park, Wakefield; b. '60; E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '88); J.P. for West Riding, Yorks, and Northumberland; Captain Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry since '86. Bywell Hall, Stocksfield-on-Tyne. *Brooks's and Turf*.
- ***Beckett, E. W. (C.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Whitby D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; e. s. of the late Mr. W. Beckett, M.P.; b. '56; E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; member of the firm of Beckett & Co., bankers, Leeds; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; Major Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry. Kirkstall Grange, Leeds, and 17, Stratton Street, W. *Carlton and Turf*.
- ***Begg, F. Faithfull (C.)**, elected for Glasgow, St. Rollox D., '95; s. of the late Dr. James Begg; b. '47; formerly Chairman of the Edinburgh Stock Exchange, now member of the London Stock Exchange; F.R.G.S., F.S.S., and F.R.S.E. 13, Earl's Court Square, S.W.
- Bemrose, Sir H. H. (C.)**, elected for Derby '95; e. s. of the late Mr. W. Bemrose, printer and publisher; b. '27; E. Derby Grammar School and King William's College, Isle of Man; Chairman of Bemrose & Sons, printers and publishers, of Derby and London; Director of Derby and Derbyshire Bank, of the Linotype and other Companies; formerly Captain 1st Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers; J.P. for Derby and County, and Alderman for Derby (Mayor '77); member of the House of Laymen; takes a deep interest in Church, municipal, and social questions. Lonsdale Hill, Derby; Queen Anne's Mansions, London (during Session). *Carlton and Constitutional*.
- Bentinck, Lord Henry Cavendish (C.)**, elected for Nottingham, South, '95; sat for Norfolk, North-West, '86-92; s. of the late Lieutenant-General Arthur Cavendish Bentinck, of East Court, Wokingham; b. '63; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; raised to the rank of a duke's son '80; D.L. and J.P. for Westmorland; Hon. Colonel 2nd (Westmorland) Volunteer Battalion Border Regiment since '93. Underley Hall, Kirkby, Lonsdale, and 13, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
- Beresford, Rear-Admiral Lord Charles William De la Poer (C.)**, elected for York '98; he has also represented co. Waterford '74-80, and East Marylebone '85, and again in '86, but resigned '90 upon again going upon active service; s. Rev. John, 4th Marquis of Waterford; b. '46; E. Bayford School, and at Stubbington, Hants: entered as a cadet on the *Britannia* '59; obtained the rank of Commander '75, Captain '82, and Rear-Admiral '97; a Lord of the Admiralty '86-8 (resigned on question of strength of fleet), and A.D.C. to the Queen in the Jubilee Celebrations of '97; Lord Charles accompanied the Prince of Wales as naval aide-de-camp on his visit to India in '75-6; he afterwards commanded the royal yacht *Osborne*, and was in '82 in command of the gunboat *Condor* at the bombardment of Alexandria, afterwards landing and acting as chief of the police force organised by the British when in occupation. Lord Charles subsequently served with the Nile Expedition which crossed a part of the Soudan in the ineffectual attempt to relieve Gordon. Commanded *Safia*, whose action under repaired boiler saved the whole column. Went to China '98 as a representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and upon his return published "The Break-up of China." The noble Lord is heir-presumptive to his nephew, the Marquis of Waterford. Park Gate House, Ham Common, and 2, Lower Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W.
- ***Bethell, Commander G. R. (C.)**, elected for Yorkshire, East Riding, Holderness D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. W. F. Bethell, of Rise Park, Hull; b. '49; E. Laleham and Gosport Naval School, and on cadet ship *Britannia*; Lieutenant *Challenger* '72-6, *Alert* '78-80, *Minotaur* '80-84; Commander '84; Khedive's bronze star and Egyptian medal. Siggleshorpe, Hull. *Naval and Military, Carlton*.
- Bhownaggee, Sir Mancherjee Merwanjee (C.)**, elected for Bethnal Green, North-East, '95; s. of a Bombay merchant; b. '51; E. Bombay University, of which he is a Fellow. Began life as a journalist '72; head of the State

- Agency of the Bhavnagar State of Bombay; published "The Constitution of the East India Company" and a translation into Gujarati of the Queen's "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands"; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '85; was lately Judicial Councillor, Bhavnagar, and Commissioner for the Kathiawar State of Bhavnagar at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition '86; created a C.I.E. in the same year; gained the Society of Arts Silver Medal for his paper on Indian Female Education, of which, as well as the physical and industrial education in India, he has been a constant advocate. Built Home for Nurses, Bombay, and eastern corridor of the Imperial Institute in memory of his sister; J.P. Bombay; K.C.I.E. '97. 3, Cromwell Crescent, S.W. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- ***Biddulph, M. (L.U.)**, elected for Herefordshire, Ross D., '95; sat for Herefordshire '65-85, for Ross D. '85-95; *e. s.* of Mr. R. Biddulph, of Ledbury; *b.* '34; *E.* Harrow; partner in the firm of Cocks, Biddulph, & Co., bankers; J.P. and D.L. for Herefordshire, J.P. for Gloucestershire. Ledbury, Herefordshire; Kemble House, Cirencester; and 19, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's and Reform.*
- ***Bigwood, J. (C.)**, elected unopposed for Middlesex, Brentford D., '95; sat for Finsbury, East, '85-6, Brentford D. '86-95; *s.* of the late Mr. J. Bigwood, of Clifton; *b.* '39; *E.* Cotham and St. John's College, Camb. (M.A. '66); J.P. and County Alderman for Middlesex; J.P. for London; partner in the firm of Champion & Co., City Road. The Lawn, Twickenham, and 115, City Road, E.C. *Carlton.*
- ***Bill, C. (C.)**, elected for Staffordshire, Leek D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of the late Mr. J. Bill, of Farley Hall; *b.* '43; *E.* Eton and University College, Oxford (M.A. '69); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '68; J.P. for Staffordshire; Alderman of County Council; Hon. Colonel 4th Battalion (Militia) North Staffordshire Regiment '93; Lord of Manor of Cheadle Grange. Farley Hall, Cheadle, Staffordshire, and 16, Hans Mansions, S.W. *Carlton and United University.*
- ***Billson, A. (L.)**, elected for Halifax Feb. '97; sat for Barnstaple D. of Devon '92-5; *b.* '39; is a Solicitor and partner in the Liverpool firm of Oliver, Jones, Billson & Co.; J.P. Liverpool; many years Hon.-Sec. of the Liverpool Liberal Association. Uverscroft, Oxtou, Birkenhead. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Birrell, A. (L.)**, elected for Fife, West, '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; *y. s.* of the late Rev. C. M. Birrell, Baptist minister, of Liverpool; *b.* '50; *E.* Amersham Hall School and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '72, 2nd class Law and History Tripos); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '75; author of "Obiter Dicta" and other works, including a biography of Sir Frank Lockwood, published in '98; Chairman of the Publication Committee of the Liberal Publication Department; a brilliant speaker; Q.C. '94; LL.D.; Hon. Fellow Trinity Hall, Camb. 30, Lower Sloane Street, S.W.
- ***Blake, Hon. E. (N.)**, elected for Longford, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Hon. W. H. Blake, Ontario; *b.* Middlesex County, Canada, '33. He came of Irish parents, who emigrated to Canada shortly before his birth. His father was Chancellor of Ontario, and was a staunch
- opponent of the Union. *E.* at Upper Canada College, and graduated at Toronto. He afterwards practised at the Bar and entered Parliament. He was first Premier of the Legislature of Ontario, after which he became Minister of Justice and Attorney-General in the Dominion Parliament under the late Mr. Mackenzie. Mr. Blake refused the offices of Chancellor of Ontario, of Chief Justice of the Dominion, and the honour of knighthood, which were all proffered him, and finally gave up the leadership of the Opposition, owing to his disagreement with the policy of commercial union with the States—a policy which he feared was detrimental to the union with England. 15, Chelsea Court, Chelsea Embankment, S.W.
- ***Blundell, Colonel Henry Blundell-Hollinshead, C.B. (C.)**, elected for Lancashire, Ince D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-92; *e. s.* of the late R. B. Blundell-Hollinshead Blundell, Esq., of Deysbrook; *b.* '31; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford (B.A. '54); served in the Crimea in the Rifle Brigade after the fall of Sebastopol; exchanged to Grenadier Guards '63; *m.* '63 the Hon. Beatrice Byng (who *d.* '84), Maid of Honour to the Queen, *d.* of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Henry Dilkes Byng; passed Staff College '64; Assistant Adjutant-General Home District '77-82; served in Nile Expeditionary Force '84-5; D.L. for Lancashire. Deysbrook, near Liverpool; Ashurst Lodge, Sunninghill, Berks; and 10, Stratton Street, Piccadilly.
- ***Bolitho, T. B. (L.U.)**, elected for Cornwall, St. Ives D., '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; *s.* of the late Mr. E. Bolitho, of Trewidden; *b.* '35; *E.* Harrow School; member of the firm of Bolitho, Williams, & Co., bankers; J.P. and D.L. for Cornwall (High Sheriff '84); J.P. for Devon. Trewidden, Penzance, and Greenway and Haldon, Devon. *Union.*
- ***Bolton, T. D. (L.)**, elected for Derbyshire, North-East, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of Mr. J. T. Bolton, of Solihull, Warwickshire; *b.* '41; *E.* privately; Solicitor '66; member of the firm of Bolton & Co. 3, Temple Gardens, E.C. *Windham.*
- Bond, E. (C.)**, elected for Nottingham, East, '95; *s.* of the late Mr. E. Bond; *b.* '44; *E.* Merchant Taylors' School, and St. John's College, Oxford (B.A., 1st class Final Classical Examination '66); Fellow of Queen's College '69-91; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71; Lecturer on Conveyancing to the Incorporated Law Society; a member of the School Board for London '81-4; Assistant Charity Commissioner '84-91; contested West Southwark '92; member of the London C.C. since '95. Elm Bank, Hampstead; 1, Suffolk Place, Pall Mall. *Albemarle, Athenaeum, and Carlton.*
- ***Bonsor, H. Cosmo (C.)**, elected for Surrey, Wimbledon D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. J. Bonsor, of Polesden, Surrey; *b.* '48; *E.* Eton; Director of Combe & Co. and Watney & Co., brewers; County Alderman of Surrey; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London; J.P. and D.L. for Surrey; Commissioner of Income Tax, City; Director of Bank of England; Treasurer of Guy's Hospital. Chairman of the S.E. Railway Co., and of the Joint Committee of Management of that Co. and of the L.C. & D. Railway Co. Kingswood Warren, Epsom, and 38, Belgrave Square, S.W.

- ***Boulnois**, E. (C.), elected for Marylebone, East, '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; 5th s. of the late Mr. W. Boulnois, of Baker Street, Marylebone; *b.* '38; *E.* Bury St. Edmunds and St. John's College, Camb. (M.A. '68); J.P. and D.L. for Middlesex; J.P. for London; member of the London C.C.; Chairman of the Marylebone Justices. 27, Westbourne Terrace, W. *Carlton and New University.*
- ***Bousfield**, W. R. (C.), elected for Hackney, North, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of Mr. E. T. Bousfield, of Bedford; *b.* '54; *E.* Bedford Modern School and Caius College, Camb. (16th Wrangler and M.A. '79); Mathematical Lecturer University College, Bristol; Inner Temple, '80; Western Circuit; Q.C. '91; Associate I.C.E.; author of work on "Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act." 2, Crown Office Row, E.C.
- ***Bowles**, Lieut.-Col. H. F. (C.), elected for Middlesex, Enfield D., '95; sat for same constit. '80-95; *e. s.* of Mr. H. C. B. Bowles, of Myddleton House, Waltham Cross; *b.* '58; *E.* Harrow and Jesus College, Camb. (M.A. '84); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '83; J.P. for Middlesex; Lieut.-Col. 7th Battalion (Militia) Rifle Brigade '82; member of the Middlesex C.C.; *m.* Dolly, *d.* of Mr. John L. Broughton, of Tunstall Hall, Shropshire. Forty Hall, Enfield. *Carlton and Conservative.*
- ***Bowles**, T. G. (C.), elected for King's Lynn '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b.* '41; *E.* privately in England and France, and King's College, London; Civil Service Inland Revenue '60-68; founded *Vanity Fair* '68, but afterwards sold it; helped to establish the Stafford House Committee for relieving the suffering Turks '78, and received Order of Medjidie; holds Board of Trade certificate as Master Mariner. Wilbury House, Salisbury, and 25, Lowndes Square, S.W.
- Brassey**, A. (C.), elected for Oxfordshire, North or Banbury D., '95; *s.* of the late Mr. Thomas Brassey, the railway contractor; *b.* '44; *E.* Eton and University College, Oxford (B.A. '67); served in the 14th Hussars; J.P. for Oxfordshire; High Sheriff '78; late Colonel Oxon Yeomanry. Heythrop Park, Chipping Norton, and 29, Berkeley Square, W.
- Brigg**, J. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Keighley D., '95; *s.* of the late Mr. John Brigg, of Keighley; *b.* '34; worsted spinner; Director and Vice-Chairman of the Bradford Old Bank; J.P. for West Riding; Alderman for West Riding C.C.; Governor of Skipton and Giggleswick Grammar Schools, Skipton and Keighley Girls' Grammar Schools, and Yorkshire College, Leeds; Director of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Co. Kildwick Hall, Keighley, Yorks.
- ***Broadhurst**, Henry (L.), elected for Leicester '95; sat for Stoke-on-Trent '80-85, Birmingham, Boardsley D., 85-6, Nottingham, West, '86-92; Leicester Aug. '94-5; *b.* '40; worked as a journeyman stonemason, his father's trade, till '72; was in that year elected a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, and was Secretary of that body '75-90, when he resigned through ill-health, still, however, retaining his membership; Under Home Secretary Jan. to Aug. '86; J.P. for Norfolk; Alderman of Norfolk C.C. He is a prominent supporter of the cause of Old Age Pensions. Elected for Leicester on the occasion of the double vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. J. A. Pictou and Sir J. Whitehead. Vice-Chairman Cromer Urban District Council, Poor Law Guardian, etc., etc., Cromer. 4, Elm Gardens, Brook Green, London, W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Brodrick**, Right Hon. W. St. J. F. (C.), elected for Surrey, Guildford D., '95; sat for Surrey, West, '80-85, Guildford D. '85-92; *e. s.* of the 8th Viscount Middleton; *b.* '56; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for Surrey; Royal Commissioner on Irish Prisons '84; Financial Secretary to the War Office '86-92; Under Secretary of State for War '95-8; Under Secretary Foreign Affairs '98; formerly Lieutenant 2nd Surrey (Militia) Regiment; P.C. Peper Harow, Godalming, and 34, Portland Place, W.
- ***Bromley-Davenport**, W. (C.), elected for Cheshire, Macclesfield D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. W. Bromley-Davenport, M.P.; *b.* '63; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; J.P. for Cheshire. Capesthorpe Hall, Chelford, Cheshire, and 1, Belgrave Place, S.W.
- ***Brookfield**, A. M. (C.), elected for Sussex, East or Rye D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Rev. W. H. Brookfield, Chaplain to the Queen; *b.* '53; *E.* Rugby and Jesus College, Camb.; entered 13th Hussars '73; retired '80; J.P. for Sussex; Colonel 1st Cinque Ports Volunteers; author of "Post Mortem," etc. Leasam, Rye, Sussex. *Carlton.*
- ***Brown**, A. H. (L.U.), elected for Shropshire, Wellington D., '95; sat for Wenlock '68-85, Wellington D. '85-95; 3rd s. of the late Mr. A. Brown, of Beilby Grange, Yorkshire; *b.* '44; *E.* privately; Cornet 5th Dragoon Guards '64-6; member of the firm of Brown, Shipley, & Co., Lotherbury; J.P. for Lancashire; Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteers '69-88; Hon. Colonel from '86. Broome Hall, Holmwood, Surrey, and 12, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. *Reform and Brooks's.*
- ***Brunner**, Sir John F., Bart. (L.), elected for Cheshire, Northwich D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-6, '87-92, and '92-5; 2nd s. of the late Rev. J. Brunner, of Canton Zurich, who settled in England '32; *b.* '42; *E.* at his father's school, Liverpool; Chairman of Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.; member of the Council of the Liverpool University College; endowed Chair of Economic Science with the sum of £10,000 '91; visitor of Royal Institution '93; J.P. for Cheshire. Druid's Cross, Wavertree, Liverpool, and 9, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal, and Arts.*
- ***Bryce**, Right Hon. J. (L.), elected for Aberdeen, South, '95; sat for Tower Hamlets 80-85, Aberdeen, South, '85-92 and '92-5; *b.* '38; *E.* Glasgow University and Trinity College, Oxford, obtaining several University honours, in addition to the Craven and Vinerian Scholarships; Fellow of Oriol '62; Hon. Fellow of Trinity College; D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; Corresponding Member of the Institute of France and of the Royal Academies of Turin and Brussels; P.C.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '67, and was appointed three years later Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford University. This chair, however, he resigned in June '93. Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs for five months in '86; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet, in

Mr. Gladstone's Government of '92-4; and in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, Chancellor of the Duchy, March to May '94, when he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, retaining the office until the change of ministry, June '95. He has always taken a deep interest in Irish questions, in the extension of rural local government, in the reconstruction of the second chamber, in the development of secondary education, and in the condition of the Eastern Christians and their emancipation from Turkish misrule. His works, which have gained for him a great reputation, include "The Holy Roman Empire," "Transcaucasia and Ararat," "The American Commonwealth" ('89), and "Impressions of South Africa" ('98). Was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education '94-5; Vice-President of the British Economic Association; is President of the Alpine Club. 54, Portland Place, W. *Athenæum* and *National Liberal*.

***Brymer, W. E. (C.)**, elected for Dorset, South, '95; sat for Dorchester '74-85, Dorset, South, '91-5; eldest surviving s. of the late Mr. J. Brymer, of Ilslington, Dorchester; b. '40; E. Harrow and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '64); J.P. for Dorsetshire (High Sheriff '87); Captain Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry '79; Hon. Major '86. Ilslington House, Puddletown, Dorchester, and 8, St. James's Street, S.W.

***Buchanan, T. R. (L.)**, elected for Aberdeenshire, East, '95; sat for Edinburgh, City D., '81-5, West '85-92; 3rd s. of Mr. John Buchanan, of Dowanhill, Glasgow; b. '46; E. High School, Glasgow, Sherborne School, Dorset, Balliol College, Oxford (double 1st Moderations '67, B.A. 1st class '70, gained Stanhope (History) Prize '68); Fellow of All Souls' College; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '73; was opposed to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy '86, but since in favour of Home Rule. 12, South Street, W.

Bullard, Sir Harry (C.), elected for Norwich '95; sat for same constit. '85-6; s. of the late Mr. Richard Bullard, of Norwich; b. '41; E. privately. Chairman of Bullard & Sons, Ltd., Anchor Brewery, Norwich; J.P. and D.L. for Norfolk; J.P. for Norwich; Town Councillor for Norwich; Sheriff '77-8, Mayor '78-80 and '86; knighted '87. Hellesdon House, Norwich, and 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.

***Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A. B. (C.)**, elected for Westminster '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. E. Bartlett, of Plymouth, Mass., U.S.; b. '51; E. Keble College, Oxford (M.A. '80); Special Commissioner in Turkey for Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Turkish Compassionate Fund '77; Order of Medjidie '78; m. Baroness Burdett-Coutts '81, and assumed her name. 1, Stratton Street, W. *Carlton*.

***Burns, J. (Labour)**, elected for Battersea '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. Alexander Burns, engineer, formerly of Ayrshire. He was b. in very humble circumstances in '58 at Vauxhall, and attended Christ Church school at Battersea till he was ten years of age, when he went to work at a local candle factory. He then became a rivet boy in an engineer's workshop at Vauxhall, and later apprenticed himself to an engineer at Millbank, and served till he was twenty-one. Throughout youth he was an omnivorous reader, and during his apprenticeship got into trouble with his employers because of an open-air address which he delivered.

He imbibed his Socialistic theories from a fellow-workman in an engineering shop, this man, a Frenchman, being a refugee from Paris after the Commune. He worked as foreman engineer for twelve months on the Niger (West Africa), and on his return spent his savings in a six-months' tour through Europe. He first attracted public attention by his speeches on Socialism at an Industrial Remuneration Conference in London, and since then has constantly addressed working-class audiences. He became prominent in his own trade society (the Amalgamated Engineers), and at the General Election in '85 he stood as a Socialist candidate for the western division of Nottingham, but obtained only 598 votes. He played a leading part in the unemployed agitation of '86, and was one of the heads of the crowd which on Feb. 8th, '87, broke from the control of its leaders and caused a riot in the West End. He contested the right of public meeting in Trafalgar Square, and suffered six weeks' imprisonment for resisting the police ('87). He was one of those who organised and won the great victory of the Dock Labourers in '89. In all matters relating to labour he is an authority, respected by both employers and employed, and he is constantly being appealed to by workmen and their organisations for help and advice. He has four times been elected a member of the London County Council for the Battersea Division, on which body he has been the author of direct employment, and had much to do with its labour policy; and has been twice chosen to represent the constituency in the House of Commons. There he very soon made his mark, and his speeches are recognised as weighty and authoritative contributions to debate. 108, Lavender Hill, S.W.

***Burt, T. (L.)**, elected for Morpeth '95; sat for same constit. '74-95; s. of Mr. Peter Burt, miner; b. '37; Secretary to the Northumberland Miners' Union '65; member of the Labour and Mining Royalties Commission '91; President of the Trades Union Congress '91; Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade Aug. '92—July '95. 20, Burdon Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 26, Palace Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Reform*.

***Butcher, J. G. (C.)**, elected for York '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd s. of the late Rev. S. Butcher, D.D., Bishop of Meath '66-76; b. '52; E. Marlborough and Trinity College, Camb. (Bell Scholarship, 8th classic and 8th Wrangler '74, and Fellow); Lincoln's Inn '77; barrister-at-law; Q.C. '97. Riccall Hall, Yorks.; 32, Elvaston Place, S.W.

Buxton, Sydney (L.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Poplar D., '92 and '95; sat for Peterborough '83-5, Poplar D. '86-95; s. of the late C. Buxton, M.P.; b. '53; E. Clifton College and Trinity College, Camb.; member of the London School Board '76-82; author of "Handbook to Political Questions," "Finance and Politics," and other works; editor of the Imperial Parliament Series; Under Colonial Secretary Aug. '92—July '95. 7, Grosvenor Crescent, W. *Athenæum* and *Reform*.

***Caldwell, James (L.)**, elected for Lanarkshire, Mid, '95; sat for Glasgow, St. Rolox, '86-94, Lanarkshire, Mid, April '94-5; s. of Mr. Findlay Caldwell, of Glasgow; b. at Kilmarnock '39; E. at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh; admitted to the Faculty of

- Procurators in Glasgow '64; practised many years; was also lecturer on law at the Mechanics' Institute; afterwards became calico printer in a large way. 12, Grosvenor Terrace, Glasgow, and 107, Holland Road, W.
- ***Cameron, Sir C., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Glasgow, Bridgeton D., Feb. '97; sat for the undivided const. of Glasgow '74-85, and the College D. '85-95; *b.* '41; *E.* St. Andrews and Dublin, and also studied at the Medical Schools of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna (M.D. '65, LL.D. '71); edited *North British Daily Mail* '64-74. He has written various papers on medical and scientific subjects; carried in the House of Commons the resolution which led to the introduction of sixpenny telegrams; brought forward and carried in Parliament numerous Scottish Bills. Balclutha, Greenock, N.B.
- Cameron, R. (L.)**, elected for Durham, Houghton-Spring D., '95; *e. s.* of the late Rev. Duncan Cameron, of Perthshire; *b.* '25; *E.* Forthingall Parish School and Normal College, London; teacher and writer and lecturer on literature, science, etc.; J.P. for Sunderland, member of the Town Council, and Board of Guardians for 25 years. 26, Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster.
- Campbell, James H. M. (C.)**, elected for Dublin (St. Stephen's Green D.) '98; 3rd s. of Wm. Mussen Campbell; *b.* '51; *E.* Kingstown School and Trinity Coll., Dublin (ex-scholar and double gold medallist); called to Irish bar '78; Q.C. '92; Benchers King's Inn '94; called to English Bar '98; Senior Crown Prosecutor for cos. Antrim and Armagh. 30, Upper Pembroke Street, Dublin. *University (Dublin), Ulster (Belfast), and Carlton.*
- ***Campbell, Rt. Hon. J. A. (C.)**, elected for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities '95; sat for same const. '30-95; *e. s.* of the late Sir J. Campbell, of Glasgow; *b.* '25; *E.* High School, Glasgow University (Hon. LL.D.); J.P. and D.L. for Lanarkshire and Forfarshire; P.C. '98. Stracathro, Brechin, Forfarshire. *Carlton.*
- ***Campbell-Bannerman, Right Hon. Sir H., G.C.B. (L.)**, elected for Stirling Burghs '95; sat for same const. '68-95; *s.* of the late Sir J. Campbell, but in '72 assumed additional surname of Bannerman under the will of his maternal uncle, the late H. Bannerman; *b.* '36; *E.* Glasgow University and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. honours '58, M.A. '61); P.C.; Financial Secretary of War Office '71-4 and '80-82; Secretary of Admiralty '82-4; Chief Secretary for Ireland '84-5; Secretary for War '86 and '92-5; J.P. and D.L. for Kent; J.P. for Lanarkshire and Perthshire; Hon. LL.D. for Glasgow University. Was chosen as Leader of the Liberal Opposition in succession to Sir William Harcourt, at a meeting of Liberal members held at the Reform Club, under the presidency of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, on the eve of the opening of Parliament, Feb. '99. Belmont Castle, Meigle, Perthshire, and 6, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Brooks's and Reform.*
- Carew, J. Laurence (P.)**, returned for the College Green Division of Dublin, April '96, on the resignation of Dr. Kenny; *s.* of the late Laurence Carew, of Kildangan, co. Meath; *b.* '53; is a barrister, Lincoln's Inn. He sat for North Kildare from '85 to '92, and was imprisoned under the Coercion Act in '89. 54, Hans Place, S.W. *Bath.*
- Carlile, W. W. (C.)**, elected for Buckinghamshire, North or Buckingham D., '95; *s.* of Mr. J. W. Carlile, J.P., D.L., of Ponsbourne Park, Herts; *b.* '62; *E.* Harrow and Clare College, Camb.; J.P. and D.L. for Bucks. Gayhurst, Newport Pagnell, Bucks. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*
- ***Carson, Right Hon. E. (C.)**, elected for Dublin University '95; sat for same const. '92-5; 2nd s. of the late Mr. E. H. Carson, C.E.; *b.* '54; *E.* Dublin University (M.A.); called to the Irish Bar '77, English Bar '93; Q.C. Ireland '89; Q.C. England '94; Solicitor-General for Ireland '92; Benchers of King's Inn, Dublin; P.C. Ireland '96. 39, Rutland Gate, S.W. *Carlton, Garrick, and University, Dublin.*
- ***Carvill, P. G. Hamilton (N.)**, elected for Newry '95; sat for same const. '92-5; *s.* of the late Mr. Francis Carvill, of Newry and Rostrevor; *b.* '39; *E.* London University; called to the English Bar, Middle Temple, '88; Northern Circuit; J.P. for cos. Down and Armagh (High Sheriff '78). 29, Morpeth Mansions, S.W. *Reform.*
- ***Causton, R. K. (L.)**, elected for Southwark, West, '95; sat for Colchester '80-85, Southwark, West, '88-95; 2nd s. of the late Sir Joseph Causton; *b.* '43; Director of Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Ltd.; Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London; Master Skinners' Co. ('77-8); Chairman of the London Liberal and Radical Union; member of the Executive Commission of the London Chamber of Commerce; a Junior Lord of the Treasury Aug. '92-June '95. 12, Devonshire Place, W. *Reform, Devonshire, City Liberal, National Liberal, and Gresham.*
- Cavendish, R. F. (L.U.)**, elected for North Lancashire, North Lonsdale D., '95; 2nd s. of the late Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P.; *b.* '71; *E.* Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. '92); nephew of the Duke of Devonshire.
- ***Cavendish, V. C. W. (L.U.)**, elected for Derbyshire, West, '95; sat for same const. '91-5; *e. s.* of the late Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P.; *b.* '68; *E.* Trinity College, Camb.; Lieutenant Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry. Is heir-presumptive to the Duke of Devonshire. 37, Eaton Place, S.W.
- Cawley, Frederick (L.)**, elected for Lancashire, South-East (Prestwich D.), '95; *s.* of the late Mr. Thomas Cawley, of Priestland, Tarporley; *b.* '50; *E.* Aldersey Grammar School; bleacher and calico printer; J.P. for Lancashire. Brooklands, Prestwich. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Cayzer, Sir Charles W. (C.)**, elected for Barrow-in-Furness '95; sat for same const. '92-5; *b.* '43; *m.* '68, Agnes, *e. d.* of William Trickey, Esq., of Clifton, head of the firm of Cayzer, Irvine, & Co., steamship owners, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and London; Chairman and founder of the Clan Line of steamers sailing from Glasgow and Liverpool to Bombay, and Kurrachee, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, and South and East African ports; knighted '97; J.P. for Renfrewshire and Dumbartonshire; F.R.G.S.; Hon. Col. 1st Lanarkshire Volunteer Artillery. Ratho Park, Midlothian, and 34, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Carlton.*
- Cecil, Evelyn (C.)**, elected for Herts (East D.) '98; *e. s.* of Lord Eustace H. B. Cecil, and nephew of the present Marquis of Salisbury; *b.* '65; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxon; called

to the Bar, Inner Temple, '89; Assistant Private Sec. to his uncle, the Premier, '91-2, and since '95; a member of the London School Board '94-8. Mr. Cecil married in '98 the Hon. Alicia Margaret, a daughter of Lord Amherst of Hackney. 10, Eaton Place, S.W.

Cecil, Lord Hugh (C.), elected for Greenwich '95; s. of Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary; *b.* '69; *E.* Eton and University College, Oxford (B.A. '91); Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, '91 (M.A. '94). 20, Arlington Street, S.W.

Chaloner, Captain R. G. W. (C.), elected for Wiltshire, West or Westbury D., '95; s. of the late Mr. R. P. Long, M.P.; *b.* '56; *E.* Winchester; entered the army '78; served in the Afghan war '79-80; J.P. for Wilts; assumed the name of Chaloner '88. Melksham House, Melksham, Wilts.

***Chamberlain, Right Hon. J. (L.U.)**, elected for Birmingham, West, '95; sat for Birmingham '76-85, West '85-95. *b.* In London, July '36; *E.* University College. In '54 his father joined the firm of Nettlefold, the well-known screw makers of Birmingham. He also joined the firm, and for many years devoted himself almost exclusively to business, his spare time being given up to the study of politics. His first introduction to public life was in '70, as one of the leaders of the defeated unsectarian candidates for the **School Board of Birmingham**. But in '73 he was elected **chairman**. During this period he was also a member of the Town Council, of which he became **Mayor** ('73). On the death of his father he retired from the firm, in order to devote all his energies to public life. To him was due the transfer of the gas and water works to the borough authorities, and he was the author of the improvement scheme which has entirely transformed the face of central Birmingham. He was re-elected Mayor in '74, and again in '75. In '74 he opposed Mr. Roebuck in Sheffield, but was defeated by a large majority. In '76, on the retirement of Mr. Geo. Dixon from Parliament, Mr. Chamberlain was elected for Birmingham without opposition, and he has represented the town ever since. In '77 he laid before the House an exposition of the Gothenburg licensing system, but produced no impression upon members. He has recently again expressed his belief in the efficacy of the system. At this period he sat below the gangway, among the Home Rulers, with whose aspirations he was supposed to have some sympathy. When the Liberals returned to power Mr. Chamberlain became **President of the Board of Trade**, with Cabinet rank. He passed a Patents Bill and a Bankruptcy Bill, and after his exit from office ('85) he increased his reputation as a political leader considerably more than during the three previous years, his freedom from office giving him greater latitude. He attacked Conservatives and Whigs with almost equal bitterness. After the general election of '85 Mr. Chamberlain held the office of **President of the Local Government Board** until his divergence of views on the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone caused his resignation (March 27th, '86). He was appointed **Chief Commissioner** to the Conference at Washington for the settlement of the dispute between the

United States and Canada on the Fisheries Question. Revisited United States on the occasion of his marriage with Miss Endicott (Nov. 15th, '88). On the elevation of Lord Hartington to the peerage as Duke of Devonshire through his father's death, Mr. Chamberlain was enthusiastically nominated the **leader of the Liberal-Unionist party** in the House of Commons. During the general election of '92 he spoke and worked with great effect, and his influence in the Midlands was very marked. His influence in the House throughout the Home Rule debates was just as great, and he made himself a tireless leader of all the assaults on the Bill. During the '94 session he strongly opposed the Government in most of their measures, but took practically no part in the Disestablishment debate. In the autumn he made several speeches in the north, and showed an inclination to outline a policy of social reform for the joint Unionist party. In the course of one of these speeches he made the significant statement that the gulf between him and the Liberal party could not now be bridged over. On the formation of the Coalition Ministry in June '95 Mr. Chamberlain took office under Lord Salisbury as Colonial Secretary. In '96 he had to deal with the Ashanti and Transvaal difficulties, and showed considerable energy in his efforts to develop commercial intercourse between Great Britain and her colonies. The Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, was greatly indebted to his advocacy during its passage through the House, and he was again prominent by his vigorous handling of Colonial matters. In '98 he made the famous "long spoon" speech in reference to foreign affairs, and declared himself strongly in favour of an alliance with the United States. The negotiations with the Transvaal, which ended in war, occupied him fully during '99. See **SESSION and TRANSVAAL**. Lord Rector of Glasgow University '97-9; LL.D. Camb. '92; D.C.L. Oxford '96; LL.D. Dublin '99. Highbury, Moorgreen, Birmingham, and 40, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Athenæum* and *Devonshire*.

***Chamberlain, J. Austen (L.U.)**, elected for Worcestershire, East, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; *b.* '63; *E.* Rugby and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '89), also studied at Paris and Berlin; appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty July '95. Highbury, Moorgreen, Birmingham, and 40, Prince's Gardens, S.W.

***Channing, F. A. (L.)**, elected for Northamptonshire, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Rev. W. H. Channing, of Boston, Mass., Liverpool, and Kensington; *b.* '41; *E.* Liverpool and Oxford; Fellow and Lecturer in Philosophy, and Tutor University College; Chancellor English Essay Prize '65; Arnold History Essay Prize '66; Classical and Mathematical Honours; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '82; J.P. for Northants; interested in railway servants' hours of labour and in land tenure, education, and agricultural reforms; member of Agricultural Commission '93; Chairman of the Central Chamber of Agriculture '94. 40, Eaton Place, S.W. *Reform, New University, and National Liberal*.

- ***Chaplin**, Right Hon. H. (C.), elected for Lincolnshire, Sleaford D., '95; sat for Lincolnshire, Mid, '68-85, Sleaford '85-6 and '89-95; s. of the late Rev. H. Chaplin, vicar of Ryhall, Rutland; *b.* '40; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster '85-6; first President of the Board of Agriculture Sept. '89-92; J.P. and D.L. for Lincolnshire; Lord of the Manor, Blankney; P.C. '85; member of the Agricultural Commission '93; appointed President of the Local Government Board June '95, and as such conducted the Agricultural Rates Act through the House in '96, and the Vaccination Act in '98. Blankney Hall, Sleaford, and Stafford House, St. James's, S.W. *Carlton, White's, etc.*
- ***Charrington**, Spencer (C.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Mile End D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. N. Charrington; *b.* '18; *E.* Eton; partner in the firm of Charrington, Head, & Co., brewers. Hunsdon House, Hunsdon, near Ware, Herts, and 1, St. Peter's Road, Mile End, E. *Conservative.*
- ***Chelsea**, Viscount (C.), elected for Bury St. Edmunds '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of Earl Cadogan; *b.* '68; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; assistant private secretary to Mr. Balfour '90-92. Culford Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, and 31A, Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
- ***Clancy**, J. J. (P.), elected for Dublin, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of Mr. W. Clancy, of Claregalway, co. Galway; *b.* '47; *E.* College of the Immaculate Conception, Athlone, Queen's College, Galway, and Royal University, Ireland (M.A. with honours); formerly Classical Master of the Holy Cross Seminary, Tralee; acting editor of the *Nation* '80-85; called to the Irish Bar '87. 53, Rutland Square, Dublin.
- Clare**, O. Leigh (C.), elected for Lancashire, South-East or Eccles D., '95; s. of Mr. William Clare, of Liverpool; *b.* '41; *E.* Rossall School and St. John's College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '66. East Sheen, Mortlake.
- ***Clark**, Dr. G. B. (L.), elected for Caithness-shire '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. W. Clark, of Glasgow; *b.* '46; *E.* Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities and King's College, London; M.D. Brussels, and F.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. Edinburgh. 31, St. Ermin's Mansions, S.W. *National Liberal.*
- ***Clarke**, Sir E. (C.), elected for Plymouth '95; sat for Southwark '80, Plymouth '80-95; *b.* '41; *E.* City Commercial School, Lombard Street, and Crosby Hall; obtained writership in India Office by open competition '59, retired Oct. '60; Tancred Law Student 61; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '64; created Q.C. '80; elected a bencher of his Inn '82. He was made Solicitor-General in Lord Salisbury's '86 Administration, and received the honour of knighthood. Sir Edward was for some time a reporter in the House of Commons, and was on the literary staff of the *Morning Herald* and *Standard*. He made his mark in the celebrated *Penge case*, and successfully defended Mrs. Bartlett in the notorious *Fimlico poisoning case*. Has published two volumes of political and forensic speeches. His principal speech in the House of Commons was on Feb. 13th, '93, when he followed Mr. Gladstone in the debate on Home Rule. He declined to take office in '95 because of the regulations as to private practice imposed on the Solicitor-General and Attorney-General, and in '97 refused the offer of the appointment of the Master of the Rolls. Spoke strongly in regard to the Transvaal question in the House of Commons Oct. '99, expressing the opinion that if Parliament had been sitting in August and September there would have been no war. Thorncote, Staines, and 37, Russell Square, W.C. *City Carlton, Garrick, St. Stephen's, Press, and Carlton.*
- ***Clough**, W. O. (L.), elected for Portsmouth '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b.* '46; *E.* Huddersfield; *m.* '71, Hannah, *d.* of George Marshall, of Newark; is senior partner in the firm of Clough, Armstrong & Ford, Chartered Accountants of London, Leeds, and Manchester; a Lieut. of the City of London; a Fellow of Royal Geographical and Statistical Societies; member (Cheap Ward) of the Corporation of London; J.P. for Middlesex. 89, Gresham Street, E.C. *National Liberal, and County Liberal (Leeds).*
- ***Cochrane**, Hon. T. H. A. E. (L.U.), elected for Ayrshire, North, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd s. of the 11th Earl of Dundonald; *b.* '57; *E.* Eton; served in Scots Guards; J.P. for co. Fife; private secretary to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies since Aug. '95; D.L. for Renfrewshire; Captain 4th Battalion (Militia) Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders '83. The Pavilion, Ardrossan; Crawford Priory, Cupar, Fife; and 12, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- ***Coddington**, Sir William, Bart. (C.), elected for Blackburn '95; sat for same constit. '80-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. W. D. Coddington; *b.* '30; Mayor of Blackburn '74-5; D.L. and J.P. for Lancashire; senior partner of the firm of Coddington & Sons, cotton manufacturers; created a baronet '96. 43, Grosvenor Square, W. *Carlton.*
- Coghill**, D. H. (C.), elected for Stoke-upon-Trent '95; sat for Newcastle-under-Lyme '86-92; s. of Mr. H. Coghill, J.P.; *b.* '55; *E.* Cheltenham College and Corpus Christi College, Oxford (M.A. '81); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79, joining Oxford Circuit. 5, Chester Square, S.W., and 1, Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Carlton and United University.*
- ***Cohen**, B. L. (C.), elected for Islington, East, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. L. Cohen, of the City; *b.* '44; *E.* privately; partner in the firm of L. Cohen & Sons, and member of the Stock Exchange; D.L. of the City of London; member of the L.C.C.; President of the Jewish Board of Guardians. Highfield, Shoreham, Sevenoaks; 30, Hyde Park Gardens, W. *Junior Carlton, Carlton, Conservative, and City Carlton.*
- ***Colley**, B. (N.), elected for Sligo, North, '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; s. of Mr. J. Colley; *b.* '38; *E.* Ranaghanmore National School; wholesale wine merchant in Sligo; Alderman and J.P. for the Borough; was Mayor '82 and '84; is a landowner. Knox Street, and Crigg House, Sligo.
- ***Collings**, Right Hon. J. (L.U.), elected for Birmingham, Bordesley D., '95; sat for Ipswich '80-85, Bordesley D. '86-95; s. of Mr. T. Collings, of Littleham, Exmouth; *b.* '31; *E.* at Stoke; J.P. and Alderman for Birmingham (Mayor '78-9); Hon. Secretary for the National Education League; Chairman of the Free

- Libraries Commission; was Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board '86; member of the Labour Commission '91; P.C.; appointed Under Secretary of Home Department '95. Edgbaston, Birmingham. *Devonshire*.
- Colomb, Sir John C. R., K.C.M.G. (C.)**, elected for Great Yarmouth '95; sat for Bow and Bromley '86-92; s. of the late General G. T. Colomb; *b.* '38; *E.* privately and Royal Naval College; served in the Royal Marine Artillery '54-69; J.P. and D.L. for co. Kerry; High Sheriff '95; Chairman of the Appeal Commission Local Government (Ireland) Act; Director of the Commercial Gas Company; author of "The Protection of Commerce," "Naval and Military Resources of the Colonies," "The Defence of Great and Greater Britain," "Imperial Federation, Naval and Military," etc. Dromquinna, Kenmare, co. Kerry, and 75, Belgrave Road, S.W. *Carlton and Bath*.
- *Colston, C. E. H. A. (C.)**, elected for Gloucester, Thornbury D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. E. Colston, of Roundway Park; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for Wilts; High Sheriff '85; Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Wilts Rifle Volunteers '82. Roundway Park, Devizes, Wilts, and 28, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, S.W.
- Colville, John (L.)**, elected for Lanarkshire, North-East, '95; s. of Mr. David Colville, J.P., of Glasgow; *b.* '52; iron and steel manufacturer; J.P. and C.C. for Lanarkshire. Yarrow, Motherwell; 1, Coulter Houses, Coulter, Lanarkshire; and 26, Penywern Road, Earl's Court, S.W.
- *Commings, Dr. A. (N.)**, elected for Cork Co., South-East, '95; sat for Roscommon '80-86, '86-92, '93-5; s. of Mr. John Commings, of Ballybeg, co. Carlow; *b.* '32; *E.* St. Patrick's College, Carlow, Queen's College, Cork, Queen's University, Ireland (A.M.), and University of London (LL.D.); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '60; Northern Circuit. Eldon Chambers, Liverpool; The Grange, West Derby, Lancashire. *Legal*.
- Compton, Lord Alwyne F. (L.U.)**, elected for Bedfordshire, North or Biggleswade D., '95; s. of William, 4th Marquis of Northampton; *b.* '55; *E.* Eton; served in the Grenadier Guards and 10th Hussars; aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Ripon '82-4; served in the Soudan '84; Adjutant 10th Hussars '85-7; *m.* July '86, Mary Evelyn, d. of R. de Grey Vyner, Esq., of Newby Hall. 7, Balfour Place, W.
- *Condon, J. T. (N.)**, elected for Tipperary, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. Jeremiah Condon; *b.* '50; formerly cattle-dealer of Clonmel; Town Commissioner and Guardian; Mayor '89, '90-91; Alderman for Borough of Clonmel. 6, Clapham Common North, S.W.
- Cook, F. L. (C.)**, elected for Lambeth, Kennington D., '95; *e. s.* of Sir Francis Cook, Bart.; *b.* '44; *E.* Harrow; member of the firm of Cook, Son, & Co., warehousemen, St. Paul's Churchyard; F.R.G.S.; D.L. City of London. 24, Hyde Park Gardens. *Carlton*.
- *Cooke, C. W. R. (C.)**, elected for Hereford '95; sat for W. Newington '85-92, Hereford '93-5; s. of the late Mr. Robert Duffield Cooke; *b.* '41; *E.* privately and Emmanuel College, Camb. (Exhibitioner, Scholar, and University Prize-man); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '72; Oxford Circuit; founder of the National Association of Cider Makers, and one of the founders of the Constitutional Union; author of "Four Years in Parliament with Hard Labour," etc.; J.P. and D.L. for Herefordshire; Hellens, Herefordshire, and 6, Shrewsbury Road, Bayswater, W. *St. Stephen's*.
- Corbet, W. J. (P.)**, elected for Wicklow, East, '95; sat for Wicklow '80-85, East '85-92; s. of the late Mr. Robert Corbet, of Ballykaneen; *b.* '25; member of the Royal Irish Academy. Spring Farm, Delgany, co. Wicklow.
- *Corbett, A. C. (L.U.)**, elected for Glasgow, Tradeston D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *b.* '56; *E.* privately; J.P. for Warwickshire and Lanarkshire. Thornliebank House, Glasgow; 26, Hans Place, S.W. *Brooks's*.
- Cornwallis, Fiennes Stanley Wykeham (C.)**, elected for Maidstone '98; sat for this constituency '88-92, '92-5; s. of Major Fiennes Cornwallis, who took part in the charge of the Light Brigade; *b.* '64; *E.* Eton; J.P., D.L. Kent; Lieut. West Kent Yeomanry '84, Capt. '91, Hon. Major '99. Linton Park, near Maidstone.
- *Cotton-Jodrell, Colonel E. T. D. (C.)**, elected for Cheshire, Wirral D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; only s. of the late Right Rev. Bishop Cotton, of Calcutta; assumed surname Jodrell '90; *b.* '47; *E.* Rugby, Marlborough, and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; served in Royal Artillery '68-81; Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Cheshire Royal Engineers Railway Volunteers '88; J.P. for Cheshire. Reaseheath Hall, Nantwich, Cheshire, and Shallockcross Manor, Derbyshire. *Carlton*.
- *Courtney, Right Hon. L. H. (L.U.)**, elected for Cornwall, Bodmin D., '95; sat for Liskeard '76-85, Bodmin D. '85-95; *b.* '32; graduated ('55) St. John's College, Camb., as 2nd Wrangler (bracketed 1st Smith's prizeman); elected Hon. Fellow of St. John's '89; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '58; Benchers '89; Professor of Political Economy at University College, London, '72-5. Successively Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department ('80), for the Colonies ('81-2), and Financial Secretary to the Treasury ('82-4). From '86 till '92 he was Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons, in which capacity he achieved quite a reputation for ability and firmness. He was formerly leader-writer for the *Times*. He married in '83 Miss Catherine Potter, a lady well known for her exertions in behalf of the better housing of the poor in the East End of London. P.C. '89. Appointed Chairman of the London Unification Commission in '93. Made a notable speech, urging that something should be done for the tenants, on the Evicted Tenants' Bill during '94. Was proposed as successor to Viscount Peel in the Speakership in '95, but declined. Took up a strong attitude in regard to the Jameson raid, and advocated the evacuation of Egypt in '96. In '98 the University of Cambridge conferred upon Mr. Courtney the hon. degree of LL.D., when the public orator alluded to him as the "Cato of the House of Commons." Found himself in '99 in opposition to the Government on their policy as to the decrease of the provision for the reduction of the National Debt, the Clerical Tithe Bill, and regarding the Transvaal. 15, Cheyne Walk, S.W. *Reform and Athenaeum*.
- Cox, I. E. B. (C.)**, elected for Middlesex, Harrow D., '99; s. of the late Mr. Serjeant E. W.

- Cox, who was Recorder of Portsmouth and Deputy-Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions; *b.* '38; *E.* Magdalene College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '64; D.L. and J.P. for Middlesex, and has recently been High Sheriff for that county; Lord of the Manor of Taunton; chief proprietor of several weekly papers. Moat Mount, Mill Hill, and 1, Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane.
- ***Cranborne**, Viscount (C.), elected for Rochester '95; sat for Lancashire, North-East or Darwen D., '85-92, Rochester '93-5; *e. s.* of Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.; *b.* '61; *E.* Eton and University College, Oxford (B.A. '84); Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 4th Battalion Beds Regiment; Hon. Colonel 1st Battalion Essex Regiment. Appointed Chairman of Herts Quarter Sessions, '96. 9, Park Place, St. James's, S.W. *Carlton and Travellers'.*
- ***Crean**, E. (N.), elected for Queen's Co., Ossory D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; President of the Cork United Trades Association '84-90; Alderman of Cork Town Council '86; Mayor of Cork '99; member of the Cork Poor Law Board. Knockrea Villas, Cork.
- ***Crilly**, D. (N.), elected for Mayo, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. D. Crilly, of Liverpool, and Rostrevor, co. Down; *b.* '57; *E.* Catholic Institute, Liverpool, and Sedgley Park College, Staffordshire; a journalist on the staff of the *Nation*; Hon. Secretary of the Irish National League, Great Britain. Claremount, Meath Road, Bray, co. Wicklow.
- Cripps**, C. A. (C.), elected for Gloucestershire, Mid or Stroud D., '95; *s.* of Mr. W. H. Cripps, Q.C.; *b.* '52; *E.* Winchester College and New College, Oxford; Fellow of St. John's College; gained four 1st classes and Senior Scholarship Four Ints of Court; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '77; Q.C. '90; Benchers '93; Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales '95; J.P. for Bucks. Parmoor House, Hambledon, Henley-on-Thames, and 32, Elm Park Gardens.
- ***Crombie**, J. W. (L.), elected for Kincardineshire '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Mr. John Crombie, of Balgownie Lodge; *b.* '58; *E.* Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen; Aberdeen University (M.A.), France, and Germany; Director of J. & J. Crombie, Ltd.; author of "Some Poets of the People in Foreign Lands"; private secretary to Rt. Hon. James Bryce while President of the Board of Trade, Aberdeen, and 91, Onslow Square, S.W. *Reform.*
- ***Cross**, A. (L.U.), elected for Glasgow, Camlochlie D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Mr. William Cross; *b.* '46; *E.* Glasgow University; partner in the firm of Alexander Cross & Sons, seed merchants and chemical manufacturers. 14, Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow, and 44, Onslow Square. *Reform.*
- ***Cross**, Shepherd H. (C.), elected for Bolton '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 2nd *s.* of Mr. T. Cross, J.P., banker, of Bolton; assumed the name of Shepherd '84; *b.* '47; *E.* Harrow and Exeter College, Oxford (M.A. '72); J.P. for Herts and Lancashire; C.C. for Herts; late Major Duke of Lancaster's Regiment of Yeomanry. Hamels Park, Buntingford, Herts, and 19, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*
- Cruddas**, W. Donaldson (C.), elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne '95; *s.* of Mr. G. Cruddas, of Elswick; one of the founders of the Elswick Works; *b.* '31. The Dene, Elswick, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Houghton Castle, Hums-haugh, Northumberland. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- ***Cubitt**, Hon. H. (C.), elected for Surrey, Reigate D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5. *e. s.* of the 1st Lord Ashcombe; *b.* '67; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '93); J.P. and D.L. for Surrey; Captain 2nd Volunteer Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment. Birtley, Bramley, Guildford, and 20, Prince's Gate, S.W.
- ***Curran**, T. (N.), elected for Sligo, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b.* '40 in co. Leitrim; *m.* '67, Mary, *d.* of Mr. Dominick Coll Grazier, co. Donegal; formerly a merchant and J.P. of Sydney, N.S.W., and J.P. for co. Donegal; a Commissioner of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition '86 and Melbourne Exhibition '88; a strong supporter of the Irish cause in Australia, and advanced £5000 to Mr. McCarthy when his party were absolutely without funds at the general election in '92. Derryfield House, co. Donegal, and 68, Cambridge Gardens, W. *National Liberal.*
- ***Curran**, T. B. (N.), elected for Donegal, North, '85; unopposed late Kilkenny City; withdrew Kilkenny City on invitation to contest North Donegal; sat for Kilkenny '92-5; *s.* of Mr. T. Curran, M.P. for Sligo; *E.* St. Ignatius College, Sydney, where he took gold medal for debate, and Sydney University, N.S.W.; left Sydney for Oxford University '90; left Oxford to take part in general election of '92; Barrister-at-Law Middle Temple; youngest member of the Irish parliamentary party.
- ***Currie**, Sir Donald (L.U.), elected for Perthshire, West, '95; sat for Perthshire '80-85, West '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. James Currie, of Greenock; *b.* '25; Managing Director of the Castle Line of Steamship Co.; D.L. for London and Perthshire; C.M.G. '77 for assistance in settling Diamond Fields dispute; K.C.M.G. '81 for help in relieving Ekowe, and G.C.M.G. '97 for service to trade with Africa. Garth Castle, Aberfeldy, and 4, Hyde Park Place, W. *Reform.*
- ***Curzon**, G. R. P. Curzon, Viscount (C.), elected for Bucks, Wycombe D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of 3rd Earl Howe; *b.* '61; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. for Bucks; Captain Leicestershire Yeomanry '88; appointed Treasurer of the Household Feb. '96. Woodlands, Uxbridge, Bucks, and 20, Curzon Street, W. *Carlton, Turf, Travellers', Constitutional, Bachelors', and Marlborough.*
- Dalbiac**, Col. P. H. (C.), elected for Camberwell, North, '95; *s.* of the late Mr. H. E. A. Dalbiac, J.P. D.L.; *b.* '55; *E.* Winchester; served in 45th Regiment '75-90; Colonel Commanding 18th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. 23, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.
- Dalkeith**, J. C. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, Earl of (C.), elected for Roxburghshire '95; *s.* of William, 6th Duke of Buccleuch; *b.* '64; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford; served in the royal navy; late Captain 1st Mounted Roxburgh Rifle Volunteers; D.L. for Edinburgh, Roxburghshire, and Dumfries, and Vice-Lieutenant for Selkirkshire. Eildon Hall, St. Boswells.

Dalrymple, Sir C. (C.), elected for Ipswich '95; sat for same constit. '86-95, *Buteshire* '68-85; 2nd s. of the late Sir C. Dalrymple-Fergusson; *b.* '39; *E. Harrow* and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '65); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '65; J.P. and D.L. for Haddingtonshire; J.P. for Midlothian and Ayrshire; Director of the Bank of Scotland; Junior Lord of the Treasury '85-6; opposed Mr. Gladstone, Midlothian, '85; created a baronet '87. *Newhailes*, Midlothian, and 20, *Onslow Gardens*, S.W.

Daly, James (N.), elected for Monaghan, South, '95; *b.* '52; merchant of Carrickmacross. Chairman of the Town Commissioners, and member of the Board of Guardians.

Dalziel, J. H. (L.), elected for Kirkcaldy Burghs '95; sat for same constit. March '92-5; *e. s.* of Mr. James Dalziel; *b.* '68; *E. Borgeue Academy*, Shrewsbury High School, and King's College, London; journalist and newspaper proprietor. 4, *Carmalt Gardens*, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal, and Press.*

Davies, Sir Horatio D. (C.), contested Rochester '89; elected '92; return invalidated; elected for Chatham '95; *b.* '42; *E. Dulwich College*; Alderman of Ward of Bishopsgate since '89; member of Common Council for Ward of Cheap from '85-9; J.P. for Kent; Lieutenant for City of London; Sheriff of London and Middlesex '87-8; Lord Mayor of London '97-8; closed a distinguished year of office with a brilliant banquet to the Sirdar in Nov. '98; K.C.M.G. '98; Lieutenant-Colonel 3rd Middlesex Artillery since '89. *Wateringbury Place*, near Maidstone. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and City Carlton.*

Davies, M. Vaughan- (L.), elected for Cardiganshire '95; s. of the late Mr. Matthew Davies, J.P. D.L.; *b.* '40; *E. Harrow*; J.P. and D.L. for Cardiganshire; High Sheriff '75. *Tany-bwlch*, Aberystwith, and 17, *Hyde Park Gardens*, W. *Brooks's.*

Denny, Colonel J. McAusland (C.), elected for Kilmarnock District '95; s. of Mr. Peter Denny, LL.D., of Dumbarton; *b.* '58; *E. Burgh Academy*, Dumbarton, and Lausanne; ship-builder; J.P. for co. Dumbarton; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 1st Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteers. *Garmoyle*, Dumbarton.

Dewar, A. (L.), elected for Edinburgh, South D., '99; s. of Mr. J. Dewar, of Perth, founder of the great firm of distillers; *b.* —; *E. Perth Academy* and Edinburgh; admitted an advocate of the Scottish Bar '85. 24, *Walter Street*, Edinburgh.

Dickson-Poynder, Sir J., Bart. (C.), elected for Wiltshire, Chippenham D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Rear-Admiral Dickson; *b.* '66; *E. Harrow*; assumed name of his maternal grandfather as heir to his mother's estate; inherited baronetcy from his uncle, Captain Sir Alexander Collingwood Dickson, R.N.; *m.* '96, Ann Beauclerk Dundas, *g.d.* of Lord Napier of Magdala; member of the L.C.C. for Holborn since '98; J.P. for Wilts; Captain Wilts Yeomanry; High Sheriff for Wilts '90. *Hartham Park*, Corsham and *Hilmarton*; *Sydenham*, Roxburghshire, N.B.; and 8, *Chesterfield Gardens*, Mayfair. *Carlton, Turf, and Marlborough.*

Dilke, Right Hon. Sir C. W. (L.), elected for Gloucester, Forest of Dean D., '95; sat for Chelsea '68-86, Gloucester, Forest of Dean D., '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Sir C. W. Dilke, M.P.; *b.* '43; *E. Trinity Hall*, Camb.; called to the

Bar, Middle Temple, '66; P.C. He began his career after leaving college by a tour round the world, to which he owed it that he was able to write his book on "Greater Britain," a standard work on our empire beyond the seas, '68. After his return he lectured in '71 at Newcastle on "The Cost of the Crown" in a most uncompromisingly Radical fashion, which provoked universal attention. He married in '72, but his wife died in Sept. '74. In '74 he was returned to the House of Commons for Chelsea, and soon formed an alliance with Mr. Chamberlain. He was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in '80, and President of the Local Government Board '80 to '85. In '86 the case of Crawford v. Crawford and Dilke came on, and was twice tried. In the first trial, just before which he married Mrs. Mark Pattison, a divorce was granted; but Sir Charles Dilke was dismissed from the case and given his costs. On his application the Queen's Proctor subsequently intervened, and a second trial followed; but Sir Charles Dilke's application to be made a party in the second trial was refused by the Court and by the Court of Appeal. Sir Charles had been elected for Chelsea at the '85 election, but was defeated in '86. At the general election of '92 he was returned to the House of Commons for the Forest of Dean, after an absence of six years, and was re-elected unopposed in '95. He is proprietor of the *Athenaeum* and of *Notes and Queries*. Besides "Greater Britain," Sir C. Dilke's chief works are "The Fall of Prince Florestan," "The Present Position of European Politics," '87, "The British Army," '88, "Problems of Greater Britain," '91, and with Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, "Imperial Defence," '92. 76, *Sloane Street*, S.W.

Dillon, J. (N.), elected for Mayo, East, '95; sat for Tipperary '80-83, Mayo, East, '85-95; s. of the late Mr. John Dillon, M.P., of '48 celebrity; *b.* '51; *E. Catholic University*, Dublin, and became a L.R.C.S.I., afterwards making politics his vocation. Returned as Nationalist for Tipperary '80. Mr. Dillon was closely identified with the Plan of Campaign; and in Nov. '86, while carrying that plan into operation at Loughrea by receiving the rents of the tenants, was arrested by the police. He was subsequently tried for the offence, but not convicted. At the Mell petty sessions, Drogheda, on May 11th, '88, for "having on April 8th, at Tullyallen, co. Louth, taken part in the criminal conspiracy known as the Plan of Campaign," he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The sentence was confirmed on appeal on June 21st. He was sent to Dundalk prison, but was liberated Sept. '88. He returned in '90 from a tour of the Australian Colonies, where he collected large contributions in aid of the Irish Nationalist party. Was arrested (September) and tried on a political charge, but escaped with Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., to Cherbourg, when out on bail. He afterwards visited the United States, and in Feb. '91 surrendered himself, and was imprisoned in Ireland. Released from Galway gaol on July 30th, and delivered a speech, repudiating Mr. Parnell's leadership, at Mallow. Mr. Dillon is one of the most earnest of the Irish party, and his speeches, both in the House and out of it,

- always carry weight. Elected Chairman of the Irish party, in succession to Mr. Justin M'Carthy, at the opening of the session of '96, re-elected '97 and '98, but declined to stand in '99, and no appointment to the position was made. *M.* '95, Elizabeth, *d.* of the Hon. Sir James Mathew, *g.-n.* of Father Mathew, the apostle of Temperance, North Great George's Street, Dublin.
- ***Disraeli**, Coningsby R. (C.), elected for Cheshire, Altrincham D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of the late Mr. Ralph Disraeli, late Deputy Clerk of Parliaments; *n.* of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, and heir to his property; *b.* '67; *E.* Charterhouse and New College, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for Bucks. Hughenden Manor, Bucks. *Carlton.*
- ***Dixon-Hartland**, Sir F. D., Bart. (C.), elected for Middlesex, Uxbridge D., '95; sat for Evesham '80-85; Middlesex, Uxbridge D., '85-92; Middlesex, Uxbridge D., '92-95; *e.* *s.* of the late Nathaniel Hartland, of Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, by Eliza, *d.* and co-heiress of Mr. T. Dixon, of King's Lynn; *b.* '32; *E.* Cheltenham College; partner in the firm of Woodbridge, Lacy, Hartland, & Co., Old Bank, Uxbridge; J.P. for Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Middlesex, and London; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London; County Alderman for Middlesex; F.S.A., F.R.G.S.; one of the founders of the Primrose League; Chairman of the Conservancy of the River Thames. Ashley Manor, Cheltenham, and 14, Chesham Place, S.W. *Carlton and Garrick.*
- ***Donelan**, Captain A. I. C. (N.), elected for Cork, East, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of the late Colonel Donelan, 48th Regiment; *b.* '46; *E.* privately and at Sandhurst; retired from army. Is Chief Nationalist Whip. Ballynona, Midleton, co. Cork.
- ***Donkin**, R. S. (C.), elected for Tynemouth '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of Mr. J. Donkin, shipowner; *b.* '36; member of Chamber of Shipping; J.P. and D.L. for Northumberland; Hon. Colonel Tynemouth Artillery Volunteers; Director of the Suez Canal Co. Albmarle, Wimbledon; Campville, Walmer, Kent; and North Shields. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Constitutional.*
- Doogan**, P. C. (N.), elected for Tyrone, East, '95; *s.* of Patrick Doogan, of Rosavalley, co. Fermanagh. Is a farmer. Point House, Lisbellaw, co. Fermanagh.
- ***Dorington**, Sir J. E., Bart. (C.), elected for Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e.* *s.* of the late Mr. J. E. Dorington, of Lypiatt Park; *b.* '32; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '58); J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire; Chairman of Quarter Sessions '78; Chairman of Gloucestershire C.C.; formerly Major Gloucestershire Yeomanry; Commissioner in Lunacy '92; created a baronet '86. Lypiatt Park, Stroud, and 30, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. *Carlton and Athenæum.*
- Doughty**, George (L.U.), elected for Great Grimsby '98; sat for same constituency '95-8; *s.* of Mr. William Doughty, of Grimsby; *b.* '54; merchant and shipowner; J.P. for parts of Lindsey; twice Mayor of Grimsby. In the session of '98 Alderman George Doughty turned from Liberal to Liberal Unionist, and went to his constituents, who, however, re-elected him by a majority of
- some 1800. Waltham Hall, Lincolnshire. *Reform.*
- Douglas**, C. M. (L.), elected for Lanarkshire, North-West D., '99; *n.* of Principal Douglas, of Glasgow Free Church College, and formerly Assistant-Professor of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh University; *b.* —. Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
- Douglas-Pennant**, Hon. E. Sholto (C.), elected for Northamptonshire, South, '95; *e.* *s.* of George, 2nd Baron Penrhyn; *b.* '64; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; J.P. and D.L. for Carnarvonshire; Lieutenant 1st Life Guards '85-91, and Captain Bucks Yeomanry. Wicken Park, Stony Stratford.
- Doxford**, W. T. (C.), elected for Sunderland '95; *s.* of Mr. W. Doxford, of Grindon Hall; *E.* Bramham College, Yorks; J.P. and D.L. for County of Durham; J.P. for Sunderland; Director of William Doxford & Sons, Ltd., shipbuilders; member Institution of Naval Architects; member River Wear Commission; member of the British Corporation. Grindon Hall, Sunderland. *Carlton, Constitutional, and City of London.*
- Drage**, G. (C.), elected for Derby '95; *s.* of Dr. Charles Drage; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and at several foreign universities, including Moscow and Berlin; called to the Bar '86, but has never practised; Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour, for which he prepared reports on labour questions in the colonies, the United States, and European countries; author of "Cyril, a Novel," "The German Criminal Code," "The Unemployed," "The Problem of the Aged Poor," and "The Labour Problem." 20, Lowndes Square, S.W. *United University, Ranelagh, and Carlton.*
- Drucker**, A. (C.), elected for Northampton '95; *s.* of Mr. Louis Drucker; *b.* '68; *E.* Leyden University (LL.B.). 39A, Curzon Street, W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and St. Stephen's.*
- Duckworth**, James (L.), elected for Lancashire, Middleton D., '97; *b.* 1840; *E.* privately. Mr. Duckworth began life in a cotton mill; afterwards enlisted and served as a private for a short time, at the end of which he returned to Rochdale, his native town, and went into the tea trade. In this he was exceptionally prosperous, and in '95, when he had acquired some forty shops, he converted his business into a private limited company, keeping, however, the managing directorship in his own hands; is an alderman and magistrate for the borough, and a County Councillor for Lancashire; was delegate of United Methodist Free Churches to Ecumenical Conference at Washington '91; President United Methodist Free Churches '94; has visited Cape of Good Hope, Australia and New Zealand, South Sea Islands, United States, France, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark; unsuccessfully contested Leamington '95, when Mr. Speaker Peel was elevated to the peerage, but won the Middleton seat from the Conservatives in Nov. '97. Castlefield, Rochdale.
- Duncombe**, Hon. H. Valentine (C.), elected for Cumberland, West or Egremont D., '95; *s.* of William, 1st Earl of Feversham; *b.* '62; *E.* Cheam, Harrow, Woolwich, and Cambridge. Duncombe Park, Helmsley, Yorks.
- ***Dunn**, Sir William, Bart. (L.), elected for Paisley '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; *s.* of the late Mr. John Dunn; *b.* '33; *E.* privately

at Paisley; *m. dau.* of Mr. James Howse, of Grahamstown, South Africa; senior partner in the firm of Wm. Dunn & Co., merchants and bankers, Broad Street Avenue, London; Mackie, Dunn, & Co., Port Elizabeth; Dunn & Co., East London; and W. Dunn & Co., Durham; Hon. Consul-General for Great Britain and Ireland of Orange Free State; J.P. for Suffolk and Renfrewshire; Director of Union Discount Company of London, and of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation. The Retreat, Lakenheath, Suffolk, and 34, Phillimore Gardens, W. *City Liberal, Devonshire, and Reform.*

Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin (L.U.), elected for Cornwall, Truro, '95; s. of the late Alderman William Lawrence; *b.* '37; *E.* University School and College, London (LL.B. '66); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '67; Lieutenant for City of London; cr. a Bart. '98; assumed by royal licence the name of Durning in addition to and to be used before that of Lawrence. King's Ride, Ascot, and 13, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

Dyke, Right Hon. Sir W. Hart., Bart. (C.), elected for Kent, Dartford D., '95; sat for West Kent '65-8, Mid D. '69-85, Dartford D. '85-95; *e.* surviving s. of the late Sir P. Hart-Dyke; *b.* '37; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '64); Patronage Secretary to Treasury and first Conservative Whip '74-80; P.C. '80; Chief Secretary for Ireland '85-6; Vice-President of Committee of Council on Education '87-92; J.P. and D.L. for Kent. Lullington Castle, Dartford. *Wellington, Turf, Carlton, and St. Stephen's.*

Edwards, O. M. (L.), elected for Merionethshire '99 in succession to the late Mr. T. Ellis, principal Whip of the Liberal party; *b.* — at Llanuwchllyn, Merionethshire; Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford.

Egerton, Hon. A. de T. (C.), elected for Cheshire, Knutsford D., '95; sat for Cheshire, Mid, '83-5, Knutsford D. '85-95; s. of 1st Lord Egerton of Tatton, and brother of the present Earl; *b.* '45; *E.* Eton; J.P. Chester; Captain and Hon. Major Earl of Chester's Yeomanry; appointed Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masons of Cheshire '95. 9, Seamore Place, W. *Carlton and Bachelors'.*

Elliot, Hon. Arthur Ralph (L.U.), elected for Durham '98; has also sat for Roxburghshire '80-85, '85-6, '86-92, and unsuccessfully contested Durham against the late member at the General Election of '95; s. of the 3rd Earl of Minto, K.T.; *b.* '46; *E.* Univ. of Edinburgh and Trinity Coll., Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '70; since '96 has edited the *Edinburgh Review*. 27, Rutland Gate, S.W.; Dimbola, Freshwater Bay, Isle of Wight. *Athenaeum.*

Ellis, John E. (L.), elected for Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e.* s. of the late Mr. E. S. Ellis, J.P. for Leicester; *b.* '41; *E.* Friends School, Kendal; appointed one of the Deputy Chairmen of Committees of the House; J.P. for county and borough, Nottingham, and North Riding, Yorks; also D.L. for North Riding. Wrea Head, Scalby, Scarborough, and 40, Pont Street, S.W. *Reform.*

Emmott, A. (L.), elected for Oldham '99; s. of the late Mr. Thomas Emmott, of Broomfield, Oldham; *b.* '58; *E.* Kendal and Tottenham Schools of the Society of Friends; at the age of 18 entered his father's cotton-spinning

business at Oldham, and in '81 was made a partner in this, one of the largest cotton-spinning and weaving factories in the county; J.P. for Lancashire and Oldham; Mayor of Oldham '91-2; formerly a member of the Oldham Football Club; B.A. London; representative of the Oldham Chamber of Commerce on the Executive of the Associated Chambers; Member of the Executive of the National Liberal Federation; Chairman of the Oldham Reform Club. Woodfield, Werneth, Oldham.

Engledew, C. J. (N.), elected for Kildare, North, '95; s. of Rev. Engledew, LL.D.; *b.* '59; *E.* Cambridge; served Colonial Office; aide-de-camp to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands; Captain Barbadoes Militia; J.P. for co. Carlow and co. Kildare; High Sheriff co. Carlow '93. Burton Hall, Carlow. *Reform.*

Esmonde, Sir T. Grattan, Bart. (N.), elected for Kerry, West, '95; sat for co. Dublin, South, '85-92, Kerry, West, '92-5; s. of late Colonel Sir John Esmonde, M.P.; *g.g.s.* Right Hon. Henry Grattan; *b.* '62; Lieutenant 6th Brigade (Militia) South Irish Division of Royal Artillery '81-6; Sheriff of co. Waterford '86-7; Nationalist Whip. Ballynastragh Gorey, co. Wexford. *National Liberal.*

Evans, Sir Francis Henry (L.), re-elected in Feb. '96 for Southampton, for which borough he had sat from '88 until '95, when he was an unsuccessful candidate; s. of the late Mr. William Evans, of Manchester; *b.* '40; *E.* at Manchester, in Germany, and at the Manchester New College, London, and was subsequently a pupil of Sir F. Brunless, C.E.; is Deputy-Chairman of the Union Steamship Company. Tubbendons, Orpington, Kent.

Evans, S. T. (L.), elected for Glamorganshire, Mid, '95; sat for same constit. '90-91 and '92-5; s. of Mr. John Evans, of Skewen, near Neath; *E.* Swansea College School, Aberystwith University College, and London University; Solicitor '83; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '91. Neath, Glamorganshire; 12, King's Bench Walk, E.C.; and 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.

Evershed, S. (L.), elected for Staffordshire, Burton D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95, returned without a contest at the last two General Elections; s. of the late Mr. J. Evershed, of Albury, near Guildford; *b.* '25; *E.* privately; brewer; J.P. for counties of Stafford and Derby; Commissioner of Taxes; Alderman for Burton-on-Trent, and twice Mayor. Albury House, Burton-on-Trent; and Westminster Palace Hotel, London.

Fardell, Sir T. George (C.), elected for Paddington, South, '95; sat for same constit. since Feb. '95; s. of the late Rev. H. Fardell, J.P., canon of Ely, and vicar of Wisbech; *b.* '33. *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. '56); *m.* Letitia Anne, d. of H. S. Oldfield, B.C.S.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '62; sometime Registrar of the District Court of Bankruptcy at Manchester; J.P. for Isle of Ely and Chairman of Quarter Sessions; member of London C.C. '89-98; for six years Chairman of the Licensing Committee; knighted '97. 26, Hyde Park Street, W. *Carlton and Conservative.*

Farquharson, Dr. Robert (L.), elected for Aberdeenshire, West, '95; sat for same constit. '80-95; s. of the late Mr. Francis Farquharson; *b.* '37; *E.* Edinburgh University; M.D. '58;

- formerly a lecturer on *Materia Medica* in the Medical School of St. Mary's Hospital, London; Assistant Physician to the Belgrave Hospital for Children; J.P. and D.L. for Aberdeenshire; LL.D. Aberdeen, and author of numerous medical works, including "A Guide to Therapeutics." 2, Porchester Gardens, S.W. *Reform, Junior United Service, National Liberal, and Caledonian.*
- Farrell, J. P. (N.),** elected without opposition for Cavan, West, Aug. '95, in place of Mr. Knox, who had decided to sit for Londonderry City, for which he had also been returned; contested Kilkenny City July '95, when he was only beaten by a majority of 14 votes; is a journalist, and author of "History of County Longford"; editor and proprietor of the *Longford Leader, and Roscommon, Leitrim, and Westmeath News.*
- Farrell, T. J. (N.),** elected for Kerry, South, Sept. '95. The vacancy was caused by the decision of Mr. Kilbride, who had also been elected for North Galway, to sit for the latter constituency, and a contest ensued, at which the candidates were Mr. Farrell and Mr. William Murphy, the Healyite nominee. Mr. Farrell was *b.* at Waterford '47; *E.* at St. John's College in that city, and is a merchant.
- *Fellows, Hon. Ailwyn E. (C.),** elected for Huntingdonshire, Ramsey D., '95; sat for Huntingdonshire, North, '87-92, Ramsey D. '92-5; *y. s.* of 1st Baron de Ramsey; *b.* '55; *E.* Eton and Trinity Hall, Camb.; J.P. for Norfolk and Huntingdonshire; Hon. Major 3rd Battalion (Militia) Norfolk Regiment; one of the Ministerial Whips, and appointed Vice-Chamberlain of the Household '95. Honingham Hall, Norwich, and 3, Belgrave Square, S.W.
- *Fenwick, C. (L.),** elected for Northumberland, Wansbeck D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of Mr. John Fenwick, a miner; *b.* '50; *E.* in a colliery school for a little while, and then at nine years of age began to work; member of Royal Commissions on Mine Explosions, and on Secondary Education; member of the Wages Commission of Northumberland Miners' Association; Parliamentary Secretary of Trades Union Congress '90-94; opposes Eight Hours' Bill for miners; seconded address '94. 14, Tankerville Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 95, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.
- *Fergusson, Right Hon. Sir J. (C.),** elected for Manchester, North-East, '95; sat for Ayrshire '54-7, '59-68, Manchester, North-East, '85-95; *b.* Edinburgh '32; *E.* Rugby and at University College, Oxford. Succeeded his father in the baronetcy in '49. Served in the Grenadier Guards '51-5, going through the Crimean war. During the campaign he was elected to Parliament, and represented Ayrshire '54-7 and '59-68. Lieut.-Col. commanding Ayr and Wigton Militia '58-73, when he became Hon. Col.; is Major-Gen. Royal Scottish Archers (Queen's Bodyguard in Scotland). He was Under-Secretary for India from '66 to '67, and Under-Secretary for the Home Office from '67 to '68, when he became Governor of South Australia. He held this position till '73, when he was appointed Governor of New Zealand. His next appointment was as Governor of Bombay, which he held from '80 to '85. Returning to England, Sir James re-entered the House of Commons as M.P. for North-East Manchester in '85, and was appointed
- Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the following year. He was Postmaster-General from Sept. '91 to Aug. '92. Sir James is a P.C., G.C.S.I., and a K.C.M.G. In 1859 he married Lady E. C. Ramsay, *d.* of the Marquis of Dalhousie, who *d.* '71; 2nd, in '73, Olive, *d.* of J. Richmain, Esq., of South Australia; 3rd, in April '93, Mrs. C. H. Hoare. Kilkerran, Ayrshire, and 80, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
- *Ffrench, Peter (N.),** elected for Wexford, South, '95; sat for same constit. Dec. '93-5; *b.* '44; *s.* of Mr. Thomas Ffrench, of Farmhouse, Bannow; *E.* privately; is a farmer; J.P. Harpoon Town, co. Wexford.
- *Field, Admiral E. (C.),** elected for Sussex, Eastbourne D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *y. s.* of the late J. Field, Chesham; *b.* '30; *E.* Royal Naval College, Portsmouth; entered navy '45; Lieutenant '51; Commander '59; Captain '69; retired list '76; Rear-Admiral '86; Vice-Admiral '92; Admiral C.B. (civil) '97; J.P. and D.L. for Hampshire; Chairman of the Fareham Division. The Grove, Alverstoke, Hampshire. *Carlton and United Service.*
- *Field, W. (P.),** elected for Dublin, St. Patrick's D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b.* at Blackrock, co. Dublin; *E.* Harcourt Street and Catholic University; President of the Irish Cattle Traders' and Stock Owners' Association; Vice-President of the National Federation of Meat Trades of the United Kingdom; President of the Bimetallic League of Ireland; Hon. Secretary of the Irish Independent League; Hon. Secretary of the Dublin Victuallers' Association; wrote a work on Home Rule, and pamphlets on Railway Nationalisation, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Government in Ireland, and A Board of Agriculture for Ireland; since he entered Parliament has been active in labour questions, trade matters, and railway rates, also in the Departmental Committees *re* cross-Channel transit of live stock, being on the Select Committee as a representative of live-stock interests, and is a member of the Land Transit Commission. Main Street, Blackrock, co. Dublin.
- *Finch, G. H. (C.),** elected for Rutlandshire '95; sat for same constit. '67-95; *s.* of the late Mr. G. Finch, M.P.; *b.* '35; *E.* New College, Oxford; J.P. and C.C. for Rutlandshire; Hon. Major Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry. Burley-on-the-Hill, Oakham, and 37, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton.*
- Finlay, Sir R. Bannatyne, Q.C. (L.U.),** elected for Inverness District '95; sat for same constit. '85-92; *e. s.* of Dr. W. Finlay, of Edinburgh; *b.* '42; *E.* Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh University (M.D. '63); called to the English Bar, Middle Temple, '67, and joined the South-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '82; Benchers '84; J.P. and D.L. for Inverness-shire; appointed Solicitor-General Aug. '95. Newton, Nairn, N.B., and Phillimore Gardens, W.
- *Finucane, J. (N.),** elected for Limerick, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of Mr. Edward Finucane, of Carrigaperson, co. Limerick; *b.* '42; *E.* for the priesthood at Thurles College (1st honours in Rhetoric, Logic, and Metaphysics), and at Maynooth; farmer; Hon. Secretary of the Limerick and Clare Farmers' Club; imprisoned twice under the Crimes Act '87. Coole House, Caherelly, co. Limerick.

- Firbank, J. T. (C.)**, elected for East Hull '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Joseph Firbank, J.P., D.L. (High Sheriff for Monmouthshire); *b.* '50; *E.* Cheltenham College; railway contractor; J.P. and D.L. for Monmouthshire; High Sheriff '91; J.P. Kent; Major Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps; a Director of Delabole Slate Company, Cornwall, Union Assurance Society, Newport (Monmouthshire) Gas Works, and of Wembley Tower Company. The Coopers, Chislehurst, and St. Julians, Newport, Monmouthshire. *Carlton, Junior Constitutional, Junior Carlton, and Union.*
- *Fisher, W. H. (C.)**, elected for Fulham '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of Rev. F. Fisher, rector of Downham; *b.* '53; *E.* Haileybury and University College, Oxford (B.A. honours '77); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79; Oxford Circuit; private secretary to Sir M. Hicks-Beach '86-7 and Right Hon. A. J. Balfour '87-92; a Lord of the Treasury '95. 13, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.
- Fison, F. W. (C.)**, elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Doncaster D., '95; *e. s.* of Mr. William Fison, of Greenholme, Burley-in-Wharfedale; *b.* '47; *E.* Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '74); J.P. and D.L. for West Riding, Yorks; Director of the G.N. Railway Co.; F.C.S. Greenholme, Burley-in-Wharfedale, Yorks, and 64, Pont Street, S.W. *Carlton and United University.*
- *Fitzgerald, Sir Robert Penrose, Bart. (C.)**, elected for Cambridge '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. R. U. P. Fitzgerald, J.P., D.L., of Cork; *b.* '39; *E.* Westminster and Trinity Hall, Camb. (M.A. and LL.M. '63); J.P. and D.L. for co. Cork. Cork-Beg Island, co. Cork, and 35, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Carlton.*
- Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmond George Petty- (L.)**, elected for Wilts, North or Cricklade D., '98; also sat for Calne '68-85, when the seat was absorbed in the county; *s.* of Marquis of Lansdowne, and brother to the present Secretary of State for War; *b.* '46; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '72); called to the Bar '71; appointed '80 H.M. Commissioner on the European Commission for the organisation of Eastern Roumania, and in '83 was Plenipotentiary at the Danube Conference; Under Foreign Secretary '82-5; Chairman of the C.C., and second Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, Wilts; was a Boundary Commissioner under the Local Government Act '86; author of the "Life of William Earl of Shelburne," and the "Life of Sir William Patey," the political economist. Leigh House, Bradford-on-Avon; Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
- *FitzWygram, General Sir F., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Hampshire, Fareham D., '95; sat for Hampshire, South, '84-5, Fareham D. '85-95; *s.* of the late Sir R. FitzWygram, Bart., of Walthamstow; *b.* '23; entered the 6th Dragoons '43; served in Crimea; exchanged to 15th Hussars '60; Major-General '69; Inspector-General of Cavalry and Commander of Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot '79-84; Lieutenant-General '83; retired from the list '89; J.P. and County Alderman for Hampshire; Lord of the Manor, Havant. Leigh Park, Havant, and 22, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. *Carlton.*
- Flannery, Sir Fortescue (L.U.)**, elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Shipley D., '95; *s.* of Captain J. Flannery, of Egrement, Cheshire; *b.* '51; *E.* Liverpool School of Science; Consulting Engineer; M.I.C.E.; President Institute Marine Engineers; J.P. for Surrey and London; knighted '99. Gibson's Hill, Norwood, Surrey.
- Flavin, Michael Joseph (N.)**, member for North Kerry, in succession to Mr. Sexton, since April '96. Is a merchant of Listowel and Tralee.
- *Fletcher, Sir H., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Sussex, Lewes D., '95; sat for Horsham '80-85, Lewes '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Sir H. Fletcher; *b.* '35; *E.* Eton; entered the 69th Foot '53; retired as Lieutenant Grenadier Guards '59; J.P. for Surrey; J.P. and D.L. for Sussex; Colonel Commanding Sussex Volunteer Infantry Brigade '97; Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen '85-6. Ham Manor, Angmering, Sussex. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- Flower, E. (C.)**, elected for Bradford, West, '95; *s.* of Mr. John Flower; *b.* '65; a member of the London School Board. 6, Upper Phillimore Gardens, London.
- *Flynn, J. C. (N.)**, elected for Cork, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of Mr. D. Flynn, of Whitechurch, co. Cork; *b.* '52; *E.* privately, and at the Christian Brothers School, Cork; *m.* (1) '86, Miss M. Malone, *d.* of P. Malone, Esq., of Rathmines, co. Dublin; (2) Rebecca Rice, widow of the late T. F. Rice, Rathkenny, co. Kerry; merchant; Secretary to the Cork Evicted Tenants' Fund; imprisoned under the Crimes Act '88. 4, York Terrace, Cork.
- *Folkestone, J. Pleydell-Bouverie, Viscount (C.)**, elected for Wiltshire, Wilton D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the 5th Earl of Radnor; *b.* '68; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb.; moved Address '97; Major 1st Wilts R.V.C. '91. Bishopstrow House, Warminster, Wilts.
- *Forster, H. W. (C.)**, elected for Kent, Sevenoaks D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of Major Forster, of Southend Hall, Catford, and Exbury, Southampton; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and New College, Oxford (3rd class honours in Jurisprudence). Southend Hall, Catford, Kent, and Exbury, Southampton.
- *Foster, H. S. (C.)**, elected for Suffolk, Lowestoft D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of the late Mr. Samuel Foster; *b.* '55; *E.* Dane Hill House, Margate, and City of London School; Consul-General for Persia; Sheriff of London '91-2; member of the London School Board '85-91; member of the London C.C. '88-92; F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.S.S., F.S.A.; J.P. and D.L. for Suffolk; Lieutenant for City of London. 40, St. George Square, S.W. *Carlton, Magistrates', Scottish Conservative, and City Carlton.*
- *Foster, Sir Walter (L.)**, elected for Derbyshire, Ilkeston D., '95; sat for Chester City '85-6, Ilkeston D. '87-95; *s.* of the late Mr. B. Foster, of Drogheda; *b.* '40; *E.* Drogheda, Dublin, and on the Continent; gold medalist for distinguished merit and Vice-President of the British Medical Association; Emeritus Professor of Medicine, Queen's College, and Consulting Physician, General Hospital, Birmingham; D.C.L. (Durham); LL.D. (Montreal); F.R.C.P. (London); J.P. for Warwick

- shire; Secretary of the Local Government Board '92-5; President of the Allotments Association and of the Land Law Reform Association; knighted '86. 30, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Foster**, Colonel W. H. (C.), elected for Lancashire, North, Lancaster D., '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. William Foster, of Hornby Castle; *b.* '48; Director of John Foster & Son, Ltd., Queensbury; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire (High Sheriff '91) and West Riding, Yorks. Hornby Castle, near Lancaster; Queensbury, near Bradford; and 7, Cork Street, Burlington Gardens, W.
- *Fowler**, Right Hon. Sir Henry (L.), elected for Wolverhampton, East, '95; sat for Wolverhampton '80-85, East '85-95; *s.* of the late Rev. J. Fowler, a well-known Wesleyan minister; *b.* at Sunderland '30; *E.* Woodhouse Grove School and St. Saviour's School, Southwark; admitted a Solicitor '52; elected to the Town Council of Wolverhampton; Mayor '63; first Chairman of the School Board '70. Later on he was induced to transfer his energies to politics, and began his Parliamentary career in '80 as the colleague of Mr. Villiers in the representation of Wolverhampton. In the House he soon attracted notice; was appointed a member of various commissions, and took office in '84 as Under-Secretary of the Home Department. In '86 he was made Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and appointed a P.C. From '88-91 he was Deputy-Chairman of Ways and Means; and in '92 he was given a place in the Cabinet as President of the Local Government Board. He took charge of the Parish Councils Bill till it became the Local Government Act in the '94 session. On the reconstruction of the Ministry caused by Mr. Gladstone's retirement, Mr. Fowler was made Secretary of State for India, and in '95 G.C.S.I., when the Rosebery Ministry resigned. Woodthorne, Wolverhampton. *Reform and Athenæum.*
- *Fox**, Dr. J. F. (N.), elected for King's County, Tullamore D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *b.* '53; *E.* St. Coleman's College, Fermoy, and Queen's College, Cork; formerly tutor of St. Francis Xavier's College, New York (M.A.); practised in medicine at Troy, New York State (M.D., F.R.C.P., and F.R.C.S., Cincinnati); J.P. for co. Cork; member of the Executive Committee of National League of America; founded the National Federation of America. Wilmount Castle, Queenstown, Cork. *National Liberal.*
- Fry**, L. (L.U.), elected for Bristol, North, '95; sat for Bristol '78-85, North '85-92; *s.* of the late Mr. Joseph Fry; *b.* '32; admitted a Solicitor '54; Chairman of the Bristol School Board '71-80. Goldney House, Clifton, Bristol, and 13, Arlington Street, S.W.
- Galloway**, W. J. (C.), elected for Manchester South-West, '95; *s.* of the late Mr. John Galloway, sen.; *b.* '68; *E.* Wellington College and Cambridge. The Cottage, Old Trafford, Manchester, and 47A, Portland Place, W. *Carlton, St. Stephen's, and Wellington.*
- Garfit**, W. (C.), elected for Boston '95; *e. s.* of Mr. William Garfit; *b.* '40; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb.; Director of the Capital and Counties Bank; J.P. and D.L. for Lincolnshire (High Sheriff '92). West Skirbeck House, Boston, and 7, Chesham Place, S.W.
- Gedge**, Sydney (C.), elected for Walsall '95; sat for Stockport '86-92; *e. s.* of the late Rev. S. Gedge; *b.* '29; *E.* King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Birmingham, and Corpus Christi College, Camb. (M.A. '56); admitted a Solicitor '56; Governor of Christ's Hospital, and of Trent College; trustee of Wycliffe and Ridley Halls; chairman of W. T. Penley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd. 54, Victoria Street, and 11, Great George Street, S.W. *Carlton, Constitutional, Junior Constitutional, and Bath.*
- Gibbons**, John Lloyd (L.U.), elected '98 in the place of Mr. Villiers, deceased, for Wolverhampton, South D.; *s.* of Mr. H. Gibbons, an agricultural chemist; *b.* '37; *E.* privately. A Broad Churchman. Ellowes Hall, Sedgely.
- *Gibbs**, Hon. Alban G. H. (C.), elected for the City of London '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the first Lord Aldenham, of Elstree, Herts; *b.* '46; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '73); member of the firm of Antony Gibbs & Sons, merchants. 82, Portland Place, W.
- *Gibbs**, Hon. Vicary (C.), elected for Hertfordshire, St. Albans D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of the first Lord Aldenham; *b.* '53; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; partner in the firm of Antony Gibbs & Sons, merchants, of London. Aldenham House, Elstree, Herts, and 15, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
- *Gibney**, James (N.), elected for co. Meath, North, '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; *s.* of Mr. Thomas Gibney, of Beltrasna, co. Meath; *b.* '47; is an Irish tenant farmer; J.P. co. Meath. Martinstown, Crossakiel, Kells, co. Meath.
- Gibson-Carmichael**, Sir T. D., Bart. (R.), elected for Midlothian '95; *e. s.* of the late Rev. Sir W. H. Gibson-Carmichael, 13th Bart.; *b.* '59; *E.* St. John's College, Camb. (M.A. '84); J.P. and D.L. for Peeblesshire and Edinburghshire. Skirling, Castle Craig, Dolphinton, Peeblesshire; and 81, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W. *Brooks's and Athenæum.*
- Giles**, C. T. (C.), elected for Cambridge, North or Wisbech D., '95; *s.* of the late Mr. Alfred Giles, M.P.; *b.* '50; *E.* Harrow and King's College, Camb. (M.A. '74); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '74; joined the Western Circuit; Harrow Cricket Eleven '68 and '69, and captain of King's College (Camb.) Cricket and Football Elevens '72; J.P. Surrey; Chairman Wimbledon and Putney Commons Conservators. Copse Hill House, Wimbledon; 2, Hare Court, Temple. *St. Stephen's and Carlton.*
- *Gilhooly**, J. (N.), elected for Cork, West, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of Mr. J. Gilhooly, late coastguard officer; *b.* '45; draper at Bantry; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88. Bantry, co. Cork.
- *Gilliat**, J. S. (C.), elected for Lancashire, South-West, Widnes D., '95; sat for Clapham '86-92; sat next for Lancashire, Widnes D., '92-5; *s.* of the late Mr. J. K. Gilliat, of Fernhill, Berkshire; *b.* '29; *E.* Harrow and University College, Oxford; senior partner in the firm of John Kirton Gilliat & Co., American merchants; Director of the Bank of England '62; Governor '83-5; J.P. for Herts; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London. Chorleywood Cedars, Rickmansworth, and 18, Prince's Gate, S.W.
- *Gladstone**, Right Hon. Herbert J. (L.), elected for Leeds, West, '95; sat for Leeds '80-85, West '85-95; 4th *s.* of the late Right Hon. W. E.

Gladstone; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and University College, Oxford (1st class in Modern History '76, M.A. '79); Lecturer in Modern History, Keble College; P.C.; private secretary to his father '80-81; Junior Lord of the Treasury '81-5; Deputy Commissioner of the Board of Works '85; Financial Secretary of the War Office '86; Under Home Secretary Aug. '92—March '94; First Commissioner of Works March '94—June '95; appointed, '99, Chief Liberal Whip in succession to the late Mr. Thomas Ellis. 4, Cleveland Square, S.W. *National Liberal and Reform.*

Goddard, D. F. (L.), elected for Ipswich '95; *s.* of Mr. Ebenezer Goddard, C.E., J.P.; *b.* '50; *E.* privately at Hastings; Alderman of the Ipswich Corporation; Mayor '91. Oak Hill, Ipswich. *Reform and National Liberal.*

***Godson, Sir A. F. (C.),** elected for Kidderminster '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of Mr. S. H. Godson, barrister, of Tenbury, Worcestershire; *b.* '35; *E.* King's College, London, and Queen's College, Oxford (M.A.); Inner Temple '59; Oxford Circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Worcestershire; knighted '98. Westwood Park, Droitwich, and 7, Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.

Gold, Charles (L.), elected for Essex, North or Saffron Walden D., '95; *b.* '37; Director of Messrs. W. and A. Gibbey, Ltd., and J.P. for Essex; brother-in-law of Sir Walter Gibbey, Bart. The Limes, Stansted, Essex, and 17, Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. *Devonshire and National Liberal.*

***Goldsworthy, Major-General W. T. (C.),** elected for Hammersmith '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *b.* '37; *E.* privately; served in Oude with Volunteer Cavalry of Havelock's Column '57; made Cornet 8th Hussars, passed with distinction through Abyssinian campaign, and retired as Major-General '85. 22, Hertford Street, W. *United Service and Carlton.*

Gordon, Hon. J. E. (C.), elected for Elgin and Nairn Shires '95; *e. s.* of the late Lord Gordon of Drumearn; *b.* '50; *E.* Edinburgh Academy and University. 61, Prince's Gate, London; East Dene, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight; and Quinta, St. Anna, Madeira. *Carlton, St. Stephen's, and Constitutional.*

***Gorst, Right Hon. Sir J. E. (C.),** elected for Cambridge University '95; sat for Cambridge '66-8, Chatham '75-92, Cambridge University '92-5; *b.* '35; *E.* St. John's College, Camb.; Civil Commissioner of Waikato, New Zealand, '61-3; appointed Q.C. '75, and ten years later became *Solicitor-General* in Lord Salisbury's first Government; appointed Under-Secretary for India '86, and created *Privy Councillor* '90; he was the first of the English delegates at the Berlin Labour Conference held in '90; appointed *Financial Secretary to the Treasury* Nov. '91, holding that office until the retirement of Lord Salisbury's Government in '92; Lord Rector of Glasgow University '93; appointed Vice-President of the Council '95. Howes Close, Cambridge, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Carlton.*

***Goschen, Right Hon. G. J. (C.),** elected for St. George's, Hanover Square, '95; sat for City of London '63-80, Ripon '80-85, Edinburgh, East, '85-6, St. George's, Hanover Square, '87-95; *b.* in London '31; *E.* Rugby under Dr. Tait, and at Oriel College, Oxford, taking a 1st class in Classics. Soon after he entered the firm of Fröhling & Goschen, and became a Director of the Bank of England in '56. In

'65 he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and in '66 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet. In '68 he joined Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet as President of the Poor Law Board, and in '71 succeeded Mr. Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Goschen was unable to join Mr. Gladstone's Government in '80, owing to his opposition to the extension of the franchise, so he was appointed special Ambassador to the Porte, in which capacity he was instrumental in settling the Montenegrin and Greek frontier questions in '80 and '81. When Mr. Gladstone launched his Home Rule Bill, in '85, Mr. Goschen was among the first to enrol himself in the opposition. He, however, failed to secure his seat in Edinburgh at the '86 election. On the resignation of Lord R. Churchill in Dec. '86, Mr. Goschen accepted the *Chancellorship of the Exchequer* as a Liberal Unionist with the full sanction of Lord Hartington. He was defeated in the Exchange Division of Liverpool (Jan. 26th, '87), but in the following month was successful in the St. George's, Hanover Square, Division. The *Budgets* which he introduced in '88 and '89 were vigorously attacked by Mr. Gladstone because of their proposals with reference to the death duties. His scheme, however, for the reduction of the interest on the national debt was cordially accepted by all parties, and successfully brought to a conclusion in July '89. He is the author of several financial and political pamphlets, and of the well-known work on "The Theory of Foreign Exchange." He has also published a number of addresses on educational and social subjects, including two on the "Cultivation and Use of the Imagination," delivered at Liverpool '77, and at Edinburgh University, and one on "Intellectual Interest," delivered by him as Lord Rector to the students of Aberdeen University in '88. He is a Privy Councillor. He joined Lord Salisbury's Cabinet in June '95 as First Lord of the Admiralty, and was re-elected for St. George's, Hanover Square. Seacox Heath, Hawkhurst, and 69, Portland Place, W. *Athenæum and Carlton.*

Goschen, G. J., jun. (C.), elected for Sussex, North or East Grinstead D., '95; *e. s.* of the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty; *b.* '66; *E.* Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford; private secretary to the Governor of New South Wales '90-92; moved address '96. 30, Draycott Place, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.

Goulding, Edward A. (C.), elected for Wiltshire, East or Devizes D., '95; *s.* of the late Mr. William Goulding, Conservative M.P. for Cork; *b.* '63; *E.* Clifton and St. John's College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '87; ex-President Cambridge Union; member of the London C.C. and Thames Conservancy. 4, South Eaton Place, S.W., and 4, Plowden Buildings, Temple.

***Gourley, Sir E. T. (L.),** elected for Sunderland '95; sat for same constit. '68-85, '86-95; *b.* '28; shipowner; Alderman and J.P. for Sunderland (thrice Mayor); J.P. and D.L. for co. Durham; Hon. Colonel 3rd Durham Rifles. Cleadon, near Sunderland. *Union, National Liberal, and Trafalgar Square.*

Graham, Harry R. (C.), elected for St. Pancras, West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. B. Graham, of St. Leonards;

- b.* 50; *E.* privately in England and Germany, and Exeter College, Oxford (M.A. '76). Great traveller. 8, Marble Arch, W.
- Gray, E. (C.),** elected for West Ham, North, '95; *b.* 57; *E.* St. John's College, Battersea (M.A. Oxon.); ex-President and now Secretary to the Education Committee of the National Union of Teachers. 99, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Carlton, Junior Constitutional, and S. Essex.*
- Green, Walford D. (C.),** elected for Wednesbury '95; *e. s.* of the Rev. Walford Green, Wesleyan minister; *b.* '69; *E.* Leys School and King's College, Camb. (B.A. '91); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '95; *m.* '96 Annie, *d.* of C. F. Carpenter, Esq., of Bishop Teignton, South Devon. 64, Claverton Street, S.W., and 6, Pump Court, E.C. *Carlton and Isthmian.*
- ***Greene, H. D. (C.),** elected for Shrewsbury '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Mr. B. B. Greene, J.P. for Berks; formerly Governor of the Bank of England; *b.* '43; *E.* Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '68, LL.M. '69); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '68; Oxford Circuit; Q.C. '85; Bencher '91; J.P. and D.L. for Shropshire; Recorder of Ludlow '92. 13, Connaught Place, W.
- Greene, W. R. (C.),** elected for Cambridgeshire, West or Chesterton D., '95; *e. s.* of Mr. E. W. Greene, J.P.; *b.* '69; *E.* Eton and Oriel College, Oxford (B.A.); J.P. for Suffolk. Nether Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.
- Gretton, J., jun. (C.),** elected for Derbyshire, South, '95; *s.* of Mr. J. Gretton, of Bass, Ratcliff, Gretton, & Co., Burton-on-Trent; *b.* '67; *E.* Harrow; Director of Bass & Co.; Major 2nd V.B. Staffordshire Regiment. Sudbury Hall, Derby, and 66, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *R. Y. S., Marlborough, and Carlton.*
- Greville, Capt. the Hon. Ronald H. Fulke (C.),** elected for Bradford, East, '96; *e. s.* of the 2nd Baron Greville and the well-known authoress Lady Greville; *b.* '64; *E.* Rugby; became Lieut. 1st Life Guards '86; Capt. '92; resigned commission '96; *m.* '91, Margaret Helen Anderson, step-daughter of Mr. W. M'Ewan, M.P. for Central Edinburgh. 11, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Carlton and Turf.*
- ***Grey, Sir E., Bart. (L.),** elected for Northumberland, Berwick D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Grey, formerly Equerry to H.R.H. Prince of Wales; *b.* 62; *E.* Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford; Under Foreign Secretary Aug. '92-95; J.P. for Northumberland. Falloden, Chathill, Northumberland. *Brooks's.*
- ***Grice-Hutchinson, Major G. W. (C.),** elected for Aston Manor '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; *s.* of the late Captain G. R. Hutchinson, R.E.; *b.* '48; *E.* Rugby and University College, Oxford; entered the army '71; Captain '79; served in the Zulu war '79; retired '80; Hon. Major late 3rd Lancashire Fusiliers; J.P. for Worcester. The Boynes, Upton-on-Severn.
- Griffith, E. J. (L.),** elected for Anglesey '95; *s.* of Mr. T. M. Griffith, of Ty Coch, Anglesey; *b.* '60; *E.* University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and Downing College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '87; joined Chester and North Wales Circuit; Fellow of
- Downing College, Camb., and ex-President of the Cambridge Union. 16, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, W., and Temple, E.C.
- ***Griffith-Boscawen, A. S. (C.),** elected for Kent, Tonbridge D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Captain Griffith-Boscawen, of Trevalyn Hall, Wrexham; *b.* '65; *E.* Rugby and Queen's College, Oxford (M.A. 1st in Classics, 2nd in History '88); President of Oxford Union '88; Private Secretary to Chancellor of the Exchequer '95; J.P. Kent; Capt. 3rd Battalion Royal West Kent Regt.; *m.* '92, Miss Edith Williams. Harwaton, Speldhurst, near Tunbridge Wells, and 52, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W. *Carlton, Junior Constitutional.*
- Gull, Sir W. Cameron (L.U.),** elected for Devonshire, North-West or Barnstaple D., '95; *s.* of the late Sir William Gull, the eminent physician; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '87); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '86; late member of the London School Board. Tapley Park, Instow, near Bideford, and 10, Hyde Park Gardens, W.
- ***Gully, Right Hon. W. C. (L.),** elected for Carlisle '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of the late Mr. J. M. Gully, M.D.; *b.* '35; *E.* Trinity College, Camb. (M.A.) '59; President of the Cambridge Union; Inner Temple '60; Q.C. '77; Bencher '79; Recorder for Wigan '86-95; elected Speaker April 10th, '95, and again Aug. 12th, '95. Speaker's House, Westminster, S.W., and Sutton Place, Seaford, Sussex. *Oxford and Cambridge, and Athenæum.*
- ***Gunter, Colonel R. (C.),** elected for Yorkshire, Barkston Ash D., '95; sat for Knaresborough '84-5, Barkston Ash D. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. R. Gunter, of Earl's Court, South Kensington; *b.* '31; *E.* Rugby; entered 4th Dragoon Guards '51; retired as Captain '63, having served through the Crimean war; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; Colonel 3rd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment '71; Hon. Colonel '86. The Grange, Wetherby, Yorks; and 86, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton, Army and Navy, and Yorkshire.*
- Gurdon, Sir W. B. (L.),** elected for Norfolk, North D., '99; *s.* of Mr. Brampton Gurdon, of Letton, Norfolk; *b.* '40; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. In '63 Mr. Brampton, as he then was, received a Treasury appointment, and two years later was appointed private secretary to Mr. Gladstone during that statesman's term of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer '65-6, and again when Premier '68-74. In '81 he was attached to a Royal Commission for the settlement of affairs in the Transvaal, and in '85 retired from the Treasury, since when he has been interested in the County Council work of Surrey; C.B., K.C.M.G. *Brooks's.*
- Guthrie, Walter Murray (C.),** elected for Bow and Bromley '99; *b.* '67; *E.* Trinity College, Cambridge. A Colonial produce merchant, and head of the firm of Chalmers & Guthrie; a member of the Scottish Archers' Yeomanry, the division which acts as the Queen's body-guard in Scotland. Mr. Guthrie is a great traveller and a keen politician, although he has never before contested an election. Stratford House, W.
- ***Haldane, R. B. (L.),** elected for Haddingtonshire '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Robert Haldane, of Cloanden; *b.* '56; *E.* Edinburgh University (M.A. 1st-

- class honours in Philosophy, Hon. LL.D. '98), and Göttingen University; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; Q.C. '90; Benchers '93; joint author and editor of "Essays in Philosophical Criticism," and joint translator of Schopenhauer's "World as Will and Idea"; appointed Commissioner to inquire into Featherstone disturbances '93. Cloanden, Auchterarder, Perthshire; and 10, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. *Brooks's and New Club, Edinburgh.*
- ***Hall, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, K.C.M.G. (C.),** elected for Finsbury, Holborn D., '95; sat for Cambridgeshire, Chesterton D., '85-92; Finsbury, Holborn D., '92-5; b. '43; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '66; Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, '77, '92; Q.C. '81; a Benchers of Middle Temple, '84; Recorder of London '92; P.C. 2, Mount Street, W. Recorder's Chambers, Guildhall, E.C. *Garrick, Marlborough, and Carlton.*
- ***Halsey, T. F. (C.),** elected for Herts, Watford D., '95; sat for Herts, '74-85, Watford D., '86-95; s. of the late T. P. Halsey, M.P.; b. '39; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and County Alderman for Herts; Major Herts Yeomanry Cavalry, '72-89; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel '86; Deputy-Chairman of Herts Quarter Sessions; Chairman of Great Gaddesden School Board; appointed Chairman of the Standing Orders Committee and Committee of Selection '99, in succession to Sir J. Mowbray. Great Gaddesden Place, Hemel Hempstead. *Carlton.*
- ***Hamilton, Right Hon. Lord G. (C.),** has been in Parliament since '68 until '85 for Middlesex, and since '85 for the Ealing Division; 3rd s. of the late Duke of Abercorn; b. at Brighton '45; E. Harrow. Was ensign Rifle Brigade '64-8, when he was transferred to the Coldstream Guards. Under-Secretary for India '74-8, and Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education '78-80; First Lord of Admiralty '85-6 and '86-92; Chairman of London School Board '94-5; Secretary of State for India July '95; is a P.C.; appointed Capt. of Deal Castle '99. 17, Montague Street, W. *Carlton.*
- ***Hammond, John (N.),** elected for co. Carlow '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; s. of Mr. Edward Hammond, of Carlow; b. '42; Carlow merchant; J.P. for co. Carlow, and member of Local Town Commissioners and Poor Law Boards. 4, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.
- ***Hamond, Sir Charles F. (C.),** elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne '95; sat for same constit. '74-85; s. of Mr. G. F. Hamond, of Blackheath; b. '17; E. Proprietary College, Blackheath; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '65; Northern Circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Newcastle; Town Councillor and Alderman for 40 years. 20, Lovaine Place, Newcastle.
- ***Hanbury, Right Hon. R. W. (C.),** elected for Preston '95; sat for Tamworth '72-8, Staffordshire, North, '78-80, Preston '85-95; s. of Mr. R. Hanbury, of Tamworth; b. '45; E. Rugby and Corpus Christi College, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for cos. Derby, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire; late Captain Queen's Own Royal Yeomanry; Hon. Colonel 5th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers; Privy Councillor and Secretary to the Treasury '95. Ilam Hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire. *Carlton.*
- ***Hanson, Sir R., Bart. (C.),** elected for City of London '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; 2nd s. of the late Mr. Samuel Hanson, of London;
- b. '40; E. Rugby and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '67, LL.D. '87); merchant; Alderman of Billingsgate Ward '80; Sheriff for London and Middlesex '81-2; Lord Mayor '86-7; J.P.; Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London; J.P. and D.L. for Tower Hamlets and Middlesex; late member of the School Board and C.C.; Knight Commander of the Orders of Couronne de Chêne of the Netherlands, and Saviour of Greece; knighted '82; created a baronet '87; Hon. Colonel City of London Militia; Past Master of Merchant Taylors' and Shipwrights' Companies. 4, Bryanston Square, W.
- ***Harcourt, Right Hon. Sir W. V. (L.),** elected for Monmouthshire, West, '95; sat for Oxford City '68-80, Derby '85-95; s. of the late Rev. W. V. Harcourt, of Nuneham Park, Oxford; g. s. of a former Archbishop of York; b. '27; E. Trinity College, Camb. (1st class honours in Classical Tripos, and Senior Optique '51); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '54; Q.C. '66; appointed Whewell Professor of International Law, Camb., '69; m. '59, d. of Lady Theresa Lewis, by whom he has a son, Lewis (b. '63), and in '76 his second wife, Mrs. Ives, daughter of the late Mr. J. L. Motley, the historian, by whom he has a son, Robert (b. '78). Sir W. Harcourt entered Parliament as Liberal member for Oxford ('68-80). On seeking re-election after his acceptance of office in Mr. Gladstone's Administration he was defeated by Mr. Hall, who was subsequently unseated on petition. Meantime, by the voluntary retirement of Mr. Plimsol, a seat was found for Sir William Harcourt at Derby, for which constituency he sat till he was defeated at the general election in '95. He has held the following offices: Solicitor-General '73-4; Secretary of State for the Home Department '80-85; Chancellor of the Exchequer '86 and '92-5. His '94 Budget, which considerably extended the application of the principle of graduation to the Income Tax and reformed the Death Duties, is claimed by his friends as his greatest achievement. His leadership of his party in the '96 session was acknowledged by friend and foe to have been masterly. He took a prominent part in the proceedings of the British South Africa Committee during '97; and in '98 and '99, in a series of weighty letters to the *Times*, he attacked the Romanising movement in the Church of England. Retired from the Leadership of the Liberal Opposition in the Commons during the Recess '98, but actively intervened in the '99 Sessions, strongly condemning the Government's policy as to the Sinking Fund and the conduct of the negotiations with the Transvaal. Under the *nom de plume* of "Historicus" he wrote to the *Times* the well-known letters on International Law. He is one of the most clever of parliamentary debaters and platform speakers. Is a P.C. and LL.D. Malwood, Lyndhurst, Hants. *Devonshire, Reform, etc.*
- ***Hardy, L. (C.),** elected for Kent, Ashford D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; y. s. of the late Sir John Hardy, Bart., of Burton-on-Trent; b. '54; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1st class History '76); J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; D.L. and J.P. Kent. Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent, and 42, Lowndes Square, S.W.
- ***Hare, T. L. (C.),** elected for Norfolk, South-West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of

the late Sir Thomas Hare; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton; J.P. and D.L. for Norfolk; Lieutenant 24th Regiment '79-80, and 1st Battalion of Scots Guards '80-85. Stow Hall, near Downham, Norfolk.

***Harrington, T. C. (P.)**, elected for Dublin, Harbour D., '95; sat for Westmeath '83-5, Harbour D. '85-95; s. of Mr. D. Harrington, of Castletown; *b.* '51; *E.* Castletown, Catholic University, and Trinity College, Dublin; Secretary of the Irish National League; called to the Irish Bar '87; formerly part proprietor of the *Kerry Sentinel*; imprisoned under the Crimes Act. 6, Cavendish Row, Dublin, and Artane Lodge, co. Dublin.

Harwood, G. (L.), elected for Bolton '95; s. of Mr. Richard Harwood, J.P.; *b.* '45; *E.* Chorlton High School and Owens College, Manchester (M.A. London); head of the firm of Richard Harwood & Son, Brownlow Fold Mills, Bolton; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '90; ordained by the Bishop of Manchester, and served as a deacon '86-9; author of "Dis-establishment," "The Coming Democracy," "From Within," and "A Candidate's Speeches." Russell Street, Bolton, and 9, Stanley Gardens, London, W. *Athenæum, Reform.*

Haslett, Sir James (C.), member for North Belfast since the decease of Sir E. Harland, in Jan. '96; s. of a Presbyterian minister; *b.* '32; is a chemist and druggist in Belfast; is a J.P. for, and has twice been Mayor of that city, and was member for the Western D. '85-6. Princess Gardens, Belfast.

Hatch, E. F. G. (C.), elected for Lancashire, (South-East), Gorton D., '95; s. of the late Mr. J. W. Hatch, by Matilda A., *d.* of the late Hugh Snell, of Callington, Cornwall; *b.* '59; *E.* privately; senior partner and founder of the firm of Hatch, Mansfield, & Co., of 1, Cockspur Street, S.W., and a Director of the Fine Arts Insurance Company; unsuccessfully contested Gorton D. of Lancashire '89 and '92. Has travelled in America, Canada, South Africa, India, and in China and Japan, and takes much interest in Foreign and Colonial affairs, the social condition of the people, and development of the Empire. 11, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Ranelagh.*

***Hayden, John Patrick (P.)**, elected for Roscommon (South D.), July '97; s. of the late Mr. Luke Hayden, of Roscommon; a journalist; is brother of the late Mr. Luke P. Hayden, of Roscommon, who sat for Leitrim (South), from '85-92, and Roscommon (South) '92-7; and was elected to succeed him on his decease in '97. Proprietor of the *Westmeath Examiner*.

***Hazell, Walter (L.)**, elected for Leicester July '95; sat for same constit. '94-5; only s. of the late Mr. Jonathan Hazell; *b.* '43; Chairman of Hazell, Watson, & Viney, Ltd.; joint founder of the Children's Fresh Air Mission and of the Self-Help Emigration Society, Treasurer of the Peace Society, and worker in various social movements. 9, Russell Square, W.C. *National Liberal and City Liberal.*

***Healy, M. (N.)**, elected for Cork City '95; sat for same constit. 85-95; s. of Mr. Maurice Healy, of Bantry; *b.* '59; *E.* Christian Brothers School, Lismore; Solicitor '82.

Ashton Lawn and Southmall, Cork. *National Liberal.*

***Healy, Thomas J. (N.)**, elected for Wexford, North, '95; sat for same constit. March '92-5; *e.* s. of Mr. Maurice Healy, of Bantry; *b.* of Timothy Healy; *b.* '54; *E.* National School, Lismore; admitted Solicitor '88. Fortview, Wexford, and 12, Westmorland Street, Dublin. *National Liberal.*

***Healy, Timothy M. (N.)**, elected for Louth, North, '95; sat for Wexford '80-83, Monaghan '83-5, Londonderry, South, 85-6, Longford, North, '87-92, Louth North, '92-5; *b.* in Bantry, '55; joined Mr. Parnell in '80, when he lectured in America. Took an active part in the Land League agitation '80, and was arrested in the autumn for a speech at Bantry, and committed for trial, but was acquitted. Elected for Wexford borough without opposition. Took a very active part in the discussions of the Land Bill of '81, and obtained the insertion of words excluding the improvements of tenants from rent. The clause has since come to be known as the "**Healy clause**." Was brought on motion by the Crown before the Queen's Bench for a speech in '82, and ordered to find bail for good behaviour, or be imprisoned for six months. Refusing bail, he was imprisoned, but was released after he had served four months of his sentence. Returned for Monaghan in '83, and in '85 for both North Monaghan and South Derby; elected to sit for the latter. Failed to secure his return in '86, but in Feb. '87 was returned unopposed for North Longford. Called to the Irish Bar in '84. Author of "A Word for Ireland," and text-books on the Land Acts. He took a prominent part in the struggle of '91 against Mr. Parnell's leadership, and is recognised as one of the ablest members of the Irish party, though considerable differences exist between him and some of his colleagues. He was expelled from the Parliamentary Committee in Nov. '95 by a majority of six, and his disapproval of Mr. Dillon's leadership has been plainly manifested since; Q.C. '99. 1, Mountjoy Square, Dublin. *National Liberal.*

***Heath, J. (C.)**, elected for Staffordshire, North-West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd s. of Mr. R. Heath, of Biddulph Grange, Congleton; *b.* '52; *E.* Clifton College; iron-master; J.P. for Staffordshire; Captain Staffordshire Yeomanry '76, Major '90, Lieut.-Col. '97, Col. '98. Crawley Court, Winchester, and 54, Cadogan Square, S.W.

***Heaton, J. Henniker (C.)**, elected for Canterbury '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Heaton of Rochester; *b.* '48; *E.* Kent House Grammar School and King's College, London; engaged in pastoral pursuits, and part proprietor of one of the largest newspaper properties in Australia; N.S.W. Government Commissioner to Amsterdam Exhibition '83, and to Indian and Colonial Exhibition '86; represented the Tasmanian Government at the Berlin Telegraph Conference '85; the successful advocate of Imperial Penny Postage, which was brought into operation between Great Britain and certain of her colonies on Christmas Day '98, for which in '99 he had conferred upon him the freedom of Canterbury, and after-

wards the freedom of the City of London; author of "Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time"; appointed by Mauritius to negotiate its new constitution, '84; introduced telegraph money orders in England, parcel post to France, and carried out numerous other postal reforms; inaugurated Parliamentary chess matches between Great Britain and America. 36, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton, Portland, and Savage.*

Hedderwick, Thomas Charles Hunter (L.), who, on the retirement of the late Sir J. Pender, won for the Liberals the seat for the Wick Burghs (June '96), is the 2nd s. of the late Mr. Robert Hedderwick, Queen's Printer and Publisher, of Glasgow, and founder of the old *Glasgow Weekly Citizen*; b. '50; M.A. Glasgow Univ.; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '76, joining the North-Eastern Circuit; was a Member of the Executive Committee of the Eighty Club '87-'92; J.P. for Lanarkshire. Published, '87, a translation of the old German Puppet Play of Dr. Faust, with Notes; '92, a Manual of Parliamentary Election Law; '94, a Practical Handbook on the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Appointed '98 a member of the Select Committee on Election Law, and '99 a member of the Select Committee on the question of Pensions for Aged Deserving Poor. Biggar Park, Lanarkshire; The Manor House, Weston Turville, Bucks; 2, Garden Court, Temple. *Reform.*

Helder, A. (C.), elected for Whitehaven '95; s. of the late Mr. George Helder; b. '27; E. Pollards, Brompton, and St. Omer; admitted a Solicitor '49; senior partner of Brockbank, Helder, & Co., Whitehaven; a Director of H. R. Baines, Ltd. (*Graphic and Daily Graphic*); member of the Iron and Steel Institute; an A.S.A., F.R.H.S.; member of the Cumberland C.C. Corkickle, Whitehaven. *Carlton and Constitutional.*

Hemphill, Right Hon. C. Hare (L.), elected for Tyrone, North, '95; s. of the late Mr. John Hemphill, of Rathkenny, co. Tipperary; E. Trinity College, Dublin, Scholar (1st Gold Medallist and 1st Classical Moderator); called to the Irish Bar '45; Q.C. '60; Serjeant-at-Law '82; Bencher of Honourable Society of King's Inns; Solicitor-General for Ireland '92-5; member of Privy Council in Ireland '95; J.P. for Dublin, Tipperary, and Wicklow. Clifton House, Shankill, co. Dublin, and 65, Merrion Square, Dublin. *Reform, Devonshire, National Liberal, St. Stephen's Green, Royal St. George Yacht.*

Henderson, Alexander (C.), elected for Staffordshire (West D.) '98; s. of Mr. George Henderson, of Langholm, Dumfries; b. '50; E. privately; a member of the stockbroking firm of Greenwood & Co., Austin Friars; Chairman of the Great Central Railway and a director Manchester Ship Canal; a part proprietor of the Shelton Iron Works, North Staffordshire; J.P. Berks; a member of the Shire Horse Society. Buscot Park, Faringdon, Berks, and Prince's Gate, S.W.

Hermion-Hodge, R. T. (C.), elected for Oxfordshire, South or Henley D., '95; sat for Accrington '86-92; e. s. of Mr. G. W. Hodge, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; b. '51; E. Clifton College and Worcester College, Oxford (M.A. '81); Major Oxfordshire Hussars; ex-County Alderman; J.P. Oxfordshire; assumed the

name of Hermon '85. Wyfold Court, Reading. *White's and Carlton.*

***Hickman**, Sir A. (C.), elected for Wolverhampton, West, '95; sat for same constit. '85-6 and '92-5; fought Wolverhampton unsuccessfully in '80 against the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers and Sir H. H. Fowler; s. of the late Mr. G. R. Hickman, of the Moat, Tipton; b. '30; E. King Edward VI.'s School, Birmingham; J.P. and D.L. for Staffordshire; member of the Council of Mining Association of Great Britain, of the Iron and Steel Institute and of the associated Chamber of Commerce; ex-President of the British Iron Trades Association; knighted '91. Wightwick, Wolverhampton; Castle Leod, Strathpeffer; and 22, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.

***Hicks-Beach**, Right Hon. Sir Michael (C.), elected for Bristol, West, '95; sat for East Gloucestershire '64-85, West Bristol '85-95; b. '37; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Is a J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire, and High Steward of the City of Gloucester. Parliamentary Secretary to Poor Law Board March to Aug. '68; Under-Secretary for Home Office Aug. to Dec. '68; Chief Secretary for Ireland '74-8 and '86-7; Secretary of State for Colonies '78-80; Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons in the first Salisbury Administration. On his lordship's return to power in '86 Sir Michael resumed the Chief-Secretaryship for Ireland, but after a few months resigned, owing to failing eyesight. After travelling for some time on the Continent he returned to his parliamentary duties, and re-entered the Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade in Feb. '88, a post which he held till the change of administration in Aug. '92. Chancellor of the Exchequer since June '95. Is a P.C. and D.C.L. His recent Budget statements have been generally admitted to show great financial ability, though the policy of the suspension of the Sinking Fund in '99 was subjected to severe criticism. Coln St. Aldwyns, Fairford, Gloucestershire, and 11, Downing Street, Whitehall. *Carlton and Athenæum.*

***Hill**, Right Hon. A. Staveley (C.), elected for Staffordshire, Kingswinford D., '95; sat for Coventry '68-74, West Staffordshire '74-85, Kingswinford D., '86-95; P.C.; s. of the late Mr. H. Hill, J.P.; b. '25; E. King Edward VI.'s School, Birmingham, and St. John's College, Oxford (of which formerly Fellow); D.C.L. '55; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '51; Q.C. '68; Bencher '68; Treasurer '86; Recorder for Banbury '66; Judge-Advocate Fleet and Counsel to Admiralty '75; Deputy High Steward Oxford University '74; Examiner in Law and Modern History, Oxford, '58; Hon. LL.D. Toronto University; J.P. and D.L. for Staffordshire. Oxley Manor, near Wolverhampton; and 4, Queen's Gate, S.W.

Hill, Captain Arthur (C.), elected for West Down '98; s. of the late representative of this constituency, Lord Arthur Hill, upon whose retirement Captain Arthur was returned unopposed, after about the shortest time it is possible for a seat to be vacant; b. '73; E. privately; Captain in the 5th Battalion (Royal South Down Militia) Royal Irish Rifles; J.P. co. Oxon. 43, Eaton Place, S.W.

***Hill**, Colonel Sir E. S. (C.), elected for Bristol, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of

- the late Mr. C. Hill, Bristol; *b.* '34; *E.* Bishop's College, Clifton, and on the Continent; *m.* '66, Fanny, *d.* of the late Gen. Tickell, C.B.; J.P. for Glamorganshire (High Sheriff '85) and Cardiff; Colonel Commat. Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers '64; President of Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom '81; President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce '88-91; K.C.B. '92; K.C. of Swedish Order of Wasa. Rookwood, Llandaff; Hazel Manor, Compton Martin, Somerset; and 1, St. James's Street, S.W. *Carlton.*
- ***Hoare**, E. B. (C.), elected for Hampstead '95; sat for same constit. '88-95; *e. s.* of Canon Hoare, of Tunbridge Wells, by Maria Eliza, *d.* of Sir Benjamin Brodie, the eminent surgeon; *b.* '41; *E.* Tunbridge School and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A.) '67; Director of Lloyd's Bank, Colonial Bank. Tenchley Street, Limpsfield, Surrey.
- ***Hoare**, Sir Samuel, Bart. (C.), elected for Norwich '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s.* of the late J. Gurney Hoare; *b.* '41; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A.) '66; J.P. for Norfolk and Middlesex; a Lieutenant of the City of London; created a bart. '99; Lord of Manor Sidestrand. Sidestrand Hall, Norfolk; Cliff House, Cromer; and 7, Hereford Gardens, W. *Athenæum* and *Carlton.*
- Hobhouse**, H. (L.U.), elected for Somerset, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. H. Hobhouse; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford (1st class Classics '75); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '80; J.P. and C.C. for Somerset; unpaid Ecclesiastical Commissioner; author of "Outline of Local Government and Local Taxation," "The County Councillors' Guide," and of a work on the Corrupt Practices Act. Hadsden House, Castle Cary, Bath. *Reform* and *Athenæum.*
- Hogan**, J. F. (A.P.), elected for Tipperary, Mid, '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; *b.* '55; *E.* at St. Patrick's College, Melbourne, and entered Education Department, Victoria, Afterwards became a journalist, and has written "The Irish in Australia," "The Australian in London," etc. Since '87 has been residing in England. Published a biography of "Robert Lowe, Viscount Sherbrooke" ('92). Took an active part in the organisation of the new Colonial party, and at its inaugural meeting on Aug. 23rd, '93, was unanimously elected Secretary. This party held several meetings during '99, which were attended and addressed by a number of visiting Colonial statesmen. Early in '96 Mr. Hogan published "The Sister Dominions: Through Canada to Australia by the New Imperial Highway." Early in '98 he published "The Gladstone Colony," a book that attracted much attention by giving for the first time a full account of the colonising experiment that Mr. Gladstone initiated at Port Curtis, Australia, in '47, when he was Colonial Secretary in the Ministry of Sir R. Peel. Montague Mansion, Great Russell Street, W.C.
- ***Holden**, Sir A. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, Buckrose D., '95; sat for Bradford, East, '85-6, Buckrose D. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Sir Isaac Holden, Bart.; *b.* '33; *E.* Edinburgh and Wesley College, Sheffield; member of the firm of Isaac Holden & Sons, manufacturers; J.P. for Bradford; Mayor '78-81, '86-7; formerly member of the School Board and Alderman. Nun Appleton, Bolton Percy, Yorks; and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Reform* and *National Liberal.*
- ***Holland**, W. H. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Rotherham D., '99; sat for North Salford '92-5; *b.* '49; *s.* of the late Mr. W. Holland, J.P.; member of the firm of Holland & Sons, merchants, and was for two years President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; member of the Commercial Intelligence Committee of the Board of Trade, and was a member of the Indian Currency Committee; Alderman of Manchester and Vice-Chairman of the Fine Spinners and Doublers' Association; was a Commissioner to the Brussels Exhibition of '97, and has been reappointed for that of Paris, to be held in 1900. 61, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- ***Hornby**, Sir W. Henry, Bart. (C.), elected for Blackburn '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of the late Mr. W. H. Hornby, M.P., of Blackburn; *b.* '41; *E.* privately; head of the firm of W. H. Hornby & Co.; Director of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire; created a bart. '99. Pleasington Hall, Blackburn. *Carlton.*
- Horniman**, F. J. (L.), elected for Penryn and Falmouth '95; *s.* of the late Mr. John Horniman; *b.* '35; *E.* Friends College, Croydon; F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., etc.; member of W. H. and F. J. Horniman, Ltd.; founder of "The Horniman Museum." Forest Hill; Surrey Mansion, Brighton; Coombe Cliff, Croydon; and 20, Hyde Park Terrace, W.
- ***Houldsworth**, Sir W. H., Bart. (C.), elected for Manchester, North-West, '95; sat for Manchester '83-5, North-West '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. H. Houldsworth, Manchester; *b.* '34; *E.* St. Andrews; cotton spinner; J.P. for Lancashire and Cheshire; County Alderman for Lancashire; Member of the Royal Commissions on Trade Depression, Gold and Silver, and Liquor Licensing Laws; President of the Church Reform League '99; created a baronet '87. Knutsford, Cheshire; Coodham, Kilmarnock, N.B.; and 35, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Conservative.*
- Houston**, J. Blakiston (C.), elected for North Down '98; *e. s.* of the late Mr. R. B. Blakiston Houston; *b.* '29; J.P. and D.L. co. Down, and was High Sheriff '60. Has been in the South Down Militia. Orangefield, Belfast.
- ***Houston**, R. P. (C.), elected for Liverpool, West Toxteth D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b.* '53; *E.* Liverpool College; is a well-known Liverpool shipowner and merchant. The Lawn, Aigburth; 10, Dale Street, Liverpool; and 44, Park Lane, W. *Carlton* and *Junior Carlton.*
- ***Howard**, J. (C.), elected for Middlesex, Tottenham D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 2nd *s.* of the late Mr. J. E. Howard, F.R.S. Tottenham; *b.* '34; *E.* University College, London (B.A. London); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '56; iron tube manufacturer; J.P. and County Alderman for Middlesex; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London. 18, Kensington Court, W., and 90, Cannon Street, E.C. *Carlton.*
- Howell**, W. T. (C.), elected for Denbigh District '95; *s.* of the Very Rev. David Howell, B.D., Dean of St. David's; *b.* '62; *E.* Wrexham Gram mar School, Shrewsbury School, and New College, Oxford; called to the Bar,

- Inner Temple, '87; joined the South Wales and Chester Circuit; Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Cardigan. 7, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Carlton*.
- ***Howorth**, Sir H. H. (C.), elected for Salford, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of the late Mr. H. Howorth, merchant, of Lisbon; *b.* '42; *E.* Rossall School; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '67; Northern Circuit; J.P. for Lancashire; Trustee of the British Museum; President of the Archaeological Institute; author of "The Mammoth and the Flood," "The Glacial Nightmare and the Flood," "A History of the Mongols," etc.; K.C.I.E. '92; D.C.L. 30, Collingham Place, S.W. *Carlton and Athenæum*.
- ***Hozier**, Hon. James (C.), elected for Lanarkshire, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s.* of 1st Lord Newlands, of Mauldslee Castle; *b.* '51; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; Clerk in Foreign Office '74; Diplomatic Secretary to Lord Salisbury's Special Embassy to Constantinople '76; retired from Foreign Office '78; private secretary to Lord Salisbury '78-80 and '85-6; J.P. and D.L. for Lanarkshire; Grand Master Mason of Scotland '99. Mauldslee Castle, Lanarkshire, and 22, Berkeley Square, W.
- Hubbard**, The Hon. Evelyn (C.), elected for the Brixton D. of Lambeth in Jan. '96, on the succession of the Marquis of Carmarthen to the Dukedom of Leeds; *y. s.* of the first Lord Addington; *b.* '52; is a member of the firm of John Hubbard & Co., Russia merchants; a Director of the Bank of England; a member of the Public Works Loans Commission; and is on the Commission of Lieutenancy for the City of London. 38, Lennox Gardens, S.W.; The Rookery, Downe, Kent.
- ***Hudson**, G. B. (C.), elected for Hertfordshire, Hitchin D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Rev. T. D. Hudson, of Frogmore Hall; *b.* '45; *E.* Rugby and Exeter College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '72; South-Eastern Circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Hertfordshire; Alderman of Hertfordshire C.C. Frogmore Hall, Hertford, and 15, Gloucester Square, W. *Carlton and New University*.
- ***Hughes**, Colonel E. (C.), elected for Woolwich '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. William Hughes, Woolwich; *b.* '32; *E.* King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Birmingham; Solicitor '60; member of the London School Board '82-8; Metropolitan Board of Works '84-8; London C.C. for Woolwich '88 and '95; founder of the Metropolitan Local Government (Officers) Association, of which society he was President in '98 and '99; a member of the Technical Education Board; a past master of the Freemasons, and 40 years a subscribing Oddfellow; a liveryman of the Tylers and Bricklayers' Company. Altogether Colonel Hughes has given 121 years' concurrent municipal service, and he and Mrs. Hughes are Presidents for Woolwich of the "League of Mercy." Lieutenant-Colonel and Kent Artillery Volunteers '77-83; Hon. Colonel since '89; V.D. 32, Green's End, Woolwich. *Carlton and Constitutional*.
- ***Humphreys-Owen**, Arthur Charles (L.), elected for Montgomeryshire '95; sat for same constit. '94-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Erskine Humphreys, barrister; *b.* '36; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '64; J.P. and D.L. for Montgomeryshire; Deputy-Chairman of Quarter Sessions and Chairman of C.C., and of the Central Welsh International Education Board; assumed additional name of Owen '76.
- ***Hutton**, A. E. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, Morley D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. John Hutton, J.P., of Eccleshill; *b.* '65; *E.* Mill Hill School and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '90); manufacturer. Crowhus, Rawdon, near Leeds; 7, Park Place, St. James's, S.W. *Devonshire*.
- Hutton**, J. (C.), elected for Yorkshire, North Riding, Richmond, '95; represented Northallerton '68-74; *e. s.* of the late Mr. John Hutton, of Solberge; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P., D.L., and C.A.; Chairman of Yorks, North Riding, Quarter Sessions '92-9, and Chairman C.C. since '95. Solberge, Northallerton. *Carlton*.
- ***Jackson**, Right Hon. W. L. (C.), elected for Leeds, North, '95; sat for Leeds, '80-85, North '85-95; s. of the late Mr. W. Jackson, of Leeds; *b.* '40; *E.* partly at a Moravian school; Chairman of the G.N. Railway; in '86 his services to his party led to his appointment as Financial Secretary to the Treasury; P.C. '90; Chief Secretary for Ireland '91-2; Chairman of the British South Africa Committee of Inquiry '97. Allerton Hall, near Leeds, and 27, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Carlton and Athenæum*.
- ***Jacoby**, J. A. (L.), elected for Derbyshire, Mid, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. Moritz Jacoby, of Nottingham; *b.* '52; *E.* privately; lace manufacturer; J.P. for Nottingham; Sheriff '77-8; member of the Town Council '76; President of the Nottinghamshire Chamber of Commerce; F.S.S.; appointed '96 Chairman British South Africa Co. The Park, Nottingham, and 45, Queen's Gate, S.W. *Devonshire*.
- Jameson**, Major J. E. (A.P.), elected for West Clare '95; s. of the late Mr. J. Jameson, of Dublin; *b.* '52; *E.* Wimbledon and Sandhurst College; served with 18th Royal Irish, 20th Hussars, and Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars; formerly an Inspector of Factories. 46, Queen's Gate, London.
- ***Jebb**, Prof. R. C. (C.), elected for Cambridge University '95; sat for same constit. '91-95; *b.* at Dundee '41; *E.* St. Columba's College, co. Dublin, Charterhouse School, London, and Trinity College, Camb. (Senior Classic '62); Public Orator of his University '69; Professor of Greek University of Glasgow '75; Hon. LL.D. of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and Harvard, and Doctor of Philosophy, Bologna University. In '89 Dr. Jebb was elected **Regius Professor of Greek** in the University of Cambridge in succession to the late Dr. Kennedy. Amongst the most important of his works are an edition of "Sophocles," "The Attic Orators," "Introduction to Homer," "Theophrastus," and a "Life of Richard Bentley." It is mainly through his efforts that a **British School of Classical and Archaeological Studies** was established at Athens. The hon. degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by Oxford University June '91; Corresponding Member of the Archaeological Institute of the German Empire; Knight of the Order of the Saviour (Greece); Hon. Professor of Ancient History in Royal Academy '98; Member of Royal Commission on Secondary Education '94, of London Univ. Commission '98; Chairman of

- Parliamentary Committee on Burial Laws '97-8. Elected in '91 to represent Cambridge University in Parliament on the decease of Mr. Raikes. Springfield, Cambridge. *Oxford and Cambridge, and Athenæum.*
- ***Jeffreys, A. F. (C.)**, elected for Hampshire, North, '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; and s. of the late Lieutenant Jeffreys, R.N.; *b.* '48; *E. Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. Mathematical honours '72); Inner Temple '72, but never practised; m.* '77 Amy C., d. of G. J. Fenwick, Esq.; J.P. and D.L. for Hampshire; alderman of the Hampshire C.C.; Chairman ('95) of the Central Chamber of Agriculture. Burkhams House, Alton, Hants. *Carlton.*
- Jenkins, Sir J. J. (L.U.)**, elected for Carmarthen Boroughs '95; sat for same constit. '82-6; s. of the late Mr. Jenkins Jenkins, of Morriston; *b.* '35; J.P. and D.L. for Glamorganshire; High Sheriff '89; J.P. for Carmarthenshire and Swansea; Mayor of Swansea '69-70, '79-80, '80-81; knighted '82; Chairman or Director of various South Wales railways; member of the governing body Intermediate and Technical Education, Borough of Swansea; President of the Royal Inst. of South Wales '89-90. The Grange, Swansea. *Reform.*
- Jessel, Captain Herbert M. (L.U.)**, elected for St. Pancras (South); *y. s.* of the late Right Hon. Sir G. Jessel, Master of the Rolls, and son-in-law of the late Right Hon. Sir Julian Goldsmid, whom he was elected to succeed in the representation of the above constit; *b.* '66; *E. Rugby and New College, Oxford*; joined the 17th Lancers '86; served in India '87-90, retired '96; is Captain of the Royal Berks Yeomanry Cav. 50, Mount Street, W.
- ***Johnson-Ferguson, J. E. (L.)**, elected for Leicestershire, Loughborough D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-6 and '92-5; s. of the late Mr. Jabez Johnson, J.P., of Kenyon Hall, near Manchester; *b.* '49; *E. privately and at St. John's College, Camb. (32nd Wrangler '72, M.A. '75); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '77; J.P. for Lancashire, Lanarkshire, and Dumfriesshire. Kenyon Hall, Lancashire; Wiston Lodge, Biggar; Springkell, Ecclefechan, N.B.; and 55, Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- ***Johnston, W. (C.)**, elected for Belfast, South, '95; sat for Belfast '68-78, South '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. B. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg; *b.* '29; *E. Trinity College, Dublin (M.A. '56); called to the Irish Bar '72; Inspector of the Irish Fisheries '78-85; author of "Nightshade," etc. Ballykilbeg, co. Down.*
- ***Johnstone, J. H. (C.)**, elected for Sussex, Horsham D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Rev. G. D. Johnstone, rector of Creed, Cornwall; *b.* '50; *E. Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. '71); called to Bar, Inner Temple, '74; unsuccessfully contested St. Austell D., Cornwall, '85. Bignor Park, Pulborough. Carlton and United University.*
- ***Joicey, Sir J., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Durham, Chester-le-Street D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. G. Joicey, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; *b.* '46; *E. Gainford School, near Darlington; one of the largest coal owners in the north of England; proprietor of the Newcastle Daily Leader; Director of the N.E. Railway; J.P. and D.L. for co. Durham, J.P. for Northumberlandshire, and J.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne. Longhirst, Morpeth, Northumberland; Gregynog, Montgomeryshire; and 58, Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- ***Jones, D. Brynmor (L.)**, elected for Swansea district '95; sat for Gloucestershire, Stroud D., '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Rev. T. Jones, of Swansea; sometime Chairman of the Congregational Union, England and Wales; *b.* '52; *E. University College, London (LL.B. London); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '76; joined South Wales and Chester Circuit; J.P. for Gloucestershire; Judge of County Courts, Mid Wales Circuit, '85-6, and Gloucester Circuit '86-92, Q.C. '93; member of the Welsh Land Commission; member of the Court of and Standing Counsel to the University of Wales. 27, Bryanston Square, W., and 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. Reform and Devonshire.*
- Jones, W. (L.)**, elected for Carnarvonshire, Arfon D., '95. Was a schoolmaster in Wales, and afterwards assistant master in a London Board School; is now a private tutor at Oxford. 24, Gordon Street, W.C.
- ***Jordan, J. (N.)**, elected for Fermanagh, South, '95; sat for co. Meath, South, '93-5, Clare, West, '85-92; s. of Mr. Samuel Jordan, farmer, of co. Fermanagh; *b.* '30; *E. National School and Royal School, Enniskillen; provision merchant, curer, and tenant farmer, Enniskillen; four times Chairman of Enniskillen Town Commissioners. 12 and 13, High Street, Enniskillen.*
- ***Kay-Shuttleworth, Right Hon. Sir U. J., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Lancashire, Clitheroe D., '95; sat for Hastings '69-80, Clitheroe D. '85-6, '86-92, '92-5; P.C.; *e. s.* of the late Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth; *b.* '44; *E. Harrow and London University; Under-Secretary for India '86; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster '86; Secretary to the Admiralty Aug. '92-5; J.P. for Lancashire; J.P. and D.L. for Westmorland; member of the London School Board '80-82; member of the Reformatories and Industrial Schools Royal Commission '82. Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley; Barbon Manor, Kirkby Lonsdale; and 28, Prince's Gardens, S.W. Reform and Athenæum.*
- ***Kearley, H. E. (L.)**, elected for Devonport '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. G. E. Kearley, of Uxbridge, Middlesex; *b.* '56; *E. Surrey County School, Cranleigh; member of the firm of Kearley & Tonge, tea merchants. 41, Grosvenor Place, S.W. Reform and Devonshire.*
- Kemp, G. (C.)**, elected for Lancashire, South-East, Heywood D., '95, s. of Mr. George Tawke Kemp and Emily Lydia, d. of Henry Kelsall, The Butts, Rochdale; *b.* '66. *E. Shrewsbury (scholar of Shrewsbury) and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A.); Honours (Classical Tripos); played for Camb. Univ. (cricket) '85-6-7-8, also at tennis; Captain Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry; is a well-known cricketer; member of the Lancashire Cricket Eleven; member of the Lancashire County Council '91-5; m. Lady Beatrice, 3rd d. of the Earl of Ellesmere. Beechwood, Rochdale. White's, Pratt's, and Boodle's.*
- ***Kennaway, Right Hon. Sir J. H., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Devon, Honiton D., '95; sat for Devon, East, '70-85, Honiton D., '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Sir J. Kennaway; *b.* '37; *E. Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford (1st class Law and History); M.A. '62; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '64; J.P. and D.L. for Devon; Colonel 3rd Volunteer Battalion of Devon Regiment '94; P.C. Escot, Ottery St. Mary. Athenæum and National.*

Kenyon, J. (C.), elected for Bury '95; s. of Mr. James Kenyon, of Crimble; b. 46; *E. Bury Grammar School and Liverpool College*; woollen and cotton manufacturer at Bury. *Walshaw Hall, Bury, Lancashire. Conservative.*

***Kenyon-Slaney, Colonel W. (C.)**, elected for Shropshire, Newport D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of the late Lieutenant-Colonel W. Kenyon-Slaney; b. '47; *E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford*; entered army '67; Grenadier Guards; Major and Lieutenant-Colonel '83; Egyptian Campaign '82; retired as Colonel '87; J.P. and D.L. for Salop; *m. Lady Mabel, d. of the Earl of Bradford Hatton Grange, Shifnal, Salop. Carlton.*

Keswick, W. (C.), elected unopposed for Surrey, Epsom D., '99; *e. surv. s. of Mr. Thomas Keswick, of Beech Grove, Dumfriesshire; b. '34; a member of the firm of Matheson & Co., Lombard Street*; Chairman of the Imperial Bank of Persia and a Director of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.; J.P. and D.L. for Surrey, and has served as High Sheriff for that county. *Eastwick Park, Great Bookham, near Leatherhead, and 3, Lombard Street, E.C.*

***Kilbride, D. (N.)**, elected for Kerry, South, '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; s. of Mr. Thomas Kilbride, of Luggacurren, Queen's Co.; b. '48; *E. Clongowes Wood College, Kildare*; tenant farmer under Marquis of Lansdowne at the Wood, Luggacurren, but was evicted; imprisoned under Crimes Act '89; was returned '95 for South Kerry and North Galway, but decided to sit for the latter constituency. *Duke Street, Athy, co. Kildare, and 38, Claverton Street, S.W.*

***Kimber, H. (C.)**, elected for Wandsworth '95; sat. for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. J. Kimber, of Canonbury; b. '34; *E. privately and University College, London*; solicitor, '58; 1st prizeman Incorporated Law Society; Director of the Capital and Counties Bank; Chairman of the South Indian Railway, the Natal Land and Colonisation Company, etc. *Lansdowne Lodge, West Hill, Putney, S.W. Carlton, St. Stephen's, Constitutional, City Carlton.*

***King, Sir H. S. (C.)**, elected for Hull, Central, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s. of the late H. S. King, J.P., of Chigwell; b. '52; E. Charterhouse and Balliol College, Oxford (M.A. '80); banker and East Indian agent; K.C.I.E.; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London. 25, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.*

***Kinloch, Sir J. G., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Perthshire, East, '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; *e. s. of the late Sir G. Kinloch; b. '49; E. Cheltenham and Trinity College, Camb.; J.P. for Perthshire and Forfarshire; D.L. for Perthshire. Kinloch House, Meigle, Perth. Devonshire and Reform.*

***Kitson, Sir James, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Colne Valley D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; and s. of the late Mr. J. Kitson, of Leeds; b. 35; *E. University College, London*; iron and steel manufacturer; Lord Mayor of Leeds '97; Chairman of the Yorkshire Banking Company; Director of the North Eastern Railway; J.P. for Leeds and West Riding, Yorks; President of the Iron and Steel Institute '89-90-91; formerly President of the National Liberal Federation; formerly President of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce; member of the Royal Commission

Paris Exhibition 1900. *Gledhow Hall, near Leeds, and 105, Pall Mall, S.W.*

***Knowles, L. (C.)**, elected for Salford, West, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s. of the late Mr. J. Knowles, J.P., C.A., and D.L. (High Sheriff of Lancashire '92-3), of Westwood, Pendlebury; b. '57; E. Rugby and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. and LL.M.); D.L., F.G.S., F.Z.S., etc.; trustee of two livings; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '82; Northern Circuit; member of the Select Committee of Town Holdings; Chairman of the Select Committee on the Plumbers' Registration Bill '92; unpaid private secretary to Mr. Ritchie when President of the Local Government and President of the Board of Trade since '87; President of the Cambridge University Athletic Club '78-9; formerly Hon. Secretary to the Guinness Trust; joint editor of the 2nd edition of "Greenwood's Real Property Statutes"; appointed Second Church Estates Commissioner Sept. '95; Hon. Secretary to the Lancashire Conservative M.P. Association; Hon. Colonel of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers. Westwood, Pendlebury; 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and 45, Upper George Street, Bryanston Square. Carlton and Junior Carlton, and Union and Conservative, Manchester.*

***Labouchere, H. (L.)**, elected for Northampton '95; sat for Windsor, '65-6, Middlesex '67-8, Northampton '80-95; b. '31; *E. Eton*; entered the Diplomatic Service '54, through the influence of his uncle, the late Lord Taunton, and was successively attaché at Washington, Munich, Stockholm, Frankfurt, St. Petersburg, Dresden, and Constantinople, where he became Second Secretary in '63. He retired in the following year. *m. Miss Henrietta Hodgson, a well-known actress. Edits and owns Truth. Mr. Labouchere is noted for his vivacious speeches and lively repartee—gifts which render him popular in the House of Commons. He is an advanced but independent Radical. He was one of the strongest opponents of the administration of the British South Africa Company during the proceedings of the Committee that inquired into the Raid in '97, and has maintained his general attitude since. 5, Old Palace Yard, S.W., and Pope's Villa, Twickenham.*

Lafone, A. (C.), elected for Bermondsey '95; sat for same constit. '86-92; s. of the late Mr. Samuel Lafone, of West Derby, Liverpool; b. '21; J.P. for Middlesex; member of the first London School Board. *Hanworth Park, Hounslow.*

***Lambert, G. (L.)**, elected for Devonshire, South Molton D., '96; sat for same constit. Nov. '91-5; s. of the late Mr. George Lambert, of Spreyton; b. '66; *E. North Tawton Grammar School*; farms a portion of his own estate; tenant farmer of 300 acres; Lord of the Manor of Spreyton; late Poor Law Guardian; member of the Devon C.C.; moved address '93; member of the Agricultural Commission '93. *Spreyton, Bow, North Devon, and 6, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Reform and National Liberal.*

***Langley, Alderman Batty (L.)**, elected for Sheffield, Attercliffe D., '95; sat for same constit. July '94-5; has been for many years a member of the City Council of Sheffield; is a well-known Nonconformist; has been Mayor of Sheffield; and is in a large way of business

as a timber merchant in the town. *National Liberal.*

Laurie, Lieutenant-General J. Wimburn (C.), elected for Pembroke and Haverfordwest '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. Laurie, M.P.; *b.* '35; *E.* Harrow, Dresden, and Sandhurst; entered the army in '53; served in the Crimean campaign, in the Indian Mutiny, in the Transvaal '81, the North-West Territories of Canada '85, and in the Servo-Bulgarian war '85-6; J.P. for Nova Scotia and North-West Territories; D.C.L. King's College, Windsor; member of Paddington Vestry; member of the Executive Council of the City Polytechnic, City and Guilds Institute, and Northampton Institute; Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons, South Wales, W.D. 47, Porchester Terrace, W.; Oakfield, Nova Scotia. *Carlton.*

Lawrence, Sir Edwin Durning-, Bart. (L.U.). See *Durning-Lawrence.*

***Lawrence**, W. F. (C.), elected for Liverpool, Abercromby D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Rev. C. W. Lawrence, of St. Luke's, Liverpool; *b.* '44; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '72); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71; J.P. for Wiltshire. Cowesfield House, Whiteparish, Salisbury. 27, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton and Athenæum.*

***Lawson**, J. Grant (C.), elected for Yorkshire, Thirk D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; Parliamentary Charity Commissioner '95; 2nd *s.* of the late A. S. Lawson, J.P. and D.L. for Aldborough Manor; *b.* '56; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '82); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '81; one of the Deputy-Chairmen of Committees of the House. Does not practise. Knavesmire Lodge, York; Nuttall Hall, Lancashire; and 14, Arlington Street, S.W.

***Lawson**, Sir W., Bart. (L.), elected for Cumberland, Cockermouth D., '95; sat for Carlisle '59-65, '68-85, Cockermouth D. '86-95; *b.* at Brayton Hall, Cumberland, Sept. 4th, '29; succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, who was a gentleman of strong temperance and anti-slavery principles. Returned in '59 as member for Carlisle, and lost his seat for that borough in consequence of the introduction into the House of Commons of his "Bill for the Legislative Suppression of the Liquor Traffic" on March 4th, '64. He was, however, again returned in '68 for the same city, which he continuously represented till the general election of '85, when, Carlisle becoming a one-member constituency, he stood for the Cockermouth Division of Cumberland, but was defeated by ten votes. At the general election in the following year he was returned for that division by a large majority, and again at the general election in '92 and '95. Sir Wilfrid Lawson has thrice successfully proposed his Local Option (*q.v.*) Resolution. Elected President of the United Kingdom Alliance on the death of Sir W. C. Trevelyan. Brayton, Carlisle, and 23, Hans Place, S.W. *Reform and Wellington.*

***Lea**, Sir Thomas, Bart. (L.U.), elected for Londonderry, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95, Kidderminster '68-74, Donegal '79-85; *s.* of the late Mr. G. B. Lea, of Kidderminster; *b.* '41; *E.* privately; J.P. for Worcestershire. Sea Grove, Dawlish; The Larches, Kidderminster; and 49, Roland Gardens, S.W. *Reform.*

Lecky, Right Hon. W. E. H. (L.U.), Dublin

University; *b.* near Dublin in March '38; *E.* at Trinity College, Dublin. After his college career he devoted himself to literature, specially to history, in which sphere he has gained many distinguished successes. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, and St. Andrews, have all conferred hon. degrees upon him, and many of his works have appeared in translations on the Continent. The chief of them are his "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe," "The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland," the "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne," and "Democracy and Liberty" published in '96. A volume of poems appeared in '91. He was returned for Dublin University in Dec. '95, in succession to Mr. Plunket, who had been elevated to the peerage, and was made a P.C. '97.

***Lees**, Sir Elliott, Bart. (C.), elected for Birkenhead '95; sat for Oldham '86-92, Birkenhead Oct. '94-5; unsuccessfully contested Rochdale '85, Pontefract '93; only surviving *s.* of the late Mr. T. E. Lees, J.P., D.L., of Woodfield, Oldham; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Captain Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry; created a baronet '97; M.A. Oxford. South Lytchet Manor, Poole, and 14, Queen Anne's Gate. *Carlton.*

***Leese**, Sir J. F. (L.), elected for Lancashire, Accrington D., '95; sat for same constit. '92; re-elected on his appointment as Recorder Dec. '93; 2nd *s.* of Mr. Joseph Leese, of Manchester; *b.* '45; *E.* privately (B.A. London) and at Cambridge; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68; Northern Circuit; Q.C. '91; Recorder of Manchester '93; knighted July '95. Red House, Sidmouth, Devon; 80, Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W., and 2, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.

Leigh-Bennett, H. C. (C.), elected for Surrey, Chertsey D., Feb. '97; *b.* '52; *e. s.* of the late Rev. H. Leigh-Bennett, J.P.; *E.* Winchester and New College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple. *United University and Carlton.*

***Leighton**, S. (C.), elected for Shropshire, Oswestry D., '95; sat for Shropshire, North, '76-85, Oswestry D. '85-95; 2nd *s.* of Sir Baldwyn Leighton, 7th Bart.; *b.* '37; *E.* Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford (M.A. '64); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '61; Oxford Circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Shropshire; J.P. for Montgomeryshire; F.S.A.; Hon. Commissioner of the South Australia Paris Exhibition '78. Sweeney Hall, Oswestry. *Athenæum and Carlton.*

***Leng**, Sir John (L.), elected for Dundee '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; 2nd *s.* of the late Mr. A. Leng, of Hull; *b.* 28; *E.* Hull Grammar School; sub-editor of the *Hull Advertiser* '47-50; editor and joint proprietor of the *Dundee Advertiser* '51; established the *People's Journal*, the *People's Friend* and *Gem*; J.P. for Forfar, Fife; D.L. for Dundee; knighted '93. Kinbrae, Newport, Fife, N.B.

***Leuty**, T. R. (R.), has sat for Leeds, East, since May '95; *s.* of the late Mr. T. Leuty, of Leeds; *b.* '53; *E.* Bramham College, Yorkshire; linen manufacturer; member of the Leeds C.C. (Mayor '94). Headingley Lodge, near Leeds.

***Lewis**, J. H. (L.), elected for Flint Boroughs '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Mr. Enoch

- Lewis, shipowner, of Mostyn Quay; *b.* '58; *E.* Denbigh Grammar School, Montreal University, and Exeter College, Oxford (M.A.); County Alderman of the Flintshire C.C.; Chairman of the Flintshire Joint Education Committee and of the County Governing Body of Intermediate Schools. Penucha, Caerwys, Holywell, Flintshire. *National Liberal.*
- Llewellyn, E. H. (C.),** elected for Somersetshire, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-92; *s.* of the late Mr. Llewellyn Llewellyn, of North Devon; *b.* '47; *E.* Rugby; J.P. for Somerset. Langford Court, Langford, East Somerset.
- Llewellyn, Sir J. T. D. (C.),** elected for Swansea Town '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. John Dillwyn-Llewellyn, of Penllergare; *b.* '36; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '59); J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Glamorganshire; High Sheriff '78; J.P. for Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire; created a baronet '90. Penllergare, Swansea, and 39, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
- *Lloyd-George, D. (L.),** elected for Carnarvon '93; sat for same constit. '90-95; *s.* of the late Mr. W. George, of Liverpool; *b.* '63; *E.* Llansymudwy National Schools and under private tuition; admitted a solicitor '84; practises at 13, Wallbrook, E.C. Brynaweton, Criccieth, and 9, Palace Mansions, West Kensington, W.
- *Lockwood, Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. M. (C.),** elected for Essex, West or Epping D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late General Mark Wood, and *g.s.* of Mr. W. J. Lockwood, verderer of Epping Forest, whose name he resumed; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton; entered the Coldstream Guards '66; retired as Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel '83; J.P. and C.C. for Essex; moved Address '98. Bishop's Hall, Romford, Essex, and 5, Audley Square, W.
- *Loder, G. W. E. (C.),** elected for Brighton '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; 4th *s.* of the late Sir R. Loder, Bart., of Whittlebury; *b.* '61; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A., LL.B.); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '88; J.P. and D.L. for Sussex; private secretary to Mr. Ritchie '88-92, and to Lord George Hamilton since '95. Abinger House, Brighton, and 48, Cadogan Square, S.W.
- *Logan, J. W. (L.),** elected for Leicestershire, Harborough D., '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; *s.* of the late Mr. John Logan, of Newport; *b.* '45; *E.* College School, Gloucester, and in Germany; head of the firm of Logan & Hemingway, railway contractors; A.M.I.C.E. East Langton Grange, Market Harborough; 17, 18, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.; and 6, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall.
- *Long, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. (C.),** elected for Worcestershire, Evesham D., '95; sat for same constit. from Jan. '95; *s.* of the Venerable Charles Maitland Long, Archdeacon of East Riding of Yorks; *b.* '42; served in the Royal Artillery from '60-86; J.P. and D.L. for Worcestershire, and Chairman of the Parish Council. Severn Bank, Severn Stoke, Worcestershire.
- *Long, Right Hon. W. H. (C.),** elected for Liverpool, West Derby D., '95; sat for Wiltshire, North, '80-85, Devizes D. '85-92, Liverpool, West Derby D., '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Richard Penruddocke Long, M.P. for Wiltshire, North, '65-8; *g.s.* of the late Mr. Walter Long, M.P. for Wiltshire, North, for 30 years; *b.* '54; *E.* at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, '86-92; appointed President of the Board of Agriculture '95; J.P. for Somersetshire and Wiltshire; D.L. for Wiltshire; patron of three livings; member of the Agricultural Commission; carried through the Clerical Tithe Bill and Sale of Food and Drugs Bill, '99. 11, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; Rood Ashton, Trowbridge. *Carlton and Turf.*
- *Lopes, H. Y. B. (C.),** elected for Grantham '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; only *s.* of Sir Massey Lopes, of Devonshire; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '88; J.P. and C.C. for Devonshire; Lieutenant 1st Devonshire Yeomanry Cavalry. 16, Ovington Square, S.W.
- Lorne, Right Hon. Sir John D. S. Campbell, Marquis of (L.U.),** elected for Manchester, South, '95; sat for Argyllshire '68-78; *e. s.* of George, 8th Duke of Argyll; *b.* '45; *E.* Eton, St. Andrews University, and Trinity College, Camb.; *m.* '71, H.R.H. Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, 4th *d.* of her Majesty the Queen; K.T., G.C.M.G.; private secretary to the Duke of Argyll '68-71; Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada '78-83; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle since '92; D.L. Dumbartonshire, '96; Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant 1st Argyll and Bute Artillery Volunteers '66-84; Hon. Colonel 5th Volunteer Battalion (10th Lanark) Highland Light Infantry '71-90, and again from '99; Hon. Col. 15th Argyll Light Infantry, Ontario, Canada, '98. Kilkatrine, Argyllshire, and Rosneath, Dumbartonshire.
- *Lough, T. (L.),** elected for Islington, West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 4th *s.* of the late Mr. M. Lough, co. Cavan; *b.* '50; *E.* Royal School, Cavan, and Wesleyan Connexional School, Dublin; *m.* '80, Edith H., *d.* of the late Rev. John Mills, since which time he has been a wholesale tea merchant in Eastcheap; was one of the founders and for some time Hon. Secretary of the Home Rule Union; member of the Royal Archaeological Society, Ireland, and of the Statistical Society; author of "England's Wealth, Ireland's Poverty"; a Liberal advocating Home Rule for Ireland, and the "Newcastle" and "London Liberal" programmes with Labour Reform, etc. Drummully House, co. Cavan, and 29, Hyde Park Gate, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal, Eighty, and City Liberal.*
- Lowe, Francis William (C.),** elected unopposed for Birmingham, Edgbaston D., '98; *s.* of the late Mr. William Lowe, a solicitor of Birmingham; *b.* '52; *E.* Birmingham Grammar School and Univ. of London; admitted as a Solicitor '76, but has retired from practice; J.P. City of Birmingham; Chairman of the Midland Union of Conservative Associations; President of the Birmingham Conservative Association since '93. Mr. Lowe in '85 contested the East D. of Birmingham, and in '92 stood for the Harborough D. of Leicester, but in both cases was unsuccessful. Dove Dale, Edgbaston, and 34, Draycott Place, S.W.
- Lowles, J. (C.),** elected for Shoreditch, Haggerston D., '95; *s.* of Mr. George Lowles, of Frant; *b.* '50; founded the *Hackney Mercury*; represented Hackney (Central) on the London C.C. '89-92; largely interested in the Colonies; he twice visited Australia (as Hon.

Commissioner of the United Empire Trade League) to promote "Imperial Federation on a Commercial Basis." 12, Russell Square, W.C.

***Lowther**, Right Hon. J. (C.), elected for Kent, Thanet D., '95; sat for York City '65-80, Lincolnshire, North, '81-5, Thanet D. '88-95; *y. s.* of Sir C. H. Lowther, of Swillington, Yorkshire; *b.* '40; *E.* Westminster and Trinity College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '64; J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Yorks, North Riding; Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board '68; Under-Secretary of the Colonies '74-8; Chief Secretary for Ireland '78-80; P.C. Wilton Castle, Redcar, and 59, Grosvenor Street, W.

***Lowther**, Rt. Hon. J. W. (C.), elected for Cumberland, Penrith D., '95; sat for Rutland '83-5, Penrith D. '86-95; *e. s.* of the Hon. W. Lowther, M.P.; *b.* '55; *E.* Eton, King's College, London, and Trinity College, Camb. (LL.M. '82); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79; J.L. and J.P. for Cumberland; unpaid Charity Commissioner '87-91; Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs '91-2; British Representative of the Venice International Sanitary Conference '92; Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker since Aug. '95; P.C. '98. 16, Wilton Crescent, S.W. *Carlton.*

Loyd, A. K. (C.), elected for Berkshire, North or Abingdon D., '95; *s.* of the late Mr. T. Kirkman Loyd, of the Bengal Civil Service; *b.* '47; *E.* Brighton College; passed for Indian Civil Service '67; prizeman in English Law and Hindi Language at further examinations; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '68; resigned appointment to Indian Civil Service '69; joined Norfolk Circuit, and afterwards Midland Circuit; Q.C. '92; Bencher '94; Secretary of the Macclesfield Corrupt Practices Commission '80-81; joint editor of recent editions of Sir John Byles's work on Bills of Exchange; J.P. for Berks. Down House, East Hendred, Berks, 60A, Cadogan Square, S.W.; and Temple, E.C.

***Lubbock**, Right Hon. Sir J., Bart. (L.U.); elected for London University '95; sat for Maidstone '70-80, London University '80-95; *b.* in London '34; *E.* Eton; entered ('48) his father's bank in Lombard Street, becoming a partner in '56. More than twenty public measures of importance (the principal being the **Bank Holidays Act** and the **Bills of Exchange Act**) owe their existence mainly to his influence and exertions. He has recently devoted himself to the promotion of the **Shops Early Closing Bill**. Sir John is also distinguished as a scientist. In '65 he published "Pre-historic Times," in '70 the "Origin of Civilisation and the Primitive Condition of Man," and in '88 "The Senses, Instincts, and Intelligence of Animals, with special reference to Insects"; "The Beauties of Nature," the "Use of Life," and other works, one of which, "The Pleasures of Life," has attained to its thirty-fifth edition, besides being translated into thirteen foreign languages. He is also the author of various works on Ants, Bees, and Wasps. He has received the hon. degrees of D.C.L. from Oxford and LL.D. from Dublin, Cambridge, and Edinburgh, M.A. from Warzburg, and held the office of **Vice-Chancellor of the University of London**, which he resigned in '80, on becoming the parliamentary representative of the University. He was returned at the head of the poll for the City Division

for the London C.C. Jan. 17th, '89, and was subsequently elected **Vice-Chairman** of that body. Was **Chairman**, following Lord Rosebery, from '90 to '92. President of the Bankers' Association and Gold Standard Defence Association. He is a P.C. High Elms, Farnborough, Kent, and 2, St. James's Square, S.W. *Athenæum.*

Lucas-Shadwell, W. (C.), elected for Hastings '95; *s.* of the late Mr. W. D. Lucas-Shadwell, J.P., D.L., of Fairlight, Hastings; *b.* '52; *E.* Pembroke College, Camb.; J.P. and D.L. for Sussex; active in political and philanthropic work in London and elsewhere. The Hall, Fairlight, Hastings. *Carlton, New University, and Constitutional.*

***Luttrell**, H. C. F. (L.), elected for Devonshire, Tavistock D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd *s.* of Mr. George F. Luttrell, of Dunster Castle; *b.* '57; *E.* Cheltenham College; held a Commission in the Rifle Brigade '77-87. Dunster Castle, Somersetshire. *Arthur's, Reform, and Eighty.*

***Lyell**, Sir Leonard, Bart. (L.), elected for Orkney and Shetland '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lyell; *b.* '50; *E.* privately and at Berlin and London Universities; J.P. for Forfarshire. Kinnordy, Kirriemuir, N.B., and 48, Eaton Place, S.W. *Athenæum and Reform.*

***Lyttelton**, Hon. A. (L.U.), elected for Warwick and Leamington '95; sat for same constit. May '95; *y. s.* of George William, 4th Baron Lyttelton; *b.* '57; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. '78); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '81; joined the Oxford Circuit; Recorder of Hereford '93-4, and of Oxford from Nov. '94; seconded Address '97; appointed Deputy High Steward of the University of Cambridge '99. 16, Great College Street, Westminster. *Brooks's.*

MacAleese, D. (N.), elected for Monaghan, North, '95; *s.* of Mr. Daniel MacAleese; *b.* '33; *E.* at a National school; journalist, newspaper proprietor, and editor; formerly editor of the *Belfast Morning News* and *Ulster Examiner.*

***Macartney**, W. G. E. (C.), elected for Antrim South, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of Mr. J. W. E. Macartney, M.P., of co. Tyrone '74-85; *b.* '52; *E.* Eton and Exeter College, Oxford (B.A., 1st class honours '75); *m.* '97, Ettie, *e. d.* of the late J. E. Scott, of Outlands, Devonport; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '78; South-Eastern Circuit; appointed Secretary to the Admiralty '95. Clogher Park, Tyrone, and 98, St. George's Square, S.W. *Carlton, St. Stephen's and Kildare Street, Ulster.*

***Macdonald**, J. C. (C.), elected for Southwark, Rotherhithe D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. G. de Landre Macdonald, of West Kirby; *b.* '36; *E.* Trinity College, Dublin; ordained '59; held three curacies and four livings, but resigned in '83 under Clergy Relief Act; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '89; is Parliamentary Secretary to the Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury, M.P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Hilbre House, West Kirby, Cheshire, and 12, Bloomfield Terrace, S.W. *Carlton, Garrick, Ranelagh, and Bath.*

MacIver, D. (C.), elected unopposed for Lancashire, Kirkdale D., '98; sat for Birkenhead '74-84; *s.* of the late Charles MacIver; *b.* '40;

was formerly partner in the firm of D. and C. MacIver, Liverpool Managers of the Cunard Co., but retired '74, when he started in business for himself, and is now senior partner in the ship-owning firm of David MacIver & Co.; J.P. and Alderman for Liverpool; Chairman of the Liverpool Conservative Club, and Director of the G.W. Railway and other undertakings. 52, Lime Street, E.C.

Maclean, J. Mackenzie (C.), elected for Cardiff '95; sat for Oldham '85-92; s. of Mr. A. Maclean, of Latham, Edinburgh; b. '35; journalist, and proprietor of the *Western Mail*; Chairman of the London and Northern Assets and Debenture Corporations, etc.; author of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," etc. President Institute of Journalists '96-7. 40, Nevcrn Square, Earl's Court, S.W.

Macleod, John (L.), elected for Sutherlandshire '95; sat for same constit. Oct. '94-5; s. of Mr. J. Macleod, fishcurer, of Helmsdale; b. '63; *E. Glasgow*; was trained in gold-assaying in London, and afterwards obtained experience in gold-mining in North Wales; established *The Highland News*, of which he is editor and proprietor; was a member of the Deer Forests Commission, and is Secretary of the Highland Land League. Gartymore, Helmsdale, Sutherlandshire, and Hamilton Street, Inverness.

Maclure, Sir John W., Bart. (C.), elected for Lancashire, Stretford D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; and s. of the late John Maclure, of Manchester; b. '35; *E. Manchester Grammar School*; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire; J.P. for Manchester; Director of numerous public companies; Trustee and Treasurer of the Cotton Districts Convalescent Fund; Hon. Secretary of the Cotton Famine Fund '62-6; F.R.G.S., F.S.S.; is P.G.D. of Freemasons in England; a Knight of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem; cr. a Bart. '98. The Home, Whalley Range, near Manchester; Victoria Mansions, 26, Victoria Street, Westminster. *Carlton, Conservative, and Junior Carlton.*

MacNeill, J. G. Swift (N.), elected for Donegal, South, '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; only s. of the late Rev. J. G. Swift MacNeill, Chaplain of the Richmond Bridewell, Dublin; b. '49; *E. Christ Church, Oxford*; called to the Irish Bar '76; Munster Circuit; appointed Q.C. '93; Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law, King's Inns, Dublin; author of "The Irish Parliament, What it was, and What it did," etc. Blackhall Street, Dublin. *National Liberal.*

McArthur, W. A. (L.), elected for Cornwall, St. Austell D., '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; Buckrose, Yorkshire, '86, but unseated on scrutiny; e. s. of Alexander McArthur, M.P.; b. '57; *E. privately*; partner in the firm of W. & A. McArthur, Australian merchants; Director of the Bank of Australasia; D.L. for London; Commissioner for New South Wales to Colonial Exhibition '86; has been Hon. Secretary and Unofficial Whip to the Committee of Radical members; a Junior Lord of the Treasury Aug. '92—July '95; and second Liberal Whip since March '94. 4, Third Avenue, Hove, and 45, Albert Gate, S.W. *Devonshire, Reform, City Liberal, National Liberal.*

McArthur, Charles (L.U.), elected for Liverpool (Exchange D.), Nov. '97; s. of Charles McArthur, of Port Glasgow; b. '44, at Kings-

down, Bristol; *E. Bristol Grammar School*; has been for many years an Average Adjuster, and has filled the office of Chairman of the Association of Average Adjusters; was for four years President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce; J.P. Liverpool. Exchange Buildings, Liverpool.

McAlmont, Harry L. B. (C.), elected for Cambridgeshire, East or Newmarket D., '95; s. of Mr. H. B. B. McAlmont, of Lincoln's Inn; b. '61; *E. Eton*; entered 6th Foot '81, Scots Guards '85; retired '89; J.P. and D.L. for Cambridgeshire; Major 4th Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment since '90; owner of Isinglass and other famous horses. Cheveley Park, Newmarket; Bishopswood, near Ross, Herefordshire; and 11, St. James's Square, S.W.

McAlmont, Colonel J. M. (C.), elected for Antrim, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 2nd s. of the late Mr. J. McAlmont, of Abbeylands, Belfast; b. '47; *E. Eton*; served in 8th Hussars '66-74; retired captain '74; aide-de-camp to Earl Cowper and to the late Duke of Marlborough when Viceroy of Ireland; J.P. Antrim; Hon. Colonel of the Antrim Artillery. Holywood House, Belfast, and 89, Jermyn Street, S.W. *Carlton; Kildare Street, Dublin; and Ulster, Belfast.*

McCartan, M. (N.), elected for Down, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of Mr. J. McCartan, Castlewellan; b. '51; *E. St. Malachy's College, Belfast, and French College, Blackrock, co. Dublin*; admitted Solicitor '82. 67, Denbigh Street, S.W.; Belfast. *National Liberal.*

McCarthy, Justin (N.), elected for Longford, North, '95; sat for Longford '79-85, Longford, North, '86-95; s. of the late Mr. Michael J. McCarthy; b. '30; *E. privately*. In '53 he commenced his career as a journalist in connection with a Liverpool paper, and in '60 joined the staff of the *Morning Star* as parliamentary reporter, becoming ('64) chief editor. In '68 he severed his connection with the *Morning Star*, and subsequently visited the United States. On his return in '72 he joined the editorial staff of the *Daily News* from which he retired in '86, but which he has since rejoined. Mr. McCarthy represented Longford '79-85. He unsuccessfully contested Derry at the general election of '85, but was returned by a large majority for Longford. In '86 he again contested Derry against Mr. (now Sir) C. E. Lewis, who was returned by a majority of three. On petition, however, Mr. McCarthy was declared to be the sitting member. On the disruption of the Irish Parliamentary party in Dec. '90 he was elected Chairman of that section which repudiated the leadership of Mr. Parnell. At the '92 election he was unsuccessful at Derry, but was returned for North Longford, and again in '95. In '96 he resigned the chairmanship of the party in the House of Commons. He is also well known as a novelist and historian, and, besides being the author of "A Fair Saxon," "Dear Lady Disdain," "Linley Rochford," "Camiola," etc., he has written "A History of Our Own Times," "The Epoch of Reform," and "History of the Four Georges." In '88 Mr. McCarthy brought out "The Right Honourable" and "The Ladies' Gallery" (both of which he wrote in conjunction with Mrs. Campbell Praed). He published a short life

- of Sir R. Peel in March '91, "The Dictator," in Sept. '92, "Red Diamonds" in '93, "Life of Leo XIII." in '96, "The Riddle Ring" in '96, vol. 5 of "History of Our Own Times" in '97, "The Story of Gladstone's Life" in '98, and "Modern England" and "Reminiscences" in '99. Ashleysteene, Roxburgh Road, Westgate-on-Sea. *Devonshire, Junior Travellers', and National Liberal.*
- McCrae, G. (L.),** elected for Edinburgh, East D., '99; *b.* —; was for some time in business in Edinburgh as a draper, and has been very closely connected with the affairs of that city, serving as a member of the Corporation and Treasurer of the city.
- *M'Dermott, P. (N.),** elected for Kilkenny, North, '95; sat for same constit. Oct. '91-5; *s.* of Mr. John M'Dermott, miller and farmer; *b.* '59; *E.* Deroober School. Whitegate, co. Galway, and 58, Clifton Hill, St. John's Wood. *National Liberal.*
- *M'Donnell, Dr. M. A. (N.),** elected for Queen's Co., Leix D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of the late Mr. M. S. M'Donnell, of Shraigh, co. Mayo; *b.* '54; *E.* St. Ignatius Jesuit College, Queen's University, Ireland (M.D. '76); Queen's College, Galway; and Richmond Hospital, Dublin (M.Ch. and L.M. '76); formerly Surgeon of the Liverpool Cancer and Skin Hospital. 145, Harley Street, W.
- *M'Ewan, W. (L.),** elected for Edinburgh, Central, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; D.L. for Edinburgh City. 25, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh; 16, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, S.W.
- McGhee, Richard (N.),** returned for South Louth in succession to the late Dr. Ambrose, March '96; *b.* '51; is a commission agent; helped in '89 to found the Dockers' Union of Glasgow. Ashgrove House, Lurgan.
- *M'Hugh, Edward (N.),** elected for Armagh, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; Managing Director in the firm of B. and E. M'Hugh & Co., Ltd., Irish linen manufacturers, Belfast.
- *M'Hugh, P. A. (N.),** elected for Leitrim, North, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b.* '58; *E.* for the priesthood; Science and Classical Master at Summerhill College, Athlone, and Sligo College, '80-86; proprietor, editor, and publisher of the *Sligo Champion*; Mayor of Sligo '88, '95, '96, '97, and '98; twice imprisoned under the Crimes Act. Castle Street, Sligo.
- *M'Iver, Sir Lewis, Bart. (L.U.),** elected for Edinburgh, West, '95; sat for Torquay '85-6, and Edinburgh, West, from May '95; *e. s.* of Mr. John M'Iver; *b.* '46; *E.* Elgin Academy, Kensington Grammar School, and Bonn University; created a baronet '96; served in Madras Civil Service '68-84; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '78; Hon. Colonel 1st Edinburgh City Volunteer Artillery. Sarisbury, Southampton; 25, Upper Brook Street, W.; and 27, Palmeira Square, Brighton. *Brooks's, East India United Service, etc., etc.*
- McKenna, R. (L.),** elected for Monmouthshire, North, '95; *s.* of the late Mr. William Columban McKenna; *b.* '63; *E.* abroad, King's College, London, and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '85); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '87. 29, Wellington Court, Albert Gate, S.W.
- McKillop, J. (C.),** elected for Stirlingshire '95. Polmont Park, Stirlingshire.
- *M'Laren, C. B. B. (L.),** elected for Leicestershire, Bosworth D., '95; sat for Stafford '80-86, Bosworth D. '92-5; 3rd *s.* of the late Mr. D. M'Laren, M.P.; *b.* '50; *E.* Edinburgh University (Tyndale-Bruce Prize for Metaphysics, and Hamilton Scholarship; M.A., with 1st class honours, '70); Bonn and Heidelberg Universities; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '74; Northern Circuit; Q.C. '97; Chairman of Palmer's Shipbuilding Co. and of Tredegar Iron and Coal Co.; Director of Metropolitan Railway Co., and of various steel and coal companies. Hilders, Haslemere, and 43, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Reform, Savile, and National Liberal.*
- *McTaggart-Stewart, Sir M. J., Bart. (C.),** elected for Kirkcudbrightshire '95; sat for Wigtown Burghs '74-80, Kirkcudbrightshire '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. M. H. Stewart, of Southwick, Kirkcudbright; *b.* '34; *E.* Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '62; J.P. and D.L. for Kirkcudbrightshire; J.P. for Wigtownshire; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Brigade Ayr and Galloway Artillery Volunteers '74-88; Colonel '88; created a baronet '92. Ardwell, Stranraer, Wigtownshire; Southwick, Dumfries; and 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, Athenaeum, and New, Edinburgh.*
- Maddison, F. (L.),** elected for Sheffield, Brightside D., Aug. '97; *b.* '56; formerly a compositor at Hull; twice ('92 and '95) unsuccessfully contested the Central division as a Liberal and Labour candidate. Mr. Maddison was one of the men's leaders in the Hull docks dispute in '93. He was associated for some years with the *Railway Review*, the official organ of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants; has been chairman of the Hull branch of the Typographical Association; was President of the Trade Union Congress '86; and is now a lecturer for the Labour Association, a body formed to promote Co-operative Production.
- *Maden, J. H. (L.),** elected for Lancashire, Rosendale D., '95; sat for same constit. Jan. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Henry Maden, of Bacup; *b.* '62; *E.* Grammar School, Manchester; Chairman of the firm of J. Maden & Son, Ltd., cotton spinners and manufacturers; President of the Bacup Liberal Council; J.P. for Lancaster; First Freeman of Bacup; Mayor of Bacup '96-7. Rockcliffe House, Bacup. *National Liberal, Devonshire, and Reform.*
- Malcolm, Ian (C.),** elected for Suffolk, North-West or Stowmarket D., '95; *s.* of Colonel E. D. Malcolm, R.E., C.B.; *b.* '68; *E.* Eton and Oxford; served in the diplomatic service at Berlin and Paris. 7, Park Place, St. James's, S.W. *Carlton, Marlborough, and Bachelors'.*
- *Mandeville, F. (N.),** elected for Tipperary, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b.* '52. Is a landowner in and J.P. for co. Tipperary; brother of the late Mr. John Mandeville, of Mitchelstown, who was imprisoned in Tullamore Gaol while Mr. Balfour was Chief Secretary. Ballydine Castle, Kilsheelan, Tipperary; Orchardstown, Clonmel; and Ballyquirkeen, Carrick-on-Suir.
- Manners, Captain Lord Edward W. J. (C.),** Leicestershire, East or Melton D., '95; *s.* of John, 7th Duke of Rutland, G.C.B.; *b.* '64; *E.* Wellington College and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; served in the Rifle Brigade. 207, Piccadilly, W. *Carlton and Turf.*
- *Maple, Sir J. Blundell, Bart. (C.),** elected for Camberwell, Dulwich D., '95; sat for same

- constit. '87-95; s. of Mr. John Maple, of Tottenham Court Road; *b.* '45; *E.* Craufurd College and King's College School, London; Governor of Maple & Co., Ltd.; London County Councillor for South St. Pancras since '95. Childwick Bury, St. Albans; Falmouth House, Newmarket; and Clarence House, Regent's Park, N.W. *Carlton, Sir Stephen's, Junior Carlton, Constitutional, and Junior Constitutional.*
- ***Mappin**, Sir F. T., Bart. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, South Hallamshire D., '95; sat for East Retford '80-85, Hallamshire D. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. Joseph Mappin, of Sheffield; *b.* '21; *E.* in Sheffield; Chairman of T. Turton & Sons, Sheaf Works, Sheffield; D.L., J.P. for Yorks, West Riding, and Sheffield; Mayor '77-8; Master Cutler '55-6; created a baronet '86; a town trustee and the town regent; President of the Sheffield Technical School; Chairman of the Sheffield Gas Company; Director of the Midland Railway; Juror of the Paris International Exhibition '78; Officer of the Legion of Honour; M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. Thornbury, Sheffield, and 38, Prince's Gate, S.W. *Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal.*
- Marks**, H. H. (C.), elected for Tower Hamlets, St. George's-in-the-East D., '95; s. of the Rev. Professor D. W. Marks; *b.* '55; *E.* l'Athénée Royale, Brussels, and University College, London; founder and chief proprietor of the *Financial News*; member of the London C.C.; J.P. Kent. Callis Court, St. Peter's, Thanet, and 6, Cavendish Square, W.
- ***Martin**, R. B. (L.U.), elected for Worcestershire, Droitwich D., '95; sat for Tewkesbury '80-85, Droitwich D. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. R. Martin, of Overbury Court, Tewkesbury; *b.* '38; *E.* Harrow and Exeter College, Oxford (M.A.); London banker; J.P. for Kent, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire; F.R.G.S.; formerly President of the Institute of Bankers; Treasurer of the Royal Statistical Society. Overbury Court, Tewkesbury, and 10, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Windham, Athenæum, and Ranelagh.*
- Mossey-Mainwaring**, Hon. W. F. B. (C.), elected for Finsbury, Central, '95; 5th s. of Eyre, 3rd Baron Clarina; *b.* '45; *E.* Trinity College, Dublin (B.A. and LL.B. '66, Junior Moderator and Silver Medallist); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68, and joined the Home Circuit; D.L. for Lincolnshire. 30, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Carlton Junior Carlton Constitutional, Junior Constitutional, and Burlington Fine Arts.*
- ***Maxwell**, Right Hon. Sir H. E., Bart. (C.), elected for Wigtonshire '95; sat for same constit. '80-95; *e. s.* of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Maxwell; *b.* '45; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Junior Lord of the Treasury '86-92; P.C. '97; Chairman of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis '97-8; J.P. and D.L. for Wigtonshire; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel 3rd Battalion (Militia) Royal Scots Fusiliers; Director of the Glasgow and S.W. Railway and London and Provincial Bank; Fellow of the Royal and other scientific societies; author of works in history, archaeology, fiction, and miscellaneous literature; Vice-President of the Scottish Antiquaries. Monreith, Whauphill, Wigtonshire, and 49, Lennox Gardens, S.W.
- Mellor**, Col. J. J. (C.), elected for Lancashire, South-East, Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth D., '95; s. of the late Mr. J. Mellor, of Oldham; *b.* '30; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire; F.R.A.S.; Director of the Metropolitan and S.-E. Railways; Hon. Col. retired 1st V.B.L.F. The Woodlands, Whitefield, near Manchester, and Queen's Anne's Mansions. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and St. Stephen's.*
- ***Mellor**, Right Hon. J. W. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, Sowerby D., '95; sat for Grantham '80-86, Sowerby D. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Right Hon. Sir J. Mellor; *b.* '35; *E.* Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A., 8th Senior Optime '57, M.A. '60); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '60; Midland Circuit; Q.C. '75; Benchers '77; was Recorder of Grantham, but resigned '74; Judge-Advocate General '86; J.P. and D.L. for Somersetshire; J.P. for Devonshire; P.C. '86; Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons '93-5; appointed '97 member of the Royal Commission on Water Supply for London, and '98 member of the Committee of Royal Commission on the Patriotic Fund. Culmhead, Pitminster, Taunton, and 68, St. George's Square, S.W. *Brooks's.*
- Melville**, Beresford V. (C.), elected for Stockport '95; s. of Rev. D. Melville, canon of Worcester; *b.* '57; *E.* Marlborough and Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A. '84); J.P. for Kent, Surrey, and London. Ford Manor, Lingfield, Surrey, and 16, Grosvenor Square, W.
- Mendl**, Sigismund Ferdinand (L.), elected for Plymouth '98, upon the death of Mr. C. Harrison; *e. s.* of Mr. Ferdinand Mendl, merchant; *b.* '66; *E.* Harrow and Univ. College, Oxford; B.A. '87, M.A. '90; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '88, but does not practise; a member of the firm of F. Mendl & Co., grain importers and shipowners; unsuccessfully contested Plymouth at last general election. 14, Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.
- ***Meysey-Thompson**, Sir H., Bart. (L.U.), elected for Staffordshire, Handsworth D., '95; sat for Knaresborough '80 (unseated on petition), Lincolnshire, Brigg D., '85-6, Handsworth D. '92-5; s. of the late Sir H. S. Meysey-Thompson, M.P.; *b.* '45; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; J.P. for North Riding, Yorks; J.P. and D.L. for West Riding, Yorks; Director of the N.-E. Railway; *m.* '85, *d.* of Sir H. Pottinger, Bart. Kirby Hall, York, and 2, Hamilton Place, W.
- Middlemore**, J. T. (L.U.), elected for Birmingham, North D., '99; *b.* —; is a descendant of an ancient family, the head of which was formerly Lord of the Manor of Birmingham; *E.* for a solicitor, but never practised; is a philanthropist and a munificent donor to the Municipal Art Gallery of Birmingham; founded, and has long been Chief Administrator of, Children's Emigration Homes; was a member of the Birmingham Town Council '83-92, and is a J.P. for the city. Brookfield, Pelbroughton, near Stourbridge.
- Milbank**, Powlett C. J. (C.), elected for Radnorshire '95; s. of Sir Frederick Acclom Milbank, Bart.; *b.* '52; *E.* Eton College; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for North Riding, Yorks; J.P. for Radnorshire; L.L. for Radnorshire in place of Lord Ormathwaite resigned. Norton Manor, Presteigne.
- ***Mildmay**, F. B. (L.U.), elected for Devonshire, Totnes D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of Mr. H. B. Mildmay, of Flete; *b.* '61; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A.); J.P. for Devonshire; Captain West Kent Yeomanry. Flete, Ivy Bridge, South Devon;

- Shoreham Place, Sevenoaks, Kent; and 46, Berkeley Square, W. *Marlborough, Turf, Brooks's, and Travellers'.*
- ***Milner**, Sir F. Bart. (C.), elected for Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw D., '95; sat for York City '83-5, Bassetlaw D. '90-95; 2nd s. of the late Sir W. M. E. Milner. Bart.; *b.* '49; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for West Riding, Yorks; succeeded to baronetcy '80; s. William Frederick Victor Mordaunt *b.* '93. 11, Hereford Gardens, W. *Carlton.*
- Milton**, William Charles De Mure Wentworth Fitzwilliam, Viscount (L.U.), elected for Wakefield '95; *e. s.* of the late Viscount Milton; *b.* '72; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; Captain 4th Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry; aide-de-camp to Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, '93-4; J.P. for West Yorkshire and co. Wicklow; seconded Address '98. Wentworth Woodhouse, Rotherham. *Bachelors', Pratt's, York, Kildare Street, Dublin, Brooks's, and Turf.*
- Milward**, Colonel V. (C.), elected for Warwickshire, South-West or Stratford-on-Avon D., '95; s. of the late Mr. Henry Milward, of Redditch; *b.* '40; Director of Henry Milward and Sons, Ltd., the *Birmingham Gazette* Co., and the Metropolitan Life Assurance Society; J.P. and D.L. for Worcestershire, and High Sheriff '86; J.P. for Warwickshire; Worcestershire C.A.; has volunteer decoration. The Holloway, Redditch. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- ***Minch**, M. J. (N.), elected for Kildare, South, '92; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b.* 56; *E.* French College, Blackrock, co. Dublin; merchant in Athy; Town Commissioner; Chairman of the Board of Guardians; J.P. for co. Kildare and Queen's co. Rockfield House, Athy.
- ***Molloy**, B. C. (N.), elected for King's co., Birr D., '95; sat for King's co. '80-85, Birr D. '86-95; s. of the late Mr. Kedo Molloy, of Cornolara, King's co.; *b.* '43; *E.* St. Edmund's College, Herts, and at France and Bonn; formerly captain in the French army; Private Chamberlain at the Vatican; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '72. 5, Paper Buildings, Temple. *National Liberal.*
- Monckton**, E. P. (C.), elected for Northamptonshire, North, '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Edward Henry Cradock Monckton, of Fineshade Abbey; *b.* '46; *E.* Trinity College, Camb., called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68; J.P. for Northamptonshire, Rutland, and Liberty of Peterborough; High Sheriff for Rutland '83; C.C. for King's Cliffe Division of county; was Lieutenant-Colonel 3rd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, retired Sept. '95; member of the House of Laymen; Recorder of Northampton. Fineshade Abbey, Stamford; Laundimer House, Oundle; and Queen Anne's Mansions, Westminster. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*
- Monk**, C. J. (L.U.), elected for Gloucester '95; sat for same constit. April—Aug. '59 (unseated on petition) and '65-85; s. of the late Right Rev. Dr. J. H. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; *b.* '24; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '50); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '50; J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire; Director of the Suez Canal; Chancellor of Bristol '55-84 and of Gloucester '59-84; President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom '81-4.
- Bedwell Park, Hatfield, Herts, and 5, Buckingham Gate, S.W.
- ***Montagu**, Sir Samuel, Bart. (L.) elected for Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. L. Samuel, of Liverpool; *b.* '32; received Montagu as his surname by royal license; *E.* privately and at what is now Liverpool Institute; established the firm of Samuel Montagu & Co., foreign bankers; J.P. for London and co. of Southampton; D.L. for the Tower Hamlets; member of the Jewish Board of Deputies, etc.; Hon. President of the Jewish Working Men's Club. South Stoneham House, Hampshire, and 12, Palace Gardens, W.
- Moore**, Edward R. P. (C.), elected for St. Pancras, North, '95; *e. s.* of Mr. Robert Moon, of the Inner Temple; *b.* '58; *E.* Winchester College (head boy '76-7) and New College, Oxford (1st in Classical Moderations '78; M.A. '84); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84, and joined the Northern Circuit, as well as practising in Chancery; has ceased to practise. 32, Egerton Gardens, S.W. *Athenaeum, Carlton, and Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Moore**, Count A. J. (N.), elected for Londonderry '99; sat for Clonmel '74-85; *b.* '49; is a large landowner in co. Tipperary. At the last general election he unsuccessfully contested Tipperary, South D.; has been High Sheriff of Tipperary, and holds several foreign orders; D.L. for Tipperary.
- Moore**, W. (C.), elected unopposed for Antrim, North D., '99; *b.* '64; *e. s.* of Dr. Moore, J.P., of Moore Lodge, Ballymoney; *E.* Marlborough and Trinity College, Dublin; President of the Dublin Philosophical Society '87, of which he took the first gold medal for oratory; called to the Irish Bar '87, and joined the North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '99; called to English Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '99, but does not practise there regularly; J.P. co. Antrim; supports compulsory purchase and sale on fair terms as the only solution of the Irish Land Question should voluntary purchase fail. 73, Leeson Street, Dublin, and Moore Lodge, Ballymoney. *Carlton, Sackville Street (Dublin), and Ulster (Belfast).*
- ***More**, R. J. (L.U.), elected for Shropshire, Ludlow D., '95; sat for South '65-8, Ludlow D. '85-95; s. of the late Rev. T. F. More, of Linley Hall, Shropshire; *b.* '36; *E.* Shrewsbury School and Balliol College, Oxford; B.C.L. and M.D. '62; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '63; J.P. and D.L. for Shropshire; High Sheriff '81; J.P. for Montgomeryshire; Lord of various Shropshire manors. Linley Hall, Bishop's Castle. *Brooks's and Oxford and Cambridge.*
- ***Morgan**, Colonel Hon. F. C. (C.), elected for Monmouthshire, South, '95; sat for Monmouthshire '74-85, South '82-5; 3rd s. of 1st Baron Tredegar; *b.* '34; *E.* Winchester; served in Rifle Brigade through Crimean war; medal (four clasps), Order of Medjidie, and Turkish medal; retired Captain '58; J.P. and D.L. for Monmouthshire; J.P. for Glamorganshire; Hon. Colonel 2nd Volunteer Battalion South Wales Borderers '81. Rupirra Castle, Newport, Monmouthshire. *Carlton, and Army and Navy.*
- ***Morgan**, J. L. (L.), elected for Carmarthen-shire, West, '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; y. s. of the late Rev. W. Morgan, Professor of Theology, of Presbyterian College, Carmarthen; *b.* '61; *E.* Tettenhall College, Wol-

verhampton, and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '83); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84; joined the South Wales Circuit. 4, Harcourt Buildings, E.C. *Carmarthen*.

***Morgan**, W. P. (L.), elected for Merthyr Tydvil '95; sat for same constit. '88-95; b. '44; for some time in lawyer's office at Newport; emigrated to Queensland, speculated in mines, and practised as a lawyer; returned to England '85, and has since interested himself in gold-mining in North Wales; known as the "Gold King." Aber Eden, near Dolgelly, North Wales, and 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Morley, C. (L.), elected for Brecknockshire '95; s. of the late Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P.; b. '47; E. Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '74); Hon. Secretary to the Royal College of Music; elected Chairman National Education Association '98. Shockerwick House, Bath, and 46, Bryanston Square, W. *Reform, Athenaeum, Brooks's, and Travellers*.

***Morley**, Right Hon. John (L.), elected for Montrose Burghs '96; b. at Blackburn '38; E. Cheltenham and Lincoln College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '73, but eventually took to literature rather than the law. For some time he edited the *Literary Gazette*, and from '67 to '83 he conducted the *Fortnightly*. He edited the *Pall Mall Gazette* '80-83, and *Macmillan's Magazine* '83-5. His literary career was then in part abandoned for politics. In '83 he was elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne, and when Mr. Gladstone propounded his Home Rule scheme he found in Mr. Morley, whom he made Chief Secretary for Ireland, one of his ablest and most enthusiastic supporters. He fought hard then and during the tenure of power by the Conservative Government, and in '02 he was re-appointed Chief Secretary. His Irish administration ('02-5) was most successful; but at the general election of '05 he was defeated at Newcastle, which seat he had held for 12 years. On the retirement of Mr. Shiress Will, he was, in Feb. '06, returned for the Montrose Burghs, and was thus enabled to resume his parliamentary career. He was one of the strongest opponents of the Government's action with regard to the Transvaal during '99. Mr. Morley's literary works include a number of books on the French philosophers of the eighteenth century, an essay on Compromise; *Lives of Cobden*, of Edmund Burke, and of Walpole, and a Romanes lecture on Machiavelli '97; while he is designated as the writer of the authoritative *Life of Mr. Gladstone*; Hon. LL.D. of Glasgow and Cambridge Universities; Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford; is Trustee of the British Museum, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and F.R.S.; P.C. 57, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.

Morrell, G. H. (C.), elected for Oxfordshire, Mid or Woodstock D., '95; sat for same constit. '91-2; e. s. of the late Rev. G. K. Morrell, D.C.L.; b. '45; E. Rugby and Exeter College, Oxford, M.A., B.C.L.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '71; J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Oxfordshire; High Sheriff '85; J.P. for Berkshire; Lieutenant-Colonel and Hon. Colonel (V.D. '95) 1st Volunteer Battalion (University) Oxfordshire Light Infantry '79-98, when he retired. Headington Hill Hall, near Oxford, and Streatley House, on

Thames, Berks. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and New University*.

***Morris**, Samuel (N.), elected for Kilkenny, South, '95; sat for same constit. Sept. '94-5; s. of Mr. George Morris, merchant, of Fiddown, co. Kilkenny; b. '46; E. O'Shea's Grammar School, Carrick-on-Suir; J.P. for cos. Tipperary and Waterford and City of Waterford; C.C. for Dunkill D., co. Kilkenny. Newrath House, Waterford. *National Liberal*.

Morrison, Walter (L.U.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Skipton D., '95; sat for Plymouth '61-74, Skipton D. '86-92; s. of the late Mr. James Morrison, formerly M.P. for Ipswich; b. '36; E. Eton and Balliol College, Oxford (M.A. '62); J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; High Sheriff '83; Hon. Colonel 33rd Volunteer Battalion West Riding Regiment since '71; connected with financial and mercantile companies. Malham Tarn, Langcliffe Settle, and 77, Cromwell Road, S.W.

Morton, Arthur Henry Aylmer (C.), elected for Deptford '97; s. of the late Mr. Edw. Morton, of Hyde Park Gate; b. '36; E. Eton and King's Coll., Camb., where he was Senior Dean and Bursar; was for some 14 years Head Master of Farnborough School, and is a Governor of St. Olave's School, Greycoat Hospital, and Regent Street Polytechnic; has been for some years member of the County Council, Vice-Chairman of the Housing of the Working Classes Committee, and a member of the Technical Education Board; unsuccessfully contested East Leeds '92, and North Manchester '95. 80, Eaton Place, S.W. *Carlton, Athenaeum, St. Stephen's, Ranelagh*.

***Morton**, E. J. C. (L.), elected for Devonport '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. J. C. Morton; b. '56; E. Harrow School and St. John's College, Camb. (M.A. '83); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '85; North-Eastern Circuit; formerly Secretary of the Home Rule Union. 47, Halsey Street, S.W.

Moss, S. (L.), elected for Denbighshire, East D., Sept. '97; b. '58; E. Oxford; for three years a classical master in the south of France; member of the Bar (Chester and North Wales Circuit), with chambers at Chester and in London; Assistant Boundary Commissioner '87; and formerly member of the Denbighshire C.C., and has been Vice-Chairman and Chairman; member of the Chester Town Council; author of "English Land Laws." 28, Hough Green, Chester, and 3, Brick Court, Temple.

Moulton, John Fletcher (L.), elected for Cornwall, Launceston D., '98; sat for Clapham D. of Battersea '85-6, and Hackney South '94-5; s. of Rev. J. E. Moulton, a Wesleyan minister; b. '44; E. New Kingswood School, Bath, and St. John's College, Camb. (graduating as Senior Wrangler; and also became First Smith's prizeman and Fellow of Christ's College); called to Bar, Middle Temple, '74; Q.C. '85; M.A. (Lond.) '68, when he was Gold Medallist for mathematics; elected member of Senate of London Univ. '98. Enjoys a very large practice at the Bar, especially in patent cases. 57, Onslow Square, S.W., and 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple.

***Mount**, W. G. (C.), elected for Berkshire, Newbury D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; e. s. of the late Mr. W. Mount; b. '24; E. Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '49; J.P. and D.L. for

- Berkshire, and Chairman of the Berkshire Quarter Sessions and C.C.; High Sheriff '77; J.P. for Hants; Lord of the Manor, Wasing. Wasing Place, Reading. *Carlton.*
- ***Munro-Ferguson**, R. C. (L.), elected for Leith Burghs '95; sat for Koss and Cromarty '84-5; Leith D. '86-95; *e. s.* of the late Colonel R. Munro-Ferguson, of Raith, Kirkcaldy; *b.* '60; *E.* Royal Military College, Sandhurst; Lieutenant Grenadier Guards; J.P. and D.L. for Fifeshire; D.L. for Ross-shire; Captain 1st Fife Light Horse Rifle Volunteers '85; private secretary to Lord Rosebery when Foreign Secretary '86 and '92-4; a Lord of the Treasury March '94-June '95. Raith House, Kirkcaldy; Novar, Ross-shire; and 46, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Brooks's.*
- ***Muntz**, P. A. (C.), elected for Warwickshire, Tamworth D., '95; sat for Warwickshire, North, '84-5, Tamworth D. '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. G. F. Muntz Umberslade, Liberal M.P. for Birmingham for 16 years; *b.* '39; *E.* privately; managing director of Muntz's Metal Co.; J.P. for Warwickshire '66. Dunsmore, near Rugby. *Carlton.*
- Murnaghan**, George (A.P.), elected for Tyrone, Mid, '95; *b.* '47; *m.* '77; landed proprietor and dairy farmer; J.P. for co. Tyrone; Chairman Board of Guardians Omagh Union, and Omagh Rural District Board. Lisanelly House, Omagh.
- ***Murray**, Rt. Hon. A. G. (C.), elected for Bute-shire '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; *s.* of the late Mr. T. G. Murray, of Stenton; *b.* '49; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '75); called to the Scottish Bar '74; Sheriff of Perthshire '90-91; Q.C. '91; Solicitor-General for Scotland '91-2 and '95-6; appointed Lord-Advocate '96; P.C. '96; D.L. city and co. of Edinburgh. Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh; Stenton, Perthshire; and Kensington Palace Mansions, S.W. *Carlton.*
- Murray**, C. J. (C.), elected for Coventry '95; sat for Hastings '80-83; *e. s.* of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Augustus Murray, K.C.B.; *b.* '51; *E.* Eton; attaché of British Embassy at Rome and St. Petersburg; D.L. for Ross-shire; Major Highland Volunteer Artillery. Loch Carron, Ross-shire, and 27, Berkeley Square, W.
- ***Murray**, Colonel C. Wyndham (C.), elected for Bath '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Rev. T. B. Murray, Prebendary of St. Paul's; *b.* '44; *E.* Marlborough College; entered the army '62; D.A.Q.M.G., Intelligence Branch, Dublin, '76-7; Brigade Major Aldershot '78-9; member of the Boundary Commission in Turkey '78; served in Zulu war '79, Afghan war '80, Marri expedition '81, Egyptian campaign and battle of Tel-el-Kebir '82, Bechuanaland expedition '85; retired '90; H.M. Hon. Corps Gentlemen-at-Arms '91. 10, Rutland Gate, S.W. *Carlton, and Army and Navy.*
- ***Myers**, W. H. (C.), elected for Winchester '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Charles Myers, of Swanmore House; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford (1st class Classics '75, 3rd class Lit. Hum. '77, M.A. '80); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '81; joined Western Circuit, but does not practise; D.L. and J.P. for Hants, and C.C. for Droxford D. Swanmore House, Bishop's Waltham, Hants. *Carlton, Wellington, and Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Newark**, Charles William Sydney Visct. (C.), elected unopposed for Notts, Newark D., '98, which constituency he represented '85-95; *e. s.* of 3rd Earl Manvers; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton; served in the Grenadier Guards '72-80, and was for some time Capt. in South Notts Yeomanry Cavalry; Brig.-Gen. commanding North Middlesex Volunteer Brigade; J.P. and D.L. Notts. Holme, Pierrepont, Nottingham.
- ***Newdigate**, F. A. (C.), elected for Warwickshire, Nuneaton D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Newdigate; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton; late of the Coldstream Guards; travelled the Colonies and India '85-7; *m.* '88, the Hon. E. S. L., youngest *d.* of the late Lord Bagot; J.P. and D.L. for Warwickshire and D.L. for Derbyshire; Trustee of Rugby School, Weston-in-Arden, Nuneaton, and 1, Tilney Street, Park Lane, W. *Carlton and Cosmopolitan.*
- Nicholson**, W. Graham (C.), elected for Hants, Petersfield D., June '97; *b.* '62; *e. s.* of Mr. William Nicholson, of Basing Park, Hants, who himself sat for Petersfield '66-74, '80-85; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb.; Major of 3rd Hants Regiment. Basing Park, Alton, and 80, Eaton Square, W.
- Nicol**, D. N. (C.), elected for Argyllshire '95; *s.* of the late John Nicol, M.D., of Ardmarnoch; J.P. for co. Argyll and Ayr; *b.* Oct. '43; *E.* Glasgow University and Queen's College, Oxford (M.A. '72); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '70; joined Northern Circuit, but does not now practise; J.P., D.L., C.C., and a Commissioner of Supply for Argyllshire; *m.* '74, Anne Millicent, *d.* of the late Sir E. Bates, Bart., of Manydown Park, Hampshire. Ardmarnoch, Tighnabruaich, Argyllshire, and 80, Harley Street, W. *Carlton, and New Club, Edinburgh.*
- ***Norton**, Captain C. W. (L.), elected for Newington, West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Rev. W. Norton, M.A., late rector of "Baltinglass," Ireland; *b.* '50; *E.* Trinity College, Dublin (double prizeman), and Royal Military College, Sandhurst; entered the army '70; served in 5th Royal Irish Lancers; passed Sandhurst Staff College '79; Brigade Major of Cavalry at Aldershot '81-2; retired '82. 51, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- ***Nussey**, T. W. (L.), elected for Pontefract '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; *s.* of Mr. Thomas Nussey, of Bramley Grange, Thorner, near Leeds; *b.* '68; *E.* Leamington and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '90); called to the Bar '93; J.P. and D.L. for North Riding, Yorks; unsuccessfully contested Maidstone '92; *m.* '97, Edith, only *d.* of Mrs. Daniel, of Saxifield, Scarborough. The Rushwood, Tanfield, Bedale, Yorks, and 2, Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Inner Temple, London. *Brooks's.*
- ***O'Brien**, J. F. X. (N.), elected for Cork City '95; sat for Mayo, South, '85-95; resigned South Mayo June '95, to contest Cork City, for which he was elected, and again at the general election July '95; *b.* '31; formerly tea and wine merchant in Dublin; tried in '67 for high treason, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered; sentence commuted to penal servitude for life, and subsequently released. 49, South Side, Clapham Common, S.W., and 2, Great College Street, Westminster.
- O'Brien**, Patrick (P.), elected for Kilkenny City '95; sat for Monaghan, North, '86-92; *s.* of Mr. James O'Brien.

*O'Brien, P. J. (N.), elected for Tipperary, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. J. O'Brien, merchant, Nenagh; b. '35; E. locally; merchant; Chairman of the Nenagh Town Commissioners '80-87, '90-93; Chairman of the Board of Guardians '85-99; Chairman of Nenagh District Council '99; and member of North Tipperary C.C. '99. Castle Street, Nenagh, Tipperary, and 153, York Road, Lambeth, S.E.

*O'Connor, A. (N.), elected for Donegal, East, '95; sat for Queen's co. '80-85; Donegal, East, '85-95; e. s. of the late Dr. W. O'Connor, M.D., of Kerry and London; b. '44; E. St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, Durham; clerk in the War Office; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '83; South-Eastern Circuit; Public Works Loan Commissioner; one of the Deputy Chairmen of Committees of the House, and one of the panel of Chairmen of Standing Committees; and Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee '96; Q.C. '99. Rowan Road, Hammersmith, and 5, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.

*O'Connor, James (N.), elected without opposition for Wicklow, West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. Patrick O'Connor, Glen of Imaal, co. Wicklow; b. '36; is a journalist. *National Liberal*.

*O'Connor, T. P. (N.), elected for Liverpool, Scotland D., '95; sat for Galway Borough '80-85, Scotland D. '85-95; b. Athlone '48; graduated M.A. of Queen's University. From an early age has been engaged in literary work both in Dublin and London. Was elected for Galway at the general election of '80 as a Home Ruler. Visited America for the Land League in '81, and was present at the Irish-American Convention. In '85 he was elected for the Scotland D. of Liverpool, and for Galway Borough, but chose to represent the former constituency, which again returned him in '92. Has written "Lord Beaconsfield: a Biography," "Gladstone's House of Commons," "The Parnell Movement," "Some Old Love Stories," a biography of Mr. Parnell, and many tales and essays. Was the founder, in '88, and the first editor of the *Star*, but severed his connection with this newspaper in July '90. Founded the *Sunday Sun* in May '91, in June '93 brought out the *Sun* as a London evening paper, and in '98 started a social journal entitled *M.A.P.* Oakley Lodge, Chelsea, S.W. *National Liberal*, *City Liberal*, and *The Bath*.

*O'Keeffe, F. A. (N.), elected for Limerick City Sept. '95; sat for same constit. '88-95; s. of the late Mr. Lawrence O'Keeffe, High Sheriff of Limerick; b. '56; E. Jesuit School, Limerick, Clongowes Wood College, and Trinity College, Dublin; admitted a Solicitor '78; Mayor of Limerick '87-8 and '89. 12, The Crescent, Limerick.

*Kelly, J. (P.), elected for Roscommon, North, '95; sat for the County '80-85, and the North Division '85-92; s. of the late Mr. John O'Kelly, of Roscommon; b. '45; E. Dublin University and College of Sorbonne, Paris; served in French army; ex-editor *New York Herald*; war correspondent in Cuba '73; subsequently he engaged in the war against the Sioux chief "Sitting Bull"; failed in an attempt to join the Madhi in the Soudan '85; now editor *Irish Daily Independent*.

*Oldroyd, M. (L.), elected for Dewsbury '95; sat for same constit. '88-95; 3rd s. of Mr. M.

Oldroyd, Dewsbury; b. '43; E. privately, and at New College, St. John's Wood; Chairman of M. Oldroyd & Sons, Ltd., woollen manufacturers and merchants; J.P. for Dewsbury, and Alderman '83; Mayor '87-8; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks. Hyrlands, Dewsbury, and 38, Hyde Park Gate, S.W.

*O'Malley, W. (A.P.), elected for Galway, Connemara D., '95; b. '57; E. Model School, Galway, and St. Mary's College, London; journalist; late business manager of the *Star*; now of the *Sun* and *Weekly Sun*, London. 12, Cautley Avenue, Clapham Common, S.W. *National Liberal*.

*O'Neill, Hon. R. T. (C.), elected for Antrim, Mid, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; and s. of 1st Baron O'Neill; b. '45; E. Harrow and Brasenose College, Oxford (M.A.); J.P. for Antrim, J.P. and D.L. for co. Londonderry (High Sheriff '71); formerly Major 4th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Tullymore Lodge, Ballymena, and 3, Regent Street, S.W.

Orr-Ewing, C. L. (C.), elected for Ayr District '95; s. of the late Sir Archibald Orr-Ewing, Bart.; b. '60; E. Harrow; m. '98, Lady Augusta Boyle, e. d. of 7th Earl of Glasgow. Red House, Ayr, N.B., and 38, Bryanston Square, W. *Carlton, Bachelors', and New Club, Edinburgh*.

*Palmer, Sir C. M., Bart. (L.), elected for Durham, Jarrow D., '95; sat for Durham, North, '74-85, Jarrow D. '85-95; y. s. of the late George Palmer, Newcastle-on-Tyne; b. '22; E. Newcastle and France; coalowner; founder of the town of Jarrow; first Mayor '75; J.P. and D.L. for Durham and North Riding, Yorks; Hon. Colonel Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham Engineer Volunteers '68-88; Hon. Colonel Engineer Volunteer Submarine Miners Royal Engineers '85; created a baronet '86. Grinkle Park, Loftus R.S.O. Yorkshire, and 37, Curzon Street, W. *Reform and Brooks's*.

*Palmer, George William (L.), elected for Reading '98, but had sat for that constituency '92-5; s. of the late George Palmer, who was member for Reading '78-85; b. '51; is a biscuit manufacturer; director of Huntley & Palmers, Ltd., Reading; was Mayor of Reading '88-9, and has been a member of the Town Council since '82. Marlston House, Newbury, and 36, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. *Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal*.

Parkes, E. (L.U.), elected for Birmingham, Central, '95; s. of Mr. Israel Parkes, of Edgbaston; b. '48; E. Wesley College, Sheffield; ironmaster; member of the City Council of Birmingham; Chairman of the Markets and Fairs Committee; J.P. for the City of Birmingham. Oak Grange, Hermitage Road, Edgbaston.

Parnell, J. H. (P.), elected for Meath, South, '95; s. of the late Mr. John Henry Parnell, of Avondale, and b. of the late Mr. C. S. Parnell; b. '43. Avondale, Rathdrum, co. Wicklow.

*Paulton, J. M. (L.), elected for Durham, Bishop Auckland D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. A. W. Paulton, of Manchester, Secretary of the Anti-Corn Law League; b. '57; E. London International College and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A., honours in Classical Tripos '79); private secretary to the late Mr. Childers when Home Secretary, also to Mr. Asquith '92-5. Boughton Hall, Woking, Surrey, and 79A, Pall Mall, S.W. *Brooks's*.

- ***Pearson**, Sir W. D., Bart. (R.), elected for Colchester '95; sat for same constit. since Feb. '95; s. of Mr. George Pearson, J.P., of Buckendonbury, Hertford; *b.* '56; *E.* privately; President of the firm of S. Pearson & Son, Ltd.; created a baronet May '94. Paddekhurst, Sussex, and 16, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
- Pease**, A. E. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, Cleveland D., Jan. '97; sat for York '85-92; *e. s.* of Sir J. Pease, Bart., M.P.; *b.* '57; partner in the firm of J. & J. W. Pease, bankers; Director of Pease & Partners, Ltd.; J.P. North Riding, Yorks, and D.L. for London and North Riding, Yorks. Pinchinthorpe House, Gisborough, Yorkshire. *Brooks's and National Liberal.*
- Pease**, Herbert Pike (U.), elected for Darlington '98; s. of Mr. Arthur Pease, the late member for this borough; *b.* '67; *E.* Trinity Hall, Camb.; is nephew of Sir J. Whitwell Pease, Bart., of Pease & Partners, Ltd., of which firm Mr. Pike Pease is a Director; Managing Director of Normanby Ironworks; J.P. and D.L. North Riding, Yorks. Undercliffe, Great Aytton, Yorks. *Brooks's, Hyde Park.*
- ***Pease**, J. A. (L.), elected for Northumberland, Tyneside D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *r. s.* of Sir J. W. Pease, M.P.; *b.* '60; *E.* Grove House, Tottenham and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. '81, M.A. '85); *m.* Ethel, only *d.* of Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, Bart., M.P., V.C., etc.; D.L. for Durham; J.P. for Durham and North Riding, Yorks; Durham C.C.; Mayor of Darlington, '89; Director of Pease & Partners, Ltd.; Parliamentary Secretary to Right Hon. J. Morley '93-5; appointed Assistant Liberal Whip '99. Snow Hall, Gainford, Darlington, and 6, Upper Grosvenor Street, W. *Brooks's.*
- ***Pease**, Sir J. W. Bart. (L.), elected for Durham, Barnard Castle D., '95; sat for Durham, South, '65-85, Barnard Castle D. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. Joseph Pease, of Darlington; *b.* '28; *E.* privately; coal and ironstone mine owner; Chairman of Pease & Partners, Ltd.; Chairman of the N.-E. Railway; J.P. and D.L. for Durham and North Riding, Yorks; President of the Peace Society; created a baronet '82. Hutton Hall, Guisborough, Yorkshire, and 44, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
- Pender**, Sir James, Bart. (C.), elected for Northamptonshire, Mid, '95; *e. s.* of the late Sir John Pender, M.P., of Foot's Cray Place, Kent; *b.* '41; *E.* University College School and University College, London; J.P. for Linlithgowshire and Northamptonshire; Lord of the Manor of Thornby; Director of the Globe Telegraph and Trust Co., Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., and other electrical companies. Thornby Hall, Rugby; 2, Mount Street, Berkeley Square. *Carlton, Naval and Military, and Turf.*
- ***Penn**, J. (C.), elected for Lewisham '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. John Penn, of Lee; *b.* '48; *E.* Harrow and Cambridge. 22, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
- Percy**, Earl (C.), returned for South Kensington '95, on the elevation of Sir A. Borthwick to the peerage; s. of the 7th Duke of Northumberland, who was in '87 summoned to the House of Peers in his father's Barony of Lovaine, but was known by the courtesy title of Earl Percy; *b.* '71; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (prize for English
- verse '92). Sat as Lord Warkworth until his father succeeded to the Dukedom. 28, Grosvenor Square, W.
- ***Perks**, R. W. (L.), elected for Lincolnshire, Louth D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Rev. G. T. Perks, M.A., President of the Wesleyan Conference; *b.* '49; *E.* New Kingswood School, Bath, King's College, London, and London University; member of the firm of Fowler, Perks, & Co., London, solicitors; also partner in the firm of C. H. Walker & Co., Ltd., contractors; J.P. for Kent; Associate of I.C.E. Littlestone, Kent; 9, Clement's Lane, E.C.; and 11, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
- Philipps**, John Wynford (L.), elected for Pembrokehire '98; sat for Mid Lanark '88-92 and '92-4; *e. s.* Rev. Canon Sir Erasmus Philipps, vicar of Warminster; *b.* '60; *E.* Felstead School and Keble College, Oxon (M.A. 3rd class Hist. honours '85); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '86; Chairman Costa Rica Railway, and takes great interest in agricultural pursuits. Lydstep Haven, Pembrokehire, and 5, South Eaton Place, S.W. *Devonshire, Wellington, and National Liberal.*
- Phillipotts**, Captain A. S. (C.), elected for Devonshire, Torquay D., '95; s. of the late Captain Henry Phillipotts, of Torquay; *b.* '44; *E.* Chudleigh Grammar School and Naval Academy, Gosport; served in the royal navy 58-92, and was distinguished during the Abyssinian war; J.P. for Devonshire and Torquay. Phillipottstown, Navan; Chelston Cross, Torquay.
- ***Pickard**, B. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, Northampton D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. T. Pickard, miner, of Kippax, near Leeds; *b.* '42; *E.* Kippax Grammar School; at 12 worked in the pits; Assistant Secretary of the West Yorkshire Miners' Association '73; Secretary '76; Secretary of the Yorkshire Miners' Association '81; formerly member of the Wakefield School Board; County Alderman for West Riding, Yorks; President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain; one of the leaders of the Eight Hours Movement. Barnsley, Yorkshire.
- ***Pickersgill**, E. H. (L.), elected for Bethnal Green, South-West, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. Thomas Pickersgill, architect, of York; *b.* '50; *E.* York Grammar School; clerk of the G.P.O. Savings' Bank Department '68-85; B.A. (London) '72; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '84; member of the London C.C. for Central Hackney. 238, Amherst Road, E.
- ***Pierpoint**, R. (C.), elected for Warrington '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. Benjamin Pierpoint, J.P., of Warrington; *b.* '45; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '71); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '73; J.P. for Cheshire. St. Austin's, Warrington, and Morris Chambers, 45, Glasshouse Street, W. *Windham and Carlton.*
- Pilkington**, Sir G. A. (L.), elected for Lancashire, Southport D., '99; sat for same constit. '85-6; s. of Mr. R. Gorton Combe, surgeon, of Burnham, Essex; *b.* '48; *E.* privately, and after studying at Guy's Hospital practised for some 14 years as a doctor in Southport; J.P. for Lancashire and North Riding of Yorkshire; Mayor of Southport '84-5, '92; knighted '93; *m.* '76, a *d.* of Mr. James Pilkington, who represented Blackburn for 19 years, and

- upon the death of this gentleman's only son he assumed the name of Pilkington in lieu of Combe.
- Pilkington**, Lieutenant-Colonel R. (C.), elected unopposed for Lancashire, Newton D., '99; and s. of the late Richard Pilkington, Esq., of Windle Hall; *b.* '41; glass manufacturer at St. Helens, of which town he has been four times Mayor; J.P. for Lancashire; Major in the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the S. Lancashire Regiment '83-5, and Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel of the Battalion since '85; has volunteer decoration. Rainford Hall, St. Helens, and 8, Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W. *Devonshire.*
- Pinkerton**, J. (N.), elected for Galway City '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of Mr. John Pinkerton, of Ballymoney; *b.* '45; *E.* privately; tenant farmer; J.P. for Antrim; formerly member of the Coleraine Board of Guardians; contested North Antrim unsuccessfully in '85. Secon, Ballymoney, co. Antrim.
- Pirie**, Duncan Vernon (L.), returned for North Aberdeen in May '96, on the resignation of Mr. Hunter; *e. s.* of Mr. Gordon Pirie, of Château de Varennes, France; he entered the army from Aberdeenshire Militia in '79 as Captain 3rd Hussars; retired '98; serving in the Egyptian campaign of '82, the Soudan expedition of '84, and the Nile expedition of '84-5 (twice mentioned in despatches); A.D.C. to Governor of Ceylon '90-93; Captain 3rd Hussars; contested West Renfrewshire '95. Caskilben, Aberdeenshire, and 35, Eccleston Square, S.W.
- Platt-Higgins**, F. (C.), elected for Salford, North, '95; s. of Mr. James Higgins, J.P., of Salford; *b.* 40; *E.* Cheltenham College and Berlin; J.P. for Cheshire; Alderman of the Cheshire C.C. Holmleigh, Bowden, Cheshire.
- *Plunkett**, Right Hon. Horace (C.), elected for co. Dublin, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Baron Dunsany; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and University College, Oxford (B.A. '78); J.P. for co. Meath; D.L. for co. Radnor; member of the Congested District Board, Ireland; founder and chairman of the Recess Committee; founder and president of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society; appointed, Nov. '99, Vice-President of the Irish Department of Agriculture and other Industries, and Technical Instruction, constituted under the Act of '99 (see *SESSION*); P.C. for Ireland. 105, Mount Street, W. *Kildare Street and Carlton.*
- Pollock**, H. F. (L.U.), elected for Lincolnshire, Holland or Spalding D., '95; s. of Mr. George Frederick Pollock, the Queen's Remembrancer; *b.* '57; *E.* Winchester College; admitted a Solicitor '78. Cumberland Place, Regent's Park.
- *Powell**, Sir F. S., Bart. (C.), elected for Wigan '95; sat for same constit. 57-9, Cambridge '63-8, North West Riding, Yorks., '72-4, Wigan '85-95; s. of the late Rev. B. Powell, of Wigan; *b.* '27; *E.* St. John's College, Camb. (B.A., Classical and Mathematical honours '50, Fellow '51, M.A. '53); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '53; Northern Circuit; J.P. for Lancashire, and J.P. and D.L. for West Riding, Yorks.; created a baronet May '92. Horton Old Hall, Bradford, and 1, Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, W.
- *Power**, P. J. (N.), elected for Waterford, East, '95; sat for Waterford '84-5, East '85-95; s. of Mr. Pierse Power, of Tramore; *b.* '50; *E.* Stonyhurst College, Blackburn, Lancashire; J.P. for Waterford; Chairman of the Board of Guardians. Newton House, Tramore, Waterford, and 13, Templeton Place, S.W.
- Pretyman**, Captain E. G. (C.), elected for Suffolk, South-East, Woodbridge D., '95; *e. s.* of Rev. Canon F. Pretyman, J.P., of Lincoln; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; served in the Royal Artillery '80-89; J.P. for Suffolk; J.P. and D.L. for Lincolnshire. Orwell Park, Ipswich, and Riby Grove, Stallingborough, Lincolnshire. *Carlton, Turf, and Naval and Military.*
- *Price**, R. J. (L.), elected for Norfolk, East, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *y. s.* of the late Mr. E. Price, of Highgate; *b.* '54; *E.* Cholmeley School, Highgate, and University College Hospital; M.R.C.S. '76; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '83. Bank, Lyndhurst, Hants, and 6, Sussex Mansions.
- *Priestley**, B. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, Pudsey D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *b.* '31; *E.* privately; member of the firm of Briggs, Priestley, & Co., worsted manufacturers, Bradford. Ferncliffe, Apperley Bridge, near Leeds, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
- Priestley**, Sir William Overend (C.), elected in May '96 for Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities in succession to Sir Charles Pearson, who had been appointed a Scottish judge; s. of Joseph Priestley, of Leeds, and *g.g.n.* of the discoverer of oxygen; *b.* '29; *E.* at Edinburgh, King's College, London, and at Paris; M.D., LL.D. Settled in London as a physician, and has been lecturer at Middlesex Hospital; professor of obstetric medicine, King's College; physician accoucheur to the late Princess Alice and to the Princess Christian; has been examiner to the Universities of Cambridge and London, the Victoria University, and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. Westbrook Hall, Horsham, and 17, Hertford Street, Mayfair, W. *Athenæum.*
- *Provand**, A. D. (L.), elected for Glasgow, Blackfriars D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of Mr. G. Provand, of Glasgow; *b.* '38; *E.* privately; India and China merchant shipper of Manchester. 2, Whitehall Court, S.W. *Reform.*
- Pryce-Jones**, Edward (C.), elected for Montgomery District '95; *e. s.* of Sir Pryce Pryce-Jones, of Dolerw, Newtown, M.P.; *b.* '61; *E.* Jesus College, Camb. (M.A. '93); *m.* '86, Beatrice, *d.* of the late Mr. Herbert Hardie, of Orford House, Cheshire; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '92; J.P. and C.C. for Montgomeryshire; retired '95 from the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry after 15 years with the rank of Major; Lieutenant-Colonel and Officer Commanding 5th Volunteer Battalion South Wales Borderers, having raised the same in '97; Chairman of the Newtown L.B.H. '92-93-94; Governor of Aberystwyth and Bangor University Colleges; member of University Court of Wales. Caerhowell, Montgomery, and 2, New Burlington Street, W. *Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge, St. Stephen's, and Ranelagh.*
- Purvis**, R. (L.U.), elected for Peterborough '95; *b.* '44; *E.* Marlborough School and Downing College, Camb. (B.A. '70, M.A. and LL.M. '75, LL.D. '81); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, 73; joined the North-Eastern Cir-

- cuit. 43, Ashley Gardens, S.W., and 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Pym, C. Guy (C.)**, elected for Bedford '95; s. of Rev. Wollaston Pym, rector of Willian, Herts, and g.s. of the late Mr. Francis Pym, M.P., of the Hazels, Beds; b. '41; E. Rossall School, Lancashire; War Office '59; retired '74; took a leading part in the athletic movement in '61, and was distinguished as an athlete; D.L. and J.P. for Beds. Cæsar's Camp, Sandy, and 35, Cranley Gardens, S.W.
- *Quilter, Sir Cuthbert, Bart. (L.U.)**, elected for Suffolk, Sudbury D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; e. s. of the late Mr. W. Quilter, of Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.; b. '41; E. privately; Director (and one of the founders) of the National Telephone Co.; D.L. and J.P. for Suffolk, and County Alderman for West Suffolk; Vice-Commodore of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club; President Suffolk Horse Society. Bawdsey Manor, Woodbridge, and 74, South Audley Street, W.
- *Randell, D. (L.)**, elected for Glamorganshire Gower D., '95; sat for same constit. '88-95; s. of the late Mr. John Randell, merchant, of Llanelly; b. '54; E. Llanelly and New Wands-worth; admitted a Solicitor '77; practises at Llanelly; Hon. Secretary of the Llanelly Chamber of Commerce; member of the Board of Health and Harbour Commissioners; County Alderman for Carmarthenshire. 223, Camden Road, N.W.
- *Rankin, Sir James, Bart. (C.)**, elected for Herefordshire, North, '95; sat for Leominster Borough '80-85, Herefordshire, North, '86-95; s. of the late Mr. Robert Rankin, of Bromborough Hall, Cheshire; b. '42; E. Trinity College, Camb. (B.A., 1st class Natural Science Tripos '65, M.A. '68); J.P. and D.L. for Herefordshire; chief steward of the City of Hereford; High Sheriff '73; J.P. for Hereford; promoter of the Old Age Pensions movement; created a bart. '98. Elected first President of the Herefordshire Association of Fruit Growers and Horticulturists, '99. Bryngwyn, Hereford, and 35, Enismore Gardens, S.W. *Carlton and New University.*
- *Rasch, Major F. C. (C.)**, elected for Essex, South-East, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of the late Mr. F. C. Rasch, of Woodhill; b. '47; E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; entered the army, and served in 6th Dragoon Guards; J.P. and D.L. for Essex; Major 4th Battalion Essex Regiment, Woodhill, Danbury, Chelmsford. *Windham, and Naval and Military.*
- *Reckitt, H. J. (L.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, North Lindsey or Brigg D., '95; sat for Pontefract Feb.—June '93; unseated on petition; contested Thirsk and Malton D. of Yorks '92; e. s. of Sir James Reckitt, Bart., of Brough; b. '68; E. Olivers Mount School, Scarborough, and King's College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '92; J.P. East Riding, Yorks. Winestead Hall, Hull. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- *Redmond, J. E. (P.)**, elected for Waterford City '95; sat for New Ross '81-5, Wexford, North, '85-91, Waterford '91-2, Waterford City '92-5; e. s. of the late Mr. W. A. Redmond, M.P. for Wexford '72-80; b. '56; E. Clongowes Wood College, Kildare, and Trinity College, Dublin; entered Civil Service; clerk in Vote Office, House of Commons; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, '86. Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.
- *Redmond, W. (P.)**, elected for Clare, East, '95; sat for Wexford Borough '83-5, Fermanagh, North, '85-92, Clare, East, '92-5; 2nd s. of the late Mr. W. A. Redmond, M.P.; E. Clongowes College; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88; called to Irish Bar '90.
- *Reid, Sir R. T. (L.)**, G.C.M.G., elected for Dumfries Burghs '95; sat for Hereford '80-85, Dumfries Burghs '86-95; s. of the late Sir J. J. Reid; b. '46; E. Cheltenham and Balliol College, Oxford (Ireland Scholar, 1st class Lit. Hum., B.A. '69); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '71; Oxford Circuit; Q.C. '82; Benchers '90; Solicitor-General May—Oct. '94; Attorney-General Oct. '94—June '95. One of the British Counsel before the Venezuelan Commission. Made G.C.M.G. Nov. '99. 1, Chapel Place, Delahay Street, S.W., and Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C. *Brooks's and National Liberal.*
- *Renshaw, C. B. (C.)**, elected for Renfrewshire, West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 3rd s. of the late T. C. Renshaw, Q.C.; b. 48; E. St. Clare, Sevenoaks, and in Germany; manufacturer; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for co. Renfrew; Commissioner of Supply; F.R.G.S. Barochan, Houston, N.B.
- *Rentoul, J. A. (C.)**, elected for Down, East, '95; sat for same constit. '90-95; e. s. of the late Rev. A. Rentoul, D.D., and M.D., of Manor Cunningham, co. Donegal; E. Cookstown Academy, Queen's College, Galway, Royal University, Ireland (1st University Exhibition '74, LL.D. 1st place '75, senior Scholarships in Arts and Law), and Royal University, Berlin; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84; 1st place and 100-guinea Scholarship; Q.C. '95; South-Eastern Circuit; has been a member of the London C.C. for Woolwich. 23, Old Queen Street, Westminster, and 1, Pump Court, Temple, E.C. *Carlton.*
- Richards, H. C. (C.)**, elected for Finsbury, East, '95; s. of Mr. Frederick Richards, J.P., of St. Leonards-on-Sea; b. '51; E. City of London School; Vice-President City of London College; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, '81 (Bacon Scholar); Benchers '98; Q.C. '98; joined the South-Eastern Circuit '82; Chairman of the City Churches Protection Society; Senior Counsel for Postmaster-General at the Central Criminal Court since '98. 1, West Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea, and 2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, City Carlton, Savage, Constitutional, Junior Constitutional, Sussex County, Hastings Conservative.*
- Richardson, Joseph (L.)**, elected for Durham, South-East D., '98, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir H. Havelock-Allen; also sat for South-East Durham '92-5; E. York, and commenced his business career at the Bishopwearmouth Ironworks, Sunderland; later he went to the Tees and associated himself with the earliest of the iron ship-building yards on that river, becoming head of the firm of Messrs. Richardson, Duck, & Co., which position he still holds. A member of the Society of Friends; four times Mayor of Stockton, and has been High Sheriff of the Co. of Durham, besides filling many other municipal offices. Potts Hall, Northallerton.
- Richardson, Sir Thomas (L.U.)**, elected for Hartlepool '95; e. s. of the late Mr. Thomas Richardson, M.P., of Kirkclevington; b. '46;

E. Rossall and Cambridge (B.A. '70); J.P. and D.L. for co. Durham; Alderman and J.P. of the borough of Hartlepool (Mayor '86-8); Past President of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders. Kirkclevington Grange, Yarm, Yorks.

Rickett, J. Compton (L.), elected for Scarborough '95; *e. s. of the late Mr. Joseph Rickett, of East Hoathly; b. '47; E. King Edward VI.'s School, Bath; Chairman of Rickett, Cockerell, & Co., Ltd., and largely interested in other undertakings in the coal and flour trades; author of "The Christ that is to be," "The Quickening of Caliban," etc.; D.L. for North Riding, Yorks. Barham House, East Hoathly, Sussex; 58, Esplanade, Scarborough; and 100, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W. *Reform, National Liberal, and City Liberal.**

***Ridley, Right Hon. Sir M. W., Bart. (C.),** elected for Lancashire, Blackpool D., '95; sat for Northumberland, North, '68-85, Blackpool '86-95; *P.C.; e. s. of the late Sir M. W. Ridley; b. '42; E. Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford (1st class Classics '65); Fellow of All Souls' '65-73; Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department '78-80; Financial Secretary of the Treasury '85-6; J.P. and D.L. for Northumberland; Hon. Colonel Northumberland Yeomanry '86; Secretary of State for the Home Department '95; appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England, '95. Blagdon, Cramlington, Northumberland, and 10, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. *Carlton, Athenæum, and Travellers'.**

***Ritchie, Right Hon. C. T. (C.),** elected for Croydon '95; sat for Tower Hamlets '74-85, St. George's D. '85-92, and Croydon from May '95; *s. of the late Mr. W. Ritchie, of Broughty Ferry; b. '38; Director of the Union Bank of London, and of the Royal Exchange Assurance; Hon. Col. of the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Queen's R. W. Surrey Regiment; J.P. for Middlesex and London; Secretary to the Admiralty '85-6; President of the Local Government Board '86-92; President of the Board of Trade '95. He made strenuous efforts to effect a settlement of the great engineering dispute in '97. Welders, Gerrard's Cross, R.S.O. Bucks, and Wetherby Lodge, Wetherby Gardens, S.W.*

***Roberts, J. Bryn (L.),** elected for Carnarvonshire, Eifion D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s. of the late Daniel Roberts, Bryn Adda; b. '43; E. Cheltenham Grammar School; admitted Solicitor '68; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '80; J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Carnarvonshire, and Deputy-Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. Bryn Adda, Bangor, North Wales, and 17, Orchard Street, W. *National Liberal and Reform.**

***Roberts, J. H. (L.),** elected for Denbighshire West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s. of Mr. J. Roberts, M.P.; b. '63; E. Trinity College, Camb. (B.A., honours in History '48); timber merchant; J.P. and C.C. for Denbighshire; member of the Executive North Wales Liberal Federation; Treasurer of the Bangor Normal College. Bryngwenallt, Abergele, Denbighshire, and 87, Ashley Gardens, S.W.*

***Robertson, E. (L.),** elected for Dundee '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s. of the late Mr. E. Robertson, of Kinnaird, Perthshire; b. '46; E. St. Andrews University and Lincoln College, Oxford (University Scholar and Prize-man '71); Fellow of Corpus Christi College*

*'74; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71; Northern Circuit; formerly Professor of Roman Law, University College, London; LL.D. (St. Andrews); Civil Lord of the Admiralty from Aug. '92-95. Admiralty, S.W. 4, Essex Court Temple. *Reform.**

Robertson, T. H. (C.), elected for Hackney, South, '95; *s. of the late Mr. Thomas Storm Robertson, M.D., F.R.C.S.; b. '49; E. Magdalen College, Oxford (B.A. '72); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '73. Huntington Castle, co. Carlow, and The Cedars, South Hackney.*

***Robinson, B. (C.),** elected for Dudley '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s. of the late Mr. W. Robinson, of Dudley; b. '36; E. Rugby; formerly practised as Solicitor; Captain Worcestershire Yeomanry. Barford House, Warwick, and 40, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton.**

***Robson, W. S. (L.),** elected for South Shields '95; sat for Bow and Bromley D., Tower Hamlets, '85-6; *s. of the late Mr. R. Robson, J.P., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; b. '52; E. Gonville and Caius College, Camb. (M.A.); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '80; joined North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '92; Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne '95. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 26, Eaton Square, S.W.*

***Roche, J. (N.),** elected for Galway, East, '95; sat for same constit. '90-95; *s. of Mr. W. Roche, of Woodford; b. '48; miller and farmer; local leader of tenantry on the Woodford Estate of the Marquis of Clanricarde; several times imprisoned. Woodford, Loughrea, co. Galway, and 15, Montague Place, Russell Square, W.C.*

Roche, Hon. J. B. Burke (N.), member for East Kerry since March '96; *2nd s. of first Baron Fermoy, and bro. and h.-p. to the present lord; b. '52; E. Trinity College, Camb. 60, St. James's Street, S.W.*

***Rollit, Sir Albert Kaye (C.),** elected for Islington, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-92, '92-5; *s. of the late Mr. John Rollit, Hull; b. '42; E. King's College, London; B.A., LL.D. (London); Gold Medallist, Fellow and member of Senate, London; Fellow and Governor of King's College; D.C.L. (Durham and Montreal); Solicitor '63; Prize-man of the Incorporated Law Society; senior partner of Rollit & Sons, London and Hull, also Bailey & Leatham, steamship owners, Hull, London, Newcastle, and Manchester; Director of National Telephone Co.; Alderman for Hull; Sheriff '76; Mayor '83-5; J.P. for London; D.L. for West Riding, Yorks, York City, and Tower of London; Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City; President of the Association of Municipal Corporations; President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the London Chamber of Commerce; President British Commission Brussels International Exhibition '97; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Engineer Militia (Humber D.) Submarine Miners, Royal Engineers; Elder Brother of Trinity House '91; knighted '85; Hon. Freeman of Hull '90, Huddersfield '94, and Hon. Freeman of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters, London; Board of Trade Representative on the Humber Conservancy; m. Duchess-Dowager of Sutherland Nov. 12th, '96. He holds several foreign orders of knighthood, including Knight-Commander of the Iron Crown of Italy, of Leopold of Belgium, and of the Double Dragon of China. 3, Mincing Lane, E.C.; The Willows and*

Sutherland Grange, near Windsor; 45, Belgrave Square, W. *Carlton, Constitutional.*
Rothschild, Hon. L. W. (L.U.), elected unopposed for Buckinghamshire, Aylesbury D., '99; *e. s.* of Lord Rothschild (1st Baron), and nephew of the late member for this division, Baron Ferdinand; *b.* '68; *E. Bonn and Magdalene College, Camb.*; a Lieutenant of the Royal Bucks Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry, and a Lieutenant of the City of London; C.C. for Hertfordshire; an eminent naturalist, and possesses the finest existing private zoological collection. In '99 he had conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science by the University of Gessen. Mid-Bucks has been held by a Rothschild ever since it was made a constituency under the Redistribution Act of '85. Tring Park, Hertfordshire, and 148, Piccadilly, W.

***Round, J. (C.),** elected for Essex, Harwich Dr. '95; sat for Essex, East, '68-85; Harwich D. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Rev. J. T. Round, of Colchester; *b.* '42; *E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.);* called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68; J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Essex; formerly Major West Essex Militia; was elected to first House of Layman. Birch Hall, Colchester, and 31, De Vere Gardens, W. *Carlton.*

Royds, C. M. (C.), elected for Rochdale '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. William Edward Royds; *b.* '42; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire (High Sheriff '89); Lieutenant-Colonel and Hon. Colonel Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry; Hon. Colonel 2nd Volunteer Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers; Chairman of the Williams Deacon, Manchester and Salford Banks and Rochdale Canal Co.; Knight of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Seconded Address in Autumn Session '99, Greenhill, near Rochdale. *Carlton and United Service.*

Runciman, W. (L.), elected for Oldham '99; unsuccessfully contested Gravesend July '98; *s.* of Mr. Walter Runciman, sen., of Fernwood House, Newcastle-on-Tyne; *b.* '70; *E. Trinity College, Camb.*; partner in the firm of Walter Runciman & Co., steamship owners and brokers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and of Bishopsgate Street, London, owners of the Moor line of steamers; member of the Newcastle School Board since '98; B.A. Camb. Fernwood House, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Reform and Eighty.*

Russell, Major-General F. S. (C.), elected for Cheltenham '95; *s.* of the late Mr. James Russell, Esq., of Aden, Aberdeenshire; *b.* '40; *E. Radley and Balliol Colleges, Oxford (B.A. '62);* entered the army '63; A.D.C. to Commander of the Forces in Ireland '69-70; served in the Ashantee Expedition; Instructor in Tactics Royal Military College '75-6; Intelligence Department '78-9; served in Zulu and Boer wars; commanded 1st Royal Dragoons '85-7; military attaché at Berlin '89-91; C.M.G. '91; Brigadier-General commanding Aberdeen Defence Brigade '92. Aden House, Aberdeenshire. *Arthur's, Army and Navy, Carlton, New (Cheltenham), New (Edinburgh), and Royal Northern (Aberdeen).*

***Russell, T. W. (L.U.),** elected for Tyrone, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of Mr. David Russell, of Cupar, Fife; *b.* '41; *E. Madras Academy, Cupar; J.P. for co. Dublin;* appointed Parliamentary Secretary

of the Local Government Board '95. St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, and 99, Ashley Gardens, S.W. *Devonshire and Ulster Reform.*

Rutherford, J. (C.), elected for Lancashire, North-East, Darwen D., '95; *s.* of Mr. John Rutherford, J.P., of Blackburn; *b.* '54; *E. Royal Grammar School, Lancaster,* and Glasgow University; a brewer; Mayor of Blackburn '89; Major Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry; D.L. Lancaster. Beardwood, Blackburn, and 101, Mount Street, W.
Ryder, John Herbert Dudley (C.), elected for Gravesend '98; *s.* of Hon. Henry Dudley Ryder, D.L., J.P.; *b.* '64; *E. Trinity Coll., Cambridge;* formerly held a commission in the Staffordshire Yeomanry; J.P. London, D.L. Staffordshire; a partner in Coutts' Bank; *m.* '87, Hon. Mabel, dau. of the late Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P. 9, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

Samuel, H. S. (C.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Limehouse, '95; *s.* of the late Mr. H. S. Samuel; *b.* '53; *E. Eastbourne College and St. John's College, Camb. (B.A. '75);* 89, Cadogan Place, S.W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and St. Stephen's.*

Samuel, J. (L.), elected for Stockton-on-Tees '95; *s.* of Mr. Thomas Samuel, of Tredegar, Monmouthshire; *b.* '53; for many years engaged in the iron and steel trades; at present a grocer; Town Councillor since '82; Mayor '94-5; C.C. since '89; J.P.; member of the Durham Standing Joint Committee and Tees Conservancy Commissioners. 57 and 59, Portrack Lane, Stockton-on-Tees. *National Liberal.*

***Sandys, Colonel T. M. (C.),** elected for Lancashire, Bootle D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Captain T. Sandys, R.N. and afterwards in the Hon. East India Company's service; *b.* '37; *E. Shrewsbury School;* served in Hon. E. I. Company's Military Service through Indian Mutiny, stationed in Bengal; retired from army as Captain 7th Royal Fusiliers after 20 years' service; formerly Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant 3rd (Militia) Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, and recently retired with hon. rank of Colonel Sept. '97; D.L. for Lancashire. Graythwaite Hall, near Ulverston, and 87, Jermyn Street, S.W. *Carlton, Constitutional, and United Service.*

Sassoon, Sir E. A., Bart. (C.), elected for Hythe '99; *b.* '56; *s.* of Sir Albert Sassoon, 1st Bart., who was a member of a firm of merchants and bankers of Bombay and London; *E. London University; D.L. for Sussex;* retired Captain of the Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry; like his father is a banker, and is associated with several philanthropic works; *m. a d.* of Baron Gustave de Rothschild. Alvie Lodge, Kingcraig, N.B., and 25, Park Lane, W.

***Saunderson, Right Hon. Colonel E. J. (C.),** elected for Armagh, North, '95; sat for co. Cavan '65-74; Armagh, North, '85-95; *s.* of the late Colonel A. Saunderson; *b.* '37; served in the Royal Irish Fusiliers some years; retired with rank of Major; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel 4th Battalion (Militia) of the same regiment '86; J.P. and D.L. for Cavan; High Sheriff '59; P.C. Castle Saunderson, Belturbet, Cavan, and 46, Clarges Street, W. *Brooks's.*

***Savory, Sir J., Bart. (C.),** elected for Westmorland, Appleby D., '95; sat for same

- constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. Savory; *b.* '43; *E.* Harrow; J.P. and D.L. for Berkshire and Westmorland; Alderman for City of London '83; Sheriff for London and Middlesex '81-2; Lord Mayor '90-91; created a baronet on occasion of German Emperor's visit; Lord of the Manors of Wharton and Nateby, Westmorland. Buckhurst Park, Sunninghill, Berks, and 33, Upper Brook Street, W. *National and Carlton.*
- ***Schwann, C. E. (L.)**, elected for Manchester North, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; 5th s. of the late Mr. F. Schwann, of Gloucester Square, Hyde Park; *b.* '44; *E.* Owens College, Manchester, and London University College; merchant; formerly President of the Manchester Reform Club and National Reform Union; now President of Manchester Liberal Union and of the Ninety-five Club; was Director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; interested in Indian and Ceylon industrial questions. 4, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Reform.*
- ***Scoble, Sir A. R. (C.)**, elected for Hackney, Central, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd s. of the late Mr. J. Scoble, of Kingsbridge; *b.* '31; *E.* City of London School; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '56; Advocate-General and Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay, '72-7; Legal member of the Council of India '86-91; Q.C. '76; Benchers '79; C.S.I. '89; K.C.S.I. '90. Chiseldon, Wimbledon Common. *Athenæum and Carlton.*
- Scott, C. P. (L.)**, elected for Lancashire, South-West Leigh D., '95; s. of the late Mr. Russell Scott, of London; *b.* '46; *E.* privately and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (M.A. '72); editor of the *Manchester Guardian*; J.P. for Manchester; Governor of Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester Grammar School, and the Hulme Trust. The Firs, Fallowfield, Manchester. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Scott, Sir Samuel (C.)**, elected unopposed for the Western D. of Marylebone '98; s. of the late Sir E. H. Scott; *E.* Eton and Royal Military Coll., Sandhurst; formerly a Lieut. Horse Guards; Deputy-Lieut. Inverness. Sundridge Park, Bromley, Kent; North Harris, N.B.; and 7, Grosvenor Square, W.
- ***Scott-Montagu, Hon. J. W. E. D. (C.)**, elected for Hampshire, New Forest D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of 1st Lord Montagu, of Beaulieu, verderer of the New Forest; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and Oxford; *m.* '89, Lady Cecil Victoria Constance, *e. d.* of the 9th Marquis of Lothian; Major 4th Volunteer Battalion Hampshire Rifles '83; J.P. and C.C. Hants. Beaulieu, Hampshire. *Carlton, Beefsteak, St. Stephen's, Automobile, and Bachelors.*
- ***Seale-Hayne, Right Hon. C. (L.)**, elected for Devonshire, Ashburton D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; P.C.; s. of Mr. Charles H. Seale-Hayne, of Fuge, Dartmouth, *b.* '33; *E.* Eton; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '57; J.P. for Devon and Middlesex; Hon. Colonel 3rd Battalion Devonshire Regiment '95; first Chairman of the Dartmouth Harbour Commission; appointed Paymaster-General Aug. '92; Treasurer of the Cobden Club '99. Kingswear Castle, Dartmouth; Pitt House, Chudleigh; and 6, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Seely, C. H. (L.U.)**, elected for Lincoln '95; *e. s.* of Colonel Charles Seely, M.P., of Nottinghamshire; *b.* '59; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. '81, 1st class Mathematical honours, M.A. '84); colliery owner; J.P. for Nottinghamshire and Hampshire; Major 5th Volunteer Battalion Hampshire Regiment. Langford Hall, Newark.
- ***Seton-Karr, H. (C.)**, elected for St. Helens '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. G. B. Seton-Karr, of the Indian Civil Service, who was resident commissioner at Baroda during the Mutiny; *b.* '53; *E.* Harrow and Corpus Christi College, Oxford (2nd class honours in Law, M.A. '80); *m.* (1) Edith, *d.* of W. Pilkington, Esq., of Liverpool, (2) Jane, *d.* of W. Thorburn, Esq., of Edinburgh; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; Northern Circuit; J.P. for Roxburghshire. Kippilaw, St. Boswell's, N.B., and 12, Lower Sloane Street, S.W. *Carlton, and New Club, Edinburgh.*
- Sharpe, W. E. T. (C.)**, elected for Kensington, North, '95; s. of the late Mr. C. Sharpe, of Birr; *b.* '33; *E.* Trinity College, Dublin (M.A.); entered the Ceylon Civil Service '57; Government agent for Central Province and member of the Legislative Council, Ceylon, '86; retired '89; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '80. 11, Ladbroke Square, W.
- ***Shaw, C. E. (L.)**, elected for Stafford '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. E. D. Shaw, of Wolverhampton; *b.* '59; *E.* Tettenhall College, Wolverhampton; entered the firm of J. Shaw & Sons, merchants, of Wolverhampton, '77; entered Balliol College, Oxford, '86, but returned to take up the control of the firm '87; life member of the Eighty Club, and member of the Bath, National Liberal, and Reform Clubs; ex-Captain D Company 3rd South Staffordshire Battalion; ex-member of the Wolverhampton Town Council. Rickerscote, Stafford.
- ***Shaw, T. (L.)**, elected for Hawick Burghs '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. A. Shaw, of Dunfermline, Fifeshire; *b.* '50; *E.* High School, Dunfermline, and Edinburgh University; M.A. (honours in Philosophy) '74; Hamilton Fellow of Mental Philosophy; LL.B. '75; Lord Rector's Historical Prize-man; called to the Scottish Bar '75; Advocate-Depute for Western Circuit '85-6; Q.C. '94; Solicitor-General for Scotland '94; D.L. Edin. '95. 17, Abercrombie Place, Edinburgh, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (C.)**, elected for Renfrewshire, East, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s.* of Sir M. R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart., Ardgowan; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; formerly Captain 4th Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; J.P. and D.L. for Renfrewshire; J.P. and D.L. for Stirlingshire; member of the Royal Commission on the Highlands and Islands '92. Carnock, Larbert, Stirlingshire, and 28, Bruton Street, W. *Carlton.*
- Shee, James John (N.)**, elected for Waterford Sept. '95, on the resignation of Mr. Alfred Webb; land and labour reformer; a solicitor of Carrick-on-Suir. Newtown, Carrick-on-Suir.
- ***Sheehy, D. (N.)**, elected for Galway, South, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 2nd s. of

Mr. R. Sheehy, of 24, Rutland Square, Dublin; *b.* '44; *E.* Jesuit Seminary, Limerick, and Irish College, Paris; joined his father's business at Mallow '67; Secretary of the Irish National Federation. 15, Montague Place, Russell Square, W.C.

***Sidebotham**, J. W. (C.), elected for Cheshire, Hyde D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. Sidebotham, of Bowdon; *b.* '57; *E.* privately and at Owens College, Manchester; Mus. Bac. Oxford '79; J.P. for Cheshire. The Thorns, Bowdon, Cheshire, and 83, Elizabeth Street, S.W.

***Sidebottom**, T. H. (C.), elected for Staleybridge '95; sat for same constit. '74-80, '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. W. Sidebottom, of Etherow House; *E.* Manchester Grammar School and privately; Manchester merchant and cotton spinner; J.P. for Derby and Cheshire, and D.L. for Derbyshire; *m.* '86, Edith, *e. d.* of the late James Murgatroyd, of Warley, Didsbury; received freedom of Borough of Staleybridge for distinguished services '97. Etherow House, Hollingworth, Cheshire. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Constitutional, and Conservative, Manchester.*

***Sidebottom**, Lieutenant-Colonel W. (C.), elected for Derbyshire, High Peak D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *y. s.* of the late Mr. W. Sidebottom, Hadfield; *b.* '41; *E.* privately; J.P. for Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Glossop; Mayor of Glossop '73-4; Lieutenant-Colonel 4th Volunteer Battalion Cheshire Regiment. Harewood Lodge, Mottram-in-Longendale, Cheshire.

Simeon, Sir J. S. B. (L.U.), elected for Southampton '95; *e. s.* of Sir John Simeon; *b.* '50; served in the Rifle Brigade '68-71; J.P. for Hampshire; D.L. and County Alderman for the Isle of Wight; Director of the L. & S.W. Railway. Swainston, Newport, I. of W., and 19, Wilton Crescent, S.W. *Brooks's and Travellers.*

Sinclair, Captain J. (L.), elected for Forfarshire Jan. '97; sat for Dumbartonshire '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Captain George Sinclair; *b.* '60; *E.* Edinburgh Academy, Wellington, and Sandhurst; entered the army '79; served with Soudan Expedition '85, and retired '87; A.D.C. to the Earl of Aberdeen (when Viceroy of Ireland) '86, and has been Secretary to the noble Earl, Governor-General of Canada; served on the London County Council '89-92. 101, Mount Street, W.

Sinclair, L. (C.), elected for Essex, Romford D., Feb. '97; *b.* '61; is English by descent, though he was born in Paris, whither his father had proceeded and become naturalised. Mr. Sinclair was educated at University College, London; he went to Australia at an early age, and was on the staff of the *Argus*; subsequently engaging in commercial pursuits, he returned to England in '86.

Skewes-Cox, T. (C.), elected for Kingston D. of Surrey '95; *s.* of Mr. William Nicholas Cox, of Richmond; *b.* '49; assumed surname of Skewes '75; admitted a Solicitor '81; J.P.; Mayor of Richmond '92; member of the Surrey C.C.; Chairman of the Richmond Horticultural Society. Heron House, Richmond, Surrey, and 8, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. *Carlton.*

***Smith**, A. H. (C.), elected for Christchurch '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., of Woodhall Park,

Herts; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '88); J.P. for Herts; Captain Hertfordshire Yeomanry '90; appointed private secretary (unpaid) to the Right Hon. Walter H. Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, '95. Woodhall Park, Hertford.

***Smith**, J. P. (L.U.), elected for Lanarkshire, Partick D., '95; sat for same constit. '90-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. A. Smith, F.R.S., of Jordanhill; *b.* '54; *E.* Winchester and Trinity College, Camb. (4th Wrangler '77, Smith's Prizeman and Fellow of Trinity); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '80; Oxford Circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Renfrewshire and Glasgow; J.P. for Lanarkshire; Fellow of Winchester. Jordanhill, Renfrewshire, and 20, Draycott Place, S.W.

***Smith**, Samuel (L.), elected for Flintshire '95; sat for Liverpool '82-5, Flintshire '86-95; *e. s.* of the late J. Smith, of Borgue, Kirkcudbright; *b.* '36; *E.* Bogue Academy and Edinburgh University; retired cotton broker and merchant of Liverpool; J.P. for Liverpool and Kirkcudbright; President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce '76-7. Carleton, Prince's Park, Liverpool; Orchill, Braco, Perthshire; 11, Delahay Street, S.W. *Reform.*

***Smith**, Hon. W. F. D. (C.), elected for Strand '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; *e. s.* of the late Right Hon. W. H. Smith; *b.* '68; *E.* Eton and New College, Oxford; *m.* '94, Lady Esther C. G. Gore, *d.* of the Earl and Countess of Arran; Treasurer King's College, London; partner in the firm of W. H. Smith & Son '90; appointed Chairman of the Metropolitan Unionist members ('96) in succession to Lord Glenesk. Seconded Address '99; Burgess of the Royal Manor of Savoy. 3, Grosvenor Place, S.W., and 186, Strand.

Soames, Arthur Wellesley (L.), elected for Norfolk (South D.) '98; unsuccessfully contested Ipswich '92, and again in '95; *s.* of the late Mr. Aldwin Soames, of Brighton; *b.* '52; *E.* Brighton and Trinity Coll., Camb. (B.A. '76, M.A. '80); an architect retired from practice; Hon. Treasurer of East Marylebone Liberal and Radical Association. Park Crescent, Marylebone.

Soutar, R. (L.), elected for Dumfriesshire '95; *s.* of the late Mr. W. Soutar, of Aberdeen; *b.* '48; *E.* Aberdeen Gymnasium and Oxford (M.A. and B.C.L. '91); contested Oxford '92. 24, Pennywern Road, S.W.

***Spencer**, Ernest (C.), elected for West Bromwich '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *y. s.* of the late Mr. J. Spencer, of West Bromwich; *b.* '48; *E.* privately; Barrister of the Middle Temple, '85; Oxford Circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Staffordshire; *m.* Helen, only child of the late J. Williamson, of the Indian Civil Service (Bombay). Island Lodge, Handsworth, Staffs; 3, Knaresborough Place, S.W.; and 4, Brick Court, Temple. *Carlton.*

***Spicer**, Albert (L.), elected for Monmouth District '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of the late Mr. James Spicer, J.P., D.L., of Woodford, Essex; *b.* '47; *E.* Mill Hill School, and privately in Germany; wholesale stationer and manufacturer; member of the firm of James Spicer & Sons, of London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Melbourne and Sydney, Australia, and Maritzburg, South Africa; J.P. for Essex; Treasurer of the London Missionary Society; Treasurer of the Mansfield College, Oxford; Chairman of the

Congregational Union of England and Wales '93. 10, Lancaster Gate, W., and 50, Upper Thames Street, E.C. *Reform, National, and City Liberal.*

***Stanhope**, Hon. Philip James (L.), elected for Burnley '95; sat for Wednesbury '85-92, Burnley '93-5; 4th s. of the Earl of Stanhope; *b.* '47; *E.* privately; in royal navy until '65; in favour of abolition of the House of Lords. 3, Carlton Gardens, S.W. *St. James's and Turf.*

Stanley, Arthur (C.), elected for Lancashire, South-West (Ormskirk) D. '98, in succession to the late Sir A. B. Forwood; is son of the 16th Earl of Derby and brother of Lord Stanley, who has been M.P. for the Houghton D. of Lancashire since '92; *b.* '69; *E.* Wellington Coll.; was private secretary to Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, for a few months in '92, and then entered the Foreign Office; afterwards entered Diplomatic Service, being appointed third secretary at Cairo in '95.

***Stanley**, E. J. (C.), elected for Somerset, Bridgwater D., '95; sat for West '82-5, Bridgwater D. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. E. Stanley, of Cross Hall, Lancashire; *b.* '26; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and C.C. for Somerset; High Sheriff '80; D.L. for Lancashire and Somerset. Quantock Lodge, Bridgwater, and 29, Belgrave Square, W. *Travellers' and Carlton.*

Stanley, Sir Henry M. (L.U.), elected for Lambeth, North, '95; *b.* at Denbigh '41, and passed his childhood in the workhouse at St. Asaph. Subsequently he sailed as cabin boy to New Orleans, where he was adopted by a Mr. Stanley, whose name he took, but whose death without making provision for him again compelled him to rely on his own efforts. After a series of adventures he became a journalist during the American civil war, being attached as reporter to the staff of the *New York Herald*. In '68 he was sent to accompany the British expedition into Abyssinia, as war correspondent for that paper. Subsequently he made a tour to the Black Sea, and thence through Persia into India. In '69 Livingstone, in Africa, had not been heard of for a long time. Mr. Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, ordered Stanley to "go and find him." Early in '71 Stanley left Zanzibar and plunged into the unknown continent. Before the end of that year he had found Livingstone. In '73-4 he accompanied the British expedition into Ashanti, up to Coomassie, as a war correspondent again. In '76 the *New York Herald* and the London *Daily Telegraph* conjointly sent him to Central Africa, to take up the thread of Livingstone's discoveries. He left Zanzibar in that year, and in '77 emerged on the west coast, having circumnavigated Victoria Nyanza, and forced his way in spite of terrible obstacles down the whole course of the hitherto unknown Congo. In '79 the King of the Belgians gave him the command of an expedition formed by the International African Association, with which he may be said to have made what is now the *Congo Free State* (*g.v.*). In Jan. '87 he started on the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, after receiving the freedom of the City of London. In '90, having accomplished his task, he returned to England, and published

his book entitled "In Darkest Africa." His marriage with Miss D. Tennant took place at Westminster Abbey July 12th. After a lecturing tour in America, Mr. Stanley delivered many lectures in various parts of the kingdom, visited Australia in '92, settled down in London, took out a certificate of naturalisation, and stood as Unionist candidate for North Lambeth at the general election '92. He was, however, defeated. During the Uganda controversy he declared strongly against the evacuation of that country. In Nov. '93 he published "My Dark Companions and their Strange Stories." He is an Hon. D.C.L.; LL.D. and Ph.D. of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and Halle Universities; G.C.B. '99. Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

***Stanley**, Lord (C.), elected for Lancashire, West Houghton D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of Earl of Derby; *b.* '65; *m.* '89, Lady A. Montagu, *d.* of the 7th Duke of Manchester; entered the army; Lieutenant 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards '85-95; aide-de-camp to his father, Governor-General of Canada, '88-90; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire; appointed a Lord of the Treasury '95; Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons for East Lancashire '99. Cowork Park, Sunningdale, and 36, Great Cumberland Place, W.

Steadman, William Charles (L.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Stepney D., '98; *b.* '51; *E.* Poplar National School; at 15 Mr. Steadman was apprenticed to a barge-builder, at which trade he worked until '92; has been 18 years Secretary for the Barge-builders' Union, and it is greatly owing to him that the trade is one of the best organised in London. He has filled many municipal offices, and is a Governor of the People's Palace and member of the Thames Conservancy Board. Has represented Stepney on the London County Council since '92. Unsuccessfully contested Medway D. of Kent '92, and Hammersmith '95. Rectory Road, Stepney, E.

***Stephens**, H. C. (C.), elected for Middlesex, Hornsey D., '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; *e. s.* of Mr. Henry Stephens, of Finchley; *b.* '41; *E.* Versailles and University College, London; ink manufacturer; J.P. for Wiltshire and Middlesex; County Alderman for Middlesex; F.C.S., F.L.S., F.G.S. Avenue House, Finchley, and Cholderton, Salisbury. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*

***Stevenson**, F. S. (L.), elected for Suffolk, Eye D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Sir W. Stevenson, K.C.B., Governor of Mauritius; *b.* '62; *E.* Lausanne, Harrow, and Balliol College, Oxford (1st class Final Classical Schools); Parliamentary Charity Commissioner April '94—Aug. '95; author of "Historic Personality," "Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln," etc. A prominent advocate of the Armenian cause; D.L. Suffolk. Playford Mount, Woodbridge, and 5, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Reform, Devonshire, Athenæum, and National Liberal.*

Stewart, Sir M. See *McTaggart-Stewart*.

Stirling-Maxwell, Sir J., Bart. (C.), elected for Glasgow College '95; *e. s.* of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., M.P.; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. D.L. for Renfrew and Glasgow; a Scottish University Commissioner. Pollok House, Glasgow, and 48, Belgrave Square, S.W.

- ***Stock, J. H. (C.)**, elected for Liverpool, Walton D., '95; sat for Liverpool, Walton D., '92-5; s. of the late John Stock, Esq., of Woolton; b. Dec. '55; *E.* privately and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. and M.A. '82); *m.* Mary Sabina, *d.* of the late Right Hon. Arthur MacMurrough Kavanagh, L.L., co. Carlow, M.P. '68-80; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '82; Captain Lancashire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry, '93. Knolle Park, Woolton, Lancashire; The White Hall, Tarporley, Cheshire; and 5, Lowndes Square, S.W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Arthur's, and Wellington.*
- Stone, Sir J. Benjamin (C.)**, elected for Birmingham, East, '95; s. of Mr. Benjamin Stone; b. '38; *E.* Birmingham Grammar School; J.P. for co. Warwick, City of Birmingham, and Borough of Sutton Coldfield; Mayor of the latter '86-90; Fellow of the Linnæan, Astronomical, Geological, and Geographical Societies; knighted '92; elected member of the Jewish Historical Society '93; is one of the first of living amateur photographers. The Grange, Erdington, Birmingham.
- ***Strachey, E. (L.)**, elected for Somerset, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of Sir E. Strachey, Bart., of Sutton Court, Somerset; b. '58; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford; *m.* '80, Constance, only child of Mr. C. B. Braham; Lieutenant 4th Battalion (Militia) Somersetshire Light Infantry '77-82; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for Somerset. Sutton Court, Pensford, Somerset, and 27, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's, Travellers, and National Liberal.*
- Strauss, A. (L.U.)**, elected for Cornwall, North-West or Camborne D., '95; s. of Mr. Strauss, of Mayence; b. '47; *E.* in Germany; metal merchant, and broke the tin-smelting and M. Secretan's tin and copper ring.
- Strutt, Hon. C. Hedley (C.)**, elected for Essex, East Maldon D., '95; sat for same constit. '83-5; s. of Baron Rayleigh; b. '49; *E.* Winchester and Trinity College, Camb. (1st class Moral Science Tripos '71); J.P. for Essex. Wickam Hall, Blunt's Hall, Witham, Essex, and 99, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
- ***Stuart, J. (L.)**, elected for Shoreditch, Hoxton D., '95; sat for Hackney '84-5, Hoxton D. '85-95; s. of Mr. J. G. Stuart, of Markinch, Fifeshire; b. '43; *E.* privately, St. Andrews University, and Trinity College, Camb.; Third Wrangler '66; Fellow of Trinity '67; First Professor of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, Camb., '75-90; originated Camb. University Extension system; author of several educational, social, and scientific works; Associate M.I.C.E.; LL.D. St. Andrews; elected Lord Rector of St. Andrews '99; member for Central Hackney on the London C.C. Carrow Abbey, Norwich, and 24, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *National Liberal.*
- ***Sturt, Hon. H. N. (C.)**, elected for Dorset, East, '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; *e. s.* of 1st Lord Alington; b. '59; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for Dorset; Lieutenant Dorsetshire Yeomanry '81-9. Crichel, Wimborne, and 38, Portman Square, S.W.
- ***Sullivan, D. (N.)**, elected for Westmeath, South, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. D. Sullivan, of Dublin; *br.* of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P.; b. '38; formerly manager of the publishing department of the *Nation*. 1, Belvedere Place, Dublin. *National Liberal.*
- ***Sullivan, T. D. (N.)**, elected for Donegal, West, '95; sat for Westmeath '80-85, College Green D. '85-92, Donegal, West, '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. D. Sullivan; b. '27; *E.* privately and at Bantry Schools; journalist; formerly editor and proprietor of the *Nation*; also was printer and publisher, Dublin; twice Lord Mayor of Dublin '86-7; imprisoned under the Crimes Act '87; author of "Irish Popular Songs," in three vols. 1, Belvedere Place, Dublin. *National Liberal.*
- ***Sutherland, Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G., LL.D. (L.U.)**, elected for Greenock '95; sat for same constit. '84-95; Chairman of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.; is a Director of the Suez Canal Co.; for some years a member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong. Coldharbour, Liss, Hants, and 4, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Reform and Brooks's.*
- ***Talbot, Lord Edmund Bernard (C.)**, elected for Sussex, Chichester D., '95; sat for same constit. Aug. '94-5; b. '55; s. of 14th Duke of Norfolk, and only *br.* of the present duke; *E.* Oratory of St. Philip, at Edgbaston, under Cardinal Newman; assumed by royal license, '76, the surname of Talbot in lieu of that of Howard, under the will of the Earl of Shrewsbury; Major 11th Hussars; Adjutant Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry '83-8.
- ***Talbot, Right Hon. J. G. (C.)**, elected for Oxford University '95; sat for Kent, West, '68-78, Oxford University '78-95; *e. s.* of the late Hon. J. C. Talbot; b. '35; *E.* Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for Kent; Chairman of the West Kent Quarter Sessions; J.P. for Sussex, Middlesex, Kent, and London; Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade '78-80; Ecclesiastical Commissioner since '89; a Governor of the Charterhouse; member of the Governing Body of Charterhouse School and of Westminster School; P.C. '97. Falconhurst, Eden Bridge, Kent, and 10, Great George Street, S.W. *Carlton and Travellers.*
- ***Tanner, Dr. C. K. D. (N.)**, elected for Cork, Mid, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Dr. Tanner, of Cork; b. '50; *E.* Paris, Winchester, Queen's College, Cork, Leipzig and Berlin Universities; B.A., M.D., and M.Ch. Queen's University, Ireland; L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.M.; Town Commissioner of Cork. Rosanna and The Hill, co. Cork, and 2, Coleherne Mansions, Bolton Gardens, S.W.
- ***Tennant, Harold John (L.)**, elected for Berwickshire '95; sat for same constit. from March '94; 3rd s. of Sir Charles Tennant, of The Glen, Innerleithen, and St. Rollox, Glasgow; b. '65; *m.* (1) Helen, *d.* of Major Gordon Duff, of Drummair, who died '92, (2) Margaret Edith, *d.* of Mr. G. Whitley Abraham, of Rathgar, co. Dublin; served as Secretary to the Departmental Committee on "The Various Lead Industries" '93, and as Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Miscellaneous Dangerous Trades '95-9; private secretary to the Home Secretary '92-5. 33, Bruton Street, W. *Brooks's, National Liberal, and New (Edinburgh).*
- ***Thomas, Abel (L.)**, elected for Carmarthen-shire, East, '95; sat for same constit. Aug. '90-95; Q.C.; 2nd s. of the late Mr. T. E. Thomas, J.P., of Pembrokeshire; b. '48; *E.* Clifton and London University (B.A. '71); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '73; South

- Wales Circuit; J.P. for Pembrokeshire. 85, Cornwall Gardens, S.W., and 7, King's Bench Walk, E.C.
- ***Thomas, Alfred (L.)**, elected for Glamorganshire, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; merchant of Cardiff; Mayor '81-2; J.P. for Cardiff and Glamorganshire; Vice-President of the South Wales University College '08; elected Chairman of the Welsh Liberal Parliamentary Party. Bronwydd, Cardiff. *Devonshire and National Liberal*.
- ***Thomas, D. A. (L.)**, elected for Merthyr Tydfil '92; sat for same constit. '88-95; s. of the late Mr. S. Thomas, of Aberdare; b. '56; E. Gonville and Caius College, Camb. (M.A. '83); senior partner in the firm of Thomas & Davey, coal agents, Cardiff; J.P. and D.L. for Glamorganshire; J.P. for Monmouthshire. Mr. Thomas's majority of 9644 in '92 is the largest ever recorded. Llanwern, Newport, Monmouthshire. *Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal*.
- ***Thorburn, Walter (L.U.)**, elected for Peebles and Selkirk counties '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of the late Mr. W. Thorburn, banker, of Springwood, Peebles; b. '42; E. privately; woollen manufacturer at Peebles; D.L. and J.P. for the county. Kerfield, Peebles, N.B. *Devonshire (London), and Union (Edinburgh)*.
- ***Thornton, P. M. (C.)**, elected for Clapham '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; e. s. of the late Rear-Admiral S. Thornton; b. '41; E. Harrow and Jesus College, Camb. (LL.B. '64); author of "Foreign Secretaries of the XIXth Century," "Harrow School and its Surroundings," "The Brunswick Accession," and "The Stuart Dynasty." Battersea Rise, S.W. *Carlton and United University*.
- ***Tollemache, H. J. (C.)**, elected for Cheshire, Eddisbury D., '95; sat for Cheshire, West, '81-5, Eddisbury D. '85-95; e. s. of the late Mr. W. S. Tollemache; b. '46; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for Cheshire; Captain Cheshire Yeomanry '74; Hon. Major '86; retired '94. Dorfold Hall, Nantwich, Cheshire, and 42, Half-Moon Street, W. *Arthur's and Carlton*.
- ***Tomlinson, W. E. M. (C.)**, elected for Preston '95; sat for same constit. '82-95; e. s. of the late Mr. T. Tomlinson; b. '38; E. Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '65; J.P. for Lancashire; Major and Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Volunteer Battalion Royal North Lancashire Regiment (V.D.); member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain and Ireland. Heysham House, near Lancaster, and 3, Richmond Terrace, S.W. *Carlton, Athenaeum, St. Stephen's, and Constitutional*.
- Trevelyan, C. P. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Elland D., '99; unsuccessfully contested North Lambeth '95; s. of Sir George Trevelyan, ex-M.P. and Minister, and biographer of his uncle, Lord Macaulay; b. '70; E. Harrow and Trinity College, Camb.; private secretary to Lord Crewe when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. 8, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.
- ***Tritton, C. E. (C.)**, elected for Lambeth, Norwood D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd s. of the late Mr. Joseph Tritton, of Lombard Street; b. '45; E. Rugby and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '68); partner in the firm of Brightwen & Co., City; member of the London Chamber of Commerce; Treasurer of C.E.T.S.; member of the London City Mission Committee. Bloomfield, Norwood, and 68, Cromwell Road, S.W. *Carlton and New University*.
- ***Tuite, J. (N.)**, elected for Westmeath, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. J. Tuite, watchmaker, of Mullingar; b. '49; E. St. Mary's College, Mullingar; J.P. for co. Westmeath. Greville Street, Mullingar.
- ***Tully, J. (N.)**, elected for Leitrim, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; proprietor of the *Roscommon Herald and Westmeath Nationalist*; imprisoned several times under Coercion Act. *Herald Office, Boyle*.
- Ure, A. (L.)**, elected for Linlithgowshire '95; s. of Mr. John Ure, of Helensburgh, ex-Lord Provost of Glasgow; b. '53; E. Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities (M.A. and LL.B.); called to the Scottish Bar '78; Q.C. '97; ex-Lecturer on Constitutional Law and History in Glasgow University. 26, Heriot Row, Edinburgh, and Hyde Park Court, Albert Gate, S.W.
- ***Usborne, T. (C.)**, elected for Essex, Chelmsford D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. T. M. Usborne, of Clifton, co. Cork; b. '40; E. Harrow and Trinity College, Camb.; J.P. and Alderman of the County Council, Essex. The House, Writtle, Chelmsford. *Carlton and City*.
- ***Valentia, Hon. A. A., Viscount (C.)**, elected for Oxford '95; sat for same constituency from April '95; s. of the Hon. Arthur Annesley; b. '43; E. Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; served in the 10th Hussars '64-72, and Queen's Own Oxford Hussars '70, which regiment he now commands; J.P. for Oxfordshire; High Sheriff '74, and Chairman of the County Council; Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in Oxfordshire; appointed Comptroller of the Household '98, and re-elected for Oxford without opposition (Nov. '98). Blethington Park, near Oxford, and Eydon Hall, Banbury. *Carlton, White's, Turf, and Arthur's*.
- Verey, Hon. R. Greville (C.)**, elected for Warwickshire, South-East, Rugby D., '95; e. s. of Henry, 10th Lord Willoughby de Broke; b. '69; E. Eton and New College, Oxford; m. '95, Marie, y. d. of Charles A. Hanbury, of Ross-shire and Barnet; J.P. and D.L. for Warwickshire; 2nd Lieutenant Warwickshire Yeomanry. Woodley House, Kineton, Warwickshire.
- Vincent, Sir Edgar (C.)**, elected for Exeter, Nov. '99, in succession to Sir Stafford Northcote, is y. s. of the late Rev. Sir Frederick Vincent, and brother of Sir Howard Vincent, M.P.; b. '57; and after passing, '77, at the head of the list the examination for student dragoman in Constantinople, he joined the Coldstream Guards; was in '80 appointed military attaché to the Constantinople Embassy, and private secretary to Lord E. Fitzmaurice, the Commissioner for Eastern Roumelia; was in '82 appointed British, Belgian, and Dutch representative on the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt, becoming President of the Council of the Debt in '83; was financial adviser to the Egyptian Government '83-9, and '89-97 Governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, Constantinople.
- ***Vincent, Colonel Sir Howard (C.)**, elected for Sheffield, Central, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Rev. Sir F. Vincent,

- Prebendary of Chichester; *b.* '49; *E.* Westminster School and Royal Military College, Sandhurst; entered the army '68; retired '73; French Faculté de Droit '77; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; South-Eastern Circuit; Director of Criminal Investigations '78-84; author of works on Law of Libel, Volunteers, Police, etc.; Colonel Queen's Westminster Volunteers; J.P. for Middlesex, Westminster, and Berks; D.L. for London; member of the London C.C. '89-96; C.B. '86; Knighted '96; Knight of the Crown of Italy; Knight of the German Crown; K.C.M.G. '99, after he had served as second British representative at the Anarchist Conference at Rome. 1, Grosvenor Square, W. *Athenæum*, *Carlton*, *Marlborough*, and *Naval and Military*.
- Wallace, R. (L.)**, elected for Perth '95; *s.* of the late Rev. Robert Wallace, of Dublin; *b.* '50; *E.* Dublin and Queen's University, Ireland (B.A. '71, LL.B. '73); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '74; joined North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '94. 6, Kensington Square Mansions, and Temple.
- *Walrond, Right Hon. Sir W. H., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Devonshire, Tiverton D., '95; sat for East Devon '80-85, Tiverton D. '85-95; *e.* *s.* of the late Sir J. W. Walrond; *b.* '49; *E.* Eton; served in Grenadier Guards; Captain 71; retired '72; Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Devon Rifle Volunteers '77; Hon. Colonel '89; J.P. and D.L. for Devon; Junior Lord of the Treasury '85-6 and '86-92; second C. Whip '85-6 and '86-95, when he was appointed Patronage Secretary to the Treasury and senior C. Whip. P.C. Bradfield, Collumpton. 65, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Carlton* and *Guards*.
- *Walton, John Lawson (L.)**, elected for Leeds, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Rev. J. Walton, M.A.; *b.* '52; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '77, and joined North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '90. 3, Melbury Road, Kensington, and 5, Paper Buildings, Temple. *Reform*.
- Walton, Joseph (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Barnsley D., '97; *b.* 1849; *E.* privately; D.L. and J.P. for the North Riding of Yorks; unsuccessfully contested Doncaster in '95, and was put forward for the Cleveland vacancy, but retired in favour of Mr. Alfred Pease. Mr. Walton is interested in the coal and allied trades, but has also travelled a great deal in India, America, China and Japan, and many of our colonies. Glenside, Saltburn-by-the-Sea.
- Wanklyn, J. L. (L.U.)**, elected for Bradford, Central, '95; *e.* *s.* of the late Rev. James Hibbert Wanklyn, M.A.; *b.* '60; South American merchant, and Director of various South American railways. Apton Hall, Rochford, Essex; Eire, Orkney, N.B., and Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. *Marlborough*.
- Ward, Hon. R. A. (C.)**, elected for Cheshire, Crewe D., '95; *s.* of William, Earl of Dudley; *b.* '71; *E.* Eton and Cambridge; a Lieutenant Queen's Own Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry; Horse Guards.
- *Warde, Colonel C. E. (C.)**, elected Kent, Medway D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e.* *s.* of the late General Sir E. Warde; *b.* '45; *E.* privately; entered the army '69; Cornet 19th Hussars '71; Captain 5th Dragoon Guards '79; 4th Hussars '80; Major '88; aide-de-camp to the Governor of Gibraltar '73-6, and to Brigadier-General Belfast District '84-6; retired '91; commanding West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry; J.P. for Kent; *m.* '90, Helen, *d.* of the late Viscount de Stern, Barham Court, Maidstone. 17, Lennox Gardens, S.W. *Carlton*, *Naval and Military*, *St. Stephen's*, and *Hurlingham*.
- *Warner, Thomas Courtenay Theydon (L.)**, returned for the Lichfield D. of Staffs Feb. '96, after Mr. Fulford had been unseated on petition; sat for North Somerset '92-5; *s.* of the late Mr. E. Warner, M.P.; *b.* '57; *m.* Lady Leuca Diana, 6th *d.* of the 1st Earl De Montalt; J.P. for Somerset; C.C. for the Walthamstow D. of Essex; High Sheriff of Essex '90; Major 4th Oxfordshire Light Infantry. He moved the Address in '94. Highams, Woodford Green, Essex; 56, Cadogan Square. *Reform*, *Bachelors'*, *Union*, and *National Liberal*.
- Warr, Augustus Frederick (C.)**, elected for the East Toxteth D. of Liverpool Nov. '95, on Baron H. de Worms being raised to the peerage; *s.* of the Rev. Canon Warr, of Childwall, Liverpool. He is a well-known solicitor in Liverpool. *Carlton*.
- *Webster, Sir R. E., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Isle of Wight '95; sat for Launceston '85, Isle of Wight '85-95; *b.* '42; *E.* King's College School, the Charterhouse, and Trinity College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '68, and rapidly achieved a reputation for his conduct of engineering, patent, shipping, and railway cases. He took silk at the unusually early age of 35. Attorney-General in Lord Salisbury's Government of '85, and again in that of '86-92. Appeared on behalf of the *Times* before the Parnell Commission. He is well known for his athletic tastes. Was one of the British representatives in the Behring Sea Arbitration case '93, and was made a G.C.M.G. Reappointed Attorney-General in Lord Salisbury's Administration '95; one of the British Counsel before the Venezuelan Commission. Made a Baronet Nov. 17th, 99. Winterfield, Cranleigh, Surrey; Hornton Lodge, Pitt Street, Kensington; and 2, Pump Court, Temple, E.C. *Carlton*, *United University*, *St. Stephen's*, and *Athenæum*.
- *Wedderburn, Sir W., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Banffshire '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; *s.* of Sir John Wedderburn, 2nd Bart.; *b.* '38; *E.* Edinburgh University; succeeded his brother as 4th Bart. '82; entered Bombay Civil Service '59; Acting Judge of the High Court of Bombay '85; Acting Chief Secretary of the Bombay Government '86; President of the 5th Indian National Congress '89. Meredith, Gloucestershire; Inveresk Lodge, Musselburgh, N.B.; and 84, Palace Chambers, S.W.
- *Weir, J. G. (L.)**, elected for Ross and Cromarty '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of the late Mr. J. R. Weir, of Dunfermline; *b.* '39; *E.* Dollar Academy, N.B.; interested in Crofters; ex-member of the London C.C.; retired manufacturer. 4, Frognaal, Hampstead, N.W. *National Liberal*.
- Welby, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. E. (C.)**, elected for Taunton '95; *s.* of the late Sir Glynn Earle Welby-Gregory, of Denton Hall, Grantham; *b.* '49; *E.* Eton; entered the army '67; served in 56th Regiment and 90th

- Light Infantry; contested Grantham '85, Poplar '86 and '92; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Royal Scots Greys '92-6; J.P. for Lincolnshire; F.S.A.; Order of St. Anne of Russia (2nd class). 26, Sloane Court, S.W. *Carlton and Garrick.*
- ***Wentworth, Bruce C. V. (C.)**, elected for Brighton '95; sat for same constit. Dec. '93-5; s. of the late Mr. T. F. C. Vernon Wentworth, of Wentworth Castle, Yorks; *b.* '62; *E.* Harrow and Sandhurst; is a great-grandson of the Right Hon. George Canning; J.P. for West Riding; Lieutenant Grenadier Guards. 11, Connaught Place, W. *Carlton and Guards.*
- ***Wharton, Right Hon. J. L. (C.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Ripon D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of the late Mr. J. T. Wharton, Dryburn, Durham; *b.* '37; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; Hon. D.C.L. for Durham '87; called to the Bar, Inner Temple '62; J.P., D.L., and Chairman of Quarter Sessions; Alderman and Chairman of the C.C. for Durham; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; Director of the North-Eastern Railway; Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Habitual Drunkenness; P.C. Bramham, Tadcaster, Yorks. *Oxford and Cambridge.*
- ***Whiteley, G.**, elected for Stockport '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; *e. s.* of Mr. George Whiteley; *b.* '55; *E.* England and abroad; an Alderman and formerly Mayor of Blackburn. Mr. Whiteley was returned in the Conservative interest, but objected strongly to the Agricultural Rating legislation of the Government, and on the Bill for the partial relief of the rates of Clerical Tithe-payers, which was brought forward in the session of '99, he offered to resign, but at request of the leading Conservatives of Stockport consented to retain the seat as an independent member until the end of the present Parliament. He crossed from the Ministerial side of the House, and took a place on the Opposition side below the gangway. Compton House, Stockbridge, Hants, and 31, Prince's Gate, S.W.
- Whiteley, H. J. (C.)**, elected for Ashton-under-Lyne '95; s. of Mr. George Whiteley, of Blackburn; *b.* '57; *E.* Colwall, Herefordshire, and abroad; *m.* '95, Florence Kate, *e. d.* of William Balle, Huntington, Darwen, cotton-spinner and manufacturer, Blackburn; member of the Blackburn Town Council; Mayor '93; Magistrate. Woodlands, Blackburn. *Carlton.*
- ***Whitmore, C. A. (C.)**, elected for Chelsea '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. C. S. Whitmore, Q.C.; *b.* '51; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; Fellow of All Souls' College '74; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; Oxford Circuit; assistant private secretary to Mr. Matthews while Home Secretary; Second Church Estate Commissioner '92, resigned Nov.; Alderman of the London C.C. '95; J.P. for Gloucestershire. Manor House, Lower Slaughter, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, and 75, Cadogan Place, S.W.
- ***Whittaker, T. P. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Spen Valley D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. T. Whittaker, J.P., of Scarborough; *b.* '50; *E.* Huddersfield College; contributor on economic questions to reviews, etc.; member of Royal Commission on Licensing Laws. 9, Taviton Street, W.C. *National Liberal.*
- ***Williams, J. Carvell (L.)**, elected for Nottinghamshire, Mansfield D., '95; sat for Nottingham, South, '89-6, Mansfield D. '92-5; *e. s.* of Mr. J. A. Williams, of Stepney; *b.* '21; Secretary of the Liberation Society 47; retired '77, but appointed Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Society, and Chairman of the Executive Committee July '98; Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales for 1900. 2, Sergeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C., and 21, Hornsey Rise Gardens, N.
- ***Williams, J. Powell (L.U.)**, elected for Birmingham, South, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. J. Williams, of Worcester; *b.* '40; *E.* Proprietary School, Edgbaston; entered Civil Service, General Post Office; promoted to Surveying Department; retired '73; Birmingham Town Council '77; Alderman '83; formerly Hon. Secretary of the National Liberal Federation; Chairman of Executive of National Liberal Union; J.P. for Birmingham and Worcestershire; appointed Financial Secretary to the War Office '95. Edgbaston, Birmingham, and 6, Great George Street, S.W.
- ***Williams, Colonel R. (C.)**, elected for Dorset, West, '95; sat for same constit. from May '95; *e. s.* of Mr. R. Williams, of Bridehead, Dorchester; *b.* '48; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; D.L. for City of London; J.P. and D.L. for Dorsetshire; member of the Dorset C.C.; Director of the L. & S.W. Railway Co. and the Wilts and Dorset Banking Co.; Colonel 1st Volunteer Battalion Dorset Regiment. Bridehead, Dorchester, and 1, Hyde Park Street, W.
- ***Willoughby-de-Eresby, Lord (C.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, Horncastle D., '95; sat for same constit. since Jan. '94; *e. s.* of the Earl of Ancaster; *b.* '67; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; J.P. for Lincolnshire and Rutland; Captain Leicestershire Yeomanry. Normanton Park, Stanford, and 12, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Carlton.*
- ***Willox, Sir John A. (C.)**, elected for Liverpool, Everton D., '95; sat for same constit. from Feb. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. J. Willox, of Edinburgh; *b.* '42; *E.* privately and Liverpool College; proprietor and editor of the *Liverpool Courier*; tobacco manufacturer, under the style of Cope Bros. & Co.; formerly Chairman of the Press Association; President of the Institute of Journalists '95-6, and a munificent donor to its funds; knighted '97. Parkside House, Huyton; Abercromby Square, Liverpool; and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
- ***Wills, Sir William Henry, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Bristol, East, '95; sat for Coventry '80-85, Bristol, East, from March '95; s. of the late Mr. William Day Wills, J.P., of Bristol; *b.* '30; *E.* Mill Hill School and London University; Chairman of W. D. and H. O. Wills, Ltd.; J.P. for Bristol; High Sheriff '77-8; J.P. and D.L. for Somerset; J.P. for Kent; Director of the G.W. Railway Co.; Chairman of Provincial Water Companies Association; President Bristol Fine Arts Academy; sometime Chairman Bristol Chamber of Commerce; created a baronet '92. Blagdon, R.S.O. Somerset; East Court, St. Laurence-on-Sea; Thanet; and 25, Hyde Park Gardens, W. *Reform, Gresham, National Liberal, and Royal Thames Yacht.*

*Wilson, C. H. (L.), elected for Hull, West, '95; sat for Hull '74-85, West '85-95; s. of the late Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Hull; b. '33; *E. Kingston College, Hull*; steamship owner; J.P. and D.L. for East Riding, Yorks; Sheriff for Hull Town and County '70. Warter Priory, Pocklington; The Bungalow, Cottingham, East Yorks; and 41, Grosvenor Square, W. *Reform*.

Wilson, F. W. (L.), elected for Norfolk, Mid, '95; s. of Mr. W. Wilson, of the Manor House, Scarning, Norfolk; b. '44; *E. Wymondham Grammar School*; proprietor of the *East Anglian Daily Times* and other newspapers; Vice-President of the Newspaper Society; J.P. for Suffolk. Highrow, Felixstowe, Suffolk; The Dale, Scarning, Norfolk. *Reform*.

*Wilson, Henry J. (Rad. and H. Ruler), elected for Yorkshire, Holmfirth D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late W. Wilson, of Mansfield; b. '33; *E. Dissenters' School, Taunton*, and University College, London; gold and silver smelter and refiner; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks, and Sheffield; was for 15 years member of the Sheffield School Board; member of the Royal Commission on Opium in India '93-5. Osgathorpe Hills, Sheffield.

Wilson, John (L.U.), elected for Falkirk Burghs '95; s. of the late Mr. James Wilson, coal-owner, of Airdrie; b. '44; *E. Airdrie and Glasgow Academies*; a coalowner; J.P. and D.L. for Lanarkshire and Glasgow; Chairman of Wilsons and Clyde Coal Co., Ltd. Airdrie House, Airdrie; Kippen, Perthshire. *Reform, Devonshire, etc.*

*Wilson, J. (L.), elected for Durham, Mid, '95; sat for Houghton-le-Spring D. '85-6, Mid '90-95; s. of Mr. Christopher Wilson, labourer; b. '37; began to work at the age of ten; worked in Durham and American mines; assisted in forming Miners' Association '69; now Corresponding Secretary to the Association; Secretary of the Durham Miners' Franchise Association '76; Treasurer of the Miners' Association '82; Financial Secretary to same '90, and Corresponding Secretary '96. North Road, Durham, and 97, Kennington Road, S.E.

*Wilson, J. (L.), elected for Lanarkshire, Govan D., '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; s. of Mr. J. Wilson, of Paisley; b. '28; *E. Paisley High School*; Chairman of the firm of Wilson & Union, iron tube manufacturers, Govan and Coatbridge; J.P. for Lanarkshire, J.P. and D.L. County of City of Glasgow; President of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association. Hillhead House, Glasgow. *National Liberal*.

*Wilson, J. H. (L.), elected for Middlesbrough '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; b. '57; apprenticed to a lithographic printer '66; shipped on a collier '70, thence got abroad, and for some time engaged as able seaman; started National Amalgamated Sailors' and Firemen's Union '87. 17, Harp Lane, E.C.

Wilson, J. W. (L.U.), elected for Worcestershire, North, '95; e. s. of Mr. John E. Wilson, of Edgbaston; b. '58; *E. Grove House, Tottenham*, and abroad; member of the firm of Albright & Wilson, chemical manufacturers, Oldbury; J.P. for Worcestershire. Perrycroft, Colwall, Malvern, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Reform*.

*Wilson-Todd, Captain W. H. (C.), elected for Yorkshire, Howdenshire, D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 3rd s. of the late Colonel J. Wilson, of Roseville, Wexford; b. '28; *E. Royal Military College, Sandhurst*; served in the army, and retired as Captain; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for North Riding, Yorks; took the name of Todd in addition to that of Wilson on his marriage. Halnaby Hall, Croft, Darlington, and Tranby Park, Hessle, East Yorkshire. *Carlton, Army and Navy, and Constitutional*.

*Wingfield-Digby, J. K. D. (C.), elected for Dorset, North, '95; sat for Somerset, Mid, '85; Dorset, North, '92-5; e. s. of the late Mr. J. D. Wingfield-Digby, of Coleshill Park, Birmingham, and Sherborne Castle, Dorset; b. '59; *E. Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford*; J.P. for Warwick, Dorset, and Somerset; Major Queen's Own Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry. Sherborne Castle, Dorsetshire, and Coleshill Park, Warwickshire. *Carlton, White's and Arthur's*.

*Wodehouse, Rt. Hon. E. R. (L.U.), elected for Bath '95; sat for same constit. '80-95; s. of the late Sir P. E. Wodehouse; b. '35; *E. Eton and Balliol College, Oxford*; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '61; private secretary to Lord Kimberley when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland '64-6; Lord of the Privy Seal '68-70, and Colonial Secretary '70-74; a Deputy-Chairman of Committees, House of Commons, '98; P.C. '98. 56, Chester Square, S.W.

*Wolff, G. W. (C.), elected for Belfast, East, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of a Hamburg merchant; b. '34; *E. Hamburg* and Liverpool College Institute; partner in the firm of Harland & Wolff, shipbuilders and marine engineers. The Den, Belfast, and 90, Piccadilly, W.

*Woodall, W. (L.), elected for Hanley '95; sat for Stoke '80-85, Hanley '85-95; s. of the late Mr. W. Woodall, of Shrewsbury; b. '32; senior partner in the firm of James Macintyre & Co., potters, Burslem; Chairman of the Sneyd Colliery Co.; J.P. for Staffordshire; ex-President of the Association of Municipal Corporations and of the North Staffordshire Mining and Mechanical Engineers; Chairman of the Burslem School Board for 12 years; Surveyor-General of the Ordnance '86; Financial Secretary to War Office Aug. '92—June '95; member of the Royal Commissions on Technical Instruction and Blind and Deaf Mutes; Chairman of the Dissenting Deputies; Chevalier of the Legion d'honneur. Bleak House, Burslem, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Reform, Savage, and National Liberal*.

Woodhouse, Sir J. T. (L.), elected for Huddersfield '95; e. s. of J. Woodhouse, Esq.; b. '32; *E. Hull College and University College, London (LL.B. London)*; Mayor of Hull '91; J.P. for Kingston-upon-Hull; D.L. for East Riding, Yorks; retired Major 1st Volunteer Battalion East Yorks Regiment; Vice-President Association of Municipal Corporations; Director of Yorkshire Bank and of Hull and Barnsley Railway Company. Brough House, Brough, Yorks. *Reform, Ranelagh, and Bath*.

*Woods, S. (L.), elected for Essex, Walthamstow D., Feb. '97; sat for Lancashire, Ince D., '92-5; s. of Mr. Thomas Woods, miner, of St. Helens; b. '46; began work in a coal

- mine at the age of seven years; won a first-class miner's manager's certificate in '86; appointed President of the Lancashire Miners' Federation '84, and Vice-President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain '89; Secretary of the Trades Union Congress held at Norwich '94; is a well-known Labour representative, although he supports the Liberal party generally, and strongly advocates a Miners' Eight Hours' Bill.
- ***Wortley**, Right Hon. C. B., Stuart, Q.C. (C.), elected for Sheffield, Hallam D., '95; sat for Sheffield '80-85, Hallam D. '85-95; s. of the late Right Hon. J. Stuart-Wortley, and g.s. of 1st Baron Wharcliffe; b. '51; E. Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '92; Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Home Department '85-6 and '86-92; principal Delegate of H.B.M. Government to the Madrid International Conference on the Protection of Industrial Property and the Repression of False Trade Description '90, and again at Brussels '97; Chairman of the Council of the National Union Conservative Associations '91-2; one of the Deputy-Chairmen of Committees of the House, and one of the panel of Chairmen of Standing Committees; Church Estates Commissioner '95; P.C. '96. 7, Cheyne Walk, S.W., and 1, King's Bench Walk, E.C. *Carlton and Marlborough.*
- ***Wrightson**, T. (C.), elected for St. Pancras, East D., '99; sat for Stockton '92-5; unsuccessfully contested same constit. '85, '86, and '88; s. of the late Mr. Thomas Wrightson, of Neasham Hall, Darlington, and is a cousin to Lord Armstrong; b. '39; civil engineer and director of the firms of Head, Wrightson & Co., bridge builders, North-Eastern Steel Co., Middlesbrough, and others. While previously in Parliament he brought forward a Bill to assist persons to acquire the ownership of small houses in which they reside; the measure passed in '99 by the Government being drafted on similar lines. Norton Hall, Stockton-on-Tees.
- Wylie**, Alexander (C.), elected for Dumbartonshire '95; s. of the late Mr. John Wylie, calico printer; Director of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, etc.; C.C., J.P., and D.L. for Dumbarton; ex-Chairman of the Cardross School Board. Cordale, Renton, and 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. *Carlton.*
- ***Wyndham**, G. (C.), elected for Dover '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; e.s. of the Hon. Percy S. Wyndham; b. '63; E. Eton; Lieutenant 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards '83-7; served in the Soudan '85; Lieutenant Cheshire Yeomanry; J.P. for Cheshire; Director of the L.C. & D. Railway; private secretary to Mr. A. J. Balfour '87-91; appointed Under Secretary for War '98. Saughton Towers, Chester, and 35, Park Lane, W. *Carlton.*
- Wyndham-Quin**, Major W. H. (C.), elected for Glamorganshire, South, '95; e.s. of the late Captain the Hon. W. H. Wyndham-Quin; b. '57; served with the Inniskilling Dragoons in the Boer war '81; Captain '86; aide-de-camp to the Governor of Madras '86-9; Major '93. 5, Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.
- Wyvill**, M. D'Arcy (C.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Otley D., '95; e.s. of the late Mr. Marmaduke Wyvill, of Constable Burton and Denton Park, Yorks; b. '49; E. Eton; D.L. West Riding, Yorks, and J.P. East and North Ridings. Denton, Ben Rhydding, Leeds. *Carlton and Travellers'.*
- ***Yerburgh**, R. A. (C.), elected for Chester '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; 3rd s. of Rev. R. Yerburgh, vicar of Sleaford, Lincolnshire; b. '53; E. Harrow and University College, Oxford; m. '88, Elma Amy, d. of the late David Thwaites, Esq., formerly M.P. for Blackburn; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '80; Northern Circuit; private secretary to Mr. Akers-Douglas '85-6, and assistant private secretary to Mr. W. H. Smith; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire; Major 2nd Volunteer Battalion Cheshire Regiment. Woodfold Park, Blackburn; Barwillant, Parton, N.B.; and 25, Kensington Gore, S.W. *Carlton, Travellers', and Wellington.*
- Young**, Captain Oliver (C.), elected for Berks (Wokingham D.) '98; s. of the late Mr. A. W. Young, J.P., D.L., who was the Liberal M.P. for Yarmouth '57-9, and for Helston '65-6, '68-80; b. '55; E. Burney's Naval Academy, Gosport; entered R.N. '69; served during the Egyptian War, and at the bombardment of Alexandria; holds the Egyptian medal with the Alexandria clasp and the Khedive's bronze star; retired R.N. '87; m. '88, Mabel, d. of the late W. Lansdowne Beale, J.P., D.L., of Manor House, Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks; J. P. Berks, and an original member of Berks County Council; Chairman of Wargrave Parish Council. Hare Hatch House, Twyford, Berks. *Junior Army and Navy.*
- ***Young**, Samuel (N.), elected for Cavan, East, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Samuel Young, Esq., Dunavally, Portaferry, co. Down, by Sarah, d. of the late Arthur Black, Esq., of Ballyhaft, near Newtownards; b. '22; E. Old Presbyterian College, Belfast; m. '46, Isabel, d. of the late Edward Allen, shipowner, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; J.P.; senior partner in the firm of Young, King, & Co., Ltd., whisky distillers and blenders, Belfast and Limavady, co. Londonderry; Chairman of Bernard Hughes, Ltd., millers and bakers; member of the "Royal Commission on Liquor Licensing Laws." Avonmore, Derrivolgie, Belfast. *National Liberal, London, and Reform, Belfast.*
- Younger**, W. (C.), elected for Lincolnshire, South, Kesteven or Stamford D., '95; e.s. of the late Mr. William Younger; b. '62; m. '88, Helen C. B., e.d. of Colonel R. Gunter, M.P.; J.P. for Dumfriesshire and Leicestershire; late Lieutenant 16th Lancers. Auchan Castle, Moffat, Dumfriesshire, and 43, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, Naval and Military, Boodle's, etc.*
- Yoxall**, J. H. (L.), elected for Nottingham, West, '95; e.s. of Mr. H. H. Yoxall, of Redditch; b. '57; E. Westminster Training College; head master of a Sheffield Board School till '92; President of the National Union of Teachers '91-2, and since '92 General Secretary; unsuccessful candidate for Bassetlaw D. of Notts '92; Royal Commissioner on Secondary Education '94; author and journalist, and editor of educational works; a Governor of New Homerton College, Camb., and the County School, Richmond; M.A. Camb. 7, Pagoda Avenue, Richmond, Surrey, and 71, Russell Square, W.C. *Reform, National Liberal, and Nottingham and County Liberal.*

The following are the names, politics, constituencies, and dates of election of those gentlemen who have been members of the present House, but who for some cause have ceased to be members. As the record is confined to the present Parliament, the earliest date of service does not go back beyond '95, although many of those who have since ceased to be members were in the House long anterior to that date. Under the subsequent list of Constituencies particulars of the pollings both in the case of the original representatives and of their successors when such have been elected will be found. Some biographical particulars of some of those who died Nov. '98-99 will be found under heading OBITUARY.

Acland, Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke (L.), Yorks, Rotherham D., '95.

**Ambrose, Dr. D. (N.), Louth, South, '95.*

Ambrose, Wm. (C.), Middlesex, Harrow D., '95.

Ascroft, R. (C.), Oldham, '95.

Baden-Powell, Sir George (C.), Lancs, Ormskirk, '95.

Balfour, J. B. (L.), Clackmannan and Kinross, '95.

**Bass, H. A. (L.U.), Stafford, West, '95.*

Bucknill, T. T. (C.), Surrey, Epsom D., '95.

Bigham, J. C. (L.U.), Liverpool, Exchange, '95.

**Borthwick, Sir Algernon (C.), Kensington, South, '95.*

**Byrne, E. W. (C.), Essex, Walthamstow, '95.*

**Carmarthen, M. of (C.), Lambeth, Brixton, '95.*

**Chamberlayne, Tankerville (C.), Southampton '95.*

**Combe, C. H. (C.), Surrey, Chertsey, '95.*

**Compton, E. (L.), Yorks, Barnsley, '95.*

Cox, R. (L.U.), Edinburgh, South D., '95.

Cozens-Hardy, H. H. (L.), Norfolk, North D., '95.

**Curzon, G. N. (C.), Lancs, Southport, '95.*

Dane, R. M. (C.), Fermanagh, North, '95.

**Darling, C. J. (C.), Deptford, '95.*

**Davies, W. R. M. (L.), Pembrokeshire, '95.*

Davitt, Michael (N.), Mayo, South D., '95.

**De Worms, Baron H. (C.), Liverpool, East Toxteth, '95.*

**Dixon, George (L.U.), Birmingham, Egbaston, '95.*

Edwards, Gen. Sir J. Bevan (C.), Hythe, '95.

Ellis, T. E. (L.), Merionethshire, '95.

Farquhar, Sir Horace (L.U.), Marylebone, West, '95.

Fielden, T. (C.), Lancs S.E., Middleton, '95.

Finch-Hatton, H. (C.), Notts, Newark, '95.

**Forwood, Sir A. (C.), Lancs, Ormskirk, '95.*

**Fowler, Matthew (L.), Durham Borough, '95.*

**Fulford, H. C. (C.), Staffs, Lichfield D., '95.*

**Goldsmid, Sir Julian (L.U.), St. Pancras, South, '95.*

**Harland, Sir E. (C.), Belfast, North, '95.*

Harrison, Charles (L.), Plymouth '95.

Havelock-Allan, Sir H. (L.U.), Durham Co. (S.E. Div.) '95.

**Hayden, L. P. (P.), Roscommon, South, '95.*

**Hill, Lord A. (C.), Down County '95.*

Holburn, J. G. (L.), Lanarkshire, North-West D., '95.

Holland, Lionel (C.), Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley, '95.

Hopkinson, Alfred (L.U.), Wilts, Cricklade, '95.

**Hulse, Edward (C.), Salisbury '95.*

**Hunt, Sir F. S. (C.), Maidstone '95.*

**Hunter, W. A. (L.), Aberdeen, North, '95.*

**Isaacson, F. Wootton (C.), Tower Hamlets, Stepney, '95.*

Jolliffe, Hon. H. G. (C.), Somerset, Wells, '95.

**Kenny, Dr. (P.), Dublin, College Green, '95.*

Kenrick, Rt. Hon. W. (L.U.), Birmingham, North D., '95.

Knox, Vesey (N.), Londonderry City, '95.

Legh, T. W. (C.), Lancs, Newton D., '95.

**Lockwood, Sir Frank (L.), York City '95.*

M'Calmont, Major-Gen. Hugh (C.), Antrim County, North D., '95.

**Morgan, Sir G. Osborne (L.), Denbighshire, East, '95.*

Mowbray, Sir J. (C.), Oxford University, '95.

**Mundella, A. J. (L.), Sheffield, Brightside, '95.*

Murdoch, C. T. (C.), Reading '95.

Naylor-Leyland, Sir H. S. (L.), Lancs, Southport, '98.

Northcote, Sir Stafford (C.), Exeter, '95.

Oswald, J. F. (C.), Oldham, '95.

**Owen, Thomas (L.), Cornwall, Launceston, '95.*

**Palmer, J. D. (C.), Gravesend, '95.*

**Pearson, Sir C. (C.), Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities '95.*

Pease, Arthur (L.U.), Darlington, '95.

**Pease, H. Fell (L.), Yorks, Cleveland, '95.*

**Pender, Sir J. (L.U.), Wick Burghs '95.*

**Plunket, Right Hon. David (C.), Dublin University, '95.*

Reed, Byron (C.), Bradford, East, '95.

Rothschild, Baron Ferdinand J. de (L.U.), Bucks, Aylesbury D., '95.

**Russell, Sir G. (C.), Berks, Wokingham, '95.*

**Sexton, Thomas (N.), Kerry, North, '95.*

**Shaw, W. Rawson (L.), Halifax '95.*

**Smith, Abel (C.), Hertford Div., '95.*

**Taylor, Francis (C.), Norfolk, South, '95.*

**Trevelyan, Sir G. (L.), Glasgow, Bridgeton, '95.*

**Villiers, C. P. (L.U.), Wolverhampton, South, '95.*

Wallace, R. (L.), Edinburgh, East D., '95.

**Waring, Col. (C.), Down, N. Div., '95.*

Wayman, T. (L.), Yorks, Elland D., '95.

**Webb, Alfred (N.), Waterford, West, '95.*

Webster, R. G. (C.), St. Pancras, East, '95.

**Weymouth, Visct. (C.), Somerset, Frome, '95.*

White, J. Martin (L.), Forfarshire '95.

**Wickham, W. (C.), Hants, Petersfield, '95.*

**Wigram, A. M. (C.), Essex, Romford, '95.*

**Will, Shiress (L.), Montrose Burghs '95.*

2. Alphabetical List of Constituencies and Pollings.

(Revised to Nov. 14th, '99.)

The following is an alphabetical list of the Parliamentary constituencies of the United Kingdom, with the names of the member or members returned by each, and, where there was a contest, the figures polled by the candidates at the last general election, and at every subsequent bye-election to Nov. 14th, '99. In the case of recounts, etc., the revised figures will also be found as well as those announced at the election by the returning officer. The great majority of the old constituencies were by the last Redistribution Act split up into divisions each returning one member, and the names of these divisions are given in parentheses after the name of the county or borough; thus, the Luton or South Division of Bedfordshire appears as Beds (S. or Luton). Therefore, in seeking for the figures with regard to any special division of a county or borough, the county or borough should be turned to in its proper alphabetical place, and the local division will be readily found. The few places which, like the City of London, Leicester, etc., were not broken up into single-member divisions, and still return two members, are distinguished in the alphabetical list of constituencies by a figure thus (2). The figures in brackets, e.g. [5280], show the number of electors on the register revised according to the latest returns.

Aberdeen (N.) [9953]. W. A. Hunter (L) - - - 4156 J. L. Mahon (Lab) - - - 608	Ayr Burghs [6813]. C. L. Orr-Ewing (C) - - - 3057 W. Birkmyre (L) - - - 2722	Berks (E. or Wokingham) [11,319]. Sir G. Russell, Bart. (C) unopp. On the decease of Sir George Russell (polling Mar. 30th, '98): Capt. O. Young (C) - - - 4726 G. W. Palmer (L) - - - 3590
On resignation of Mr. Hunter (polling May 1st, '96): Captain Pirie (L) - - - 2909 Tom Mann (Lab.) - - - 2479	Ayrshire (N.) [13,479]. Hon. T. H. Cochrane (L U) 5612 W. Robertson (L) - - - 4902	Berwickshire [5498]. Harold John Tennant (L) 2673 C. B. Balfour (C) - - - 2166
Aberdeen (S.) [11,053]. J. Bryce (L) - - - 3985 Dr. Stewart (U) - - - 3121	Ayrshire (S.) [15,734]. Sir W. Arroll (C) - - - 6875 Eugene Wason (L) - - - 6325	Bethnal Green (N.E.) [8111]. M.M. Bownaggee (C) - - - 2591 G. Howell (L) - - - 2431
Aberdeenshire (E.) [12,183]. T. R. Buchanan (L) - - - 4723 W. Smith (L U) - - - 3308	Banffshire [7875]. Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart. (L) - - - 2977 J. A. Grant (C) - - - 2467	Bethnal Green (S.W.) [8158]. E. H. Pickersgill (L) - - - 2603 W. A. Statham (C) - - - 2324
Aberdeenshire (W.) [10,554]. Dr. R. Farquharson (L) 4187 Sir A. H. Grant, Bart. (C) 3907	Barrow-in-Furness [7522]. C. W. Cayzer (C) - - - 3192 W. C. Bonnerjee (L) - - - 2355 P. Curran (Lab) - - - 414	Birkenhead [15,158]. E. Lees (C) - - - 6178 W. H. Lever (L) - - - 5974
Anglesey [9636]. Ellis J. Griffiths (L) - - - 4224 T. R. Roberts (L U) - - - 3197	Bath (2) [7218]. Col. C. W. Murray (C) - - - 3445 E. R. Wodehouse (L U) - - - 3358 Sir W. M. Conway (L) - - - 2917 J. M. Fuller (L) - - - 2805	Birmingham (Bordesley) [15,840]. J. Collings (L U) - - - 6004 Alderman Cook (L) - - - 2154
Antrim (E.) [8959]. Capt. J. M. M'Calmont (C) unopp.	Battersea [14,084]. John Burns (Lab) - - - 5019 C. R. Smith (C) - - - 4766	Birmingham (Central) [11,767]. E. Parkes (L U) unopp.
Antrim (Mid) [8008]. R. T. O'Neill (C) unopp.	Bedford [4591]. G. Pym (C) - - - 1976 S. Whitbread (L) - - - 1810	Birmingham (E.) [12,658]. Sir J. B. Stone (C) unopp.
Antrim (N.) [8852]. Col. Hugh M'Calmont, C.B. (C) unopp.	Beds (N. or Biggleswade) [13,671]. Lord A. F. Compton (L U) 5643 G. W. E. Russell (L) - - - 5376	Birmingham (Edgbaston) [11,658]. George Dixon (L U) unopp. On the decease of Mr. Dixon, Mr. Frank Lowe (C) was, Feb. 15th, '98, returned unopposed.
On the resignation of General M'Calmont, Mr. W. Moore (C) was (Feb. 25th, '99) elected unopposed.	Beds (S. or Luton) [13,167]. T. G. Ashton (L) - - - 5430 Col. O. T. Duke (C) - - - 5244	Birmingham (N.) [10,168]. W. Kenrick (L U) - - - 4547 W. J. Lancaster (L) - - - 1213
Antrim (S.) [10,393]. W. G. E. Macartney (C) unopp.	Belfast (E.) [15,521]. G. W. Wolff (C) unopp.	On the resignation of the Rt. Hon. W. Kenrick, Mr. J. T. Middlemone (L U) was (Feb. 14th, '99) returned unopposed.
Argyllshire [10,365]. D. Ninian Nicol (C) - - - 3970 Sir D. H. Macfarlane (L) - 3835	Belfast (N.) [10,179]. Sir E. J. Harland (C) unopp. On the death of Sir E. Harland (polling Jan. 22nd, '96): Sir James H. Haslett (C) 3595 Adam Turner (Ind C) - 3434	Birmingham (W.) [12,879]. J. Chamberlain (L U) - - - 5537 Dr. B. O'Connor (L) - - - 1259
Armagh (Mid) [7292]. D. P. Barton, Q.C. (C) unopp.	Belfast (S.) [8616]. W. Johnston (C) unopp.	Blackburn (2) [19,385]. W. H. Hornby (C) - - - 9553 W. Coddington (C) - - - 9150 T. P. Ritzema (L) - - - 6840
On the appointment of Mr. Dunbar P. Barton to the Solicitor-Generalship of Ireland, he was, on Jan. 21st, '98, returned unopposed.	Belfast (W.) [9794]. H. O. Arnold-Forster (L U) unopp.	Bolton (2) [19,577]. H. Shepherd-Cross (C) - - - 8494 G. Harwood (L) - - - 8453 Col. Bridgman (C) - - - 7901 F. Brocklehurst (Lab) - - - 2694
Armagh (N.) [11,282]. Col. E. J. Saunderson (C) unopp.	Berks (S. or Newbury) [10,604]. W. G. Mount (C) - - - 4895 Sir J. Swinburne, Bart. (L) - - - 3770	Boston [3451]. W. Garfit (C) - - - 1633 Sir W. J. Ingram, Bart. (L) 1237
Armagh (S.) [6985]. E. M'Hugh (N) - - - 3378 W. Kavanagh (C) - - - 1995	Berks (N. or Abingdon) [8617]. A. K. Loyd, Q.C. (C) - - - 4064 C. A. Pryce (L) - - - 3019	
Ashton-under-Lyne [7563]. H. J. Whiteley (C) - - - 3434 W. Woods (L) - - - 2680 J. Sexton (Lab) - - - 415		
Aston Manor [12,436]. Capt. W. G. Grice-Hutchinson (C) - - - 5353 J. Lawson (Temp) - - - 1675		

Bradford (Cent.) [10,488].	Camberwell (Peckham) [11,758].	Cheshire (Crewe) [13,093].
J. L. Wanklyn (L U) - 4024	F. G. Banbury (C) - 4495	W. S. B. M'Laren (L) - 4863
G. J. Shaw-Lefevre (L) - 3983	C. Clements (L) - 3472	Hon. R. A. Ward (C) - 5413
Bradford (E.) [14,001].	Cambridge [7864].	Cheshire (Eddisbury) [10,588].
H. Byron Reed (C) - 5843	R. Penrose Fitzgerald (C) 3574	H. J. Tollemache (C) - 5176
W. S. Caine (L) - 5139	A. J. David (L) - 2920	R. Bate (L) - 3371
On decease of Mr. Byron Reed (polling Nov. 11th, '96):	Camb. (W. or Chesterton) [10,439].	Cheshire (Hyde) [10,480].
Capt. Greville (C) - 4921	W. R. Greene (C) - 4432	J. W. Sidebotham (C) - 4735
A. Beillon (L) - 4526	H. E. Hoare (L) - 4012	G. W. Rhodes (L) - 3844
J. Keir Hardie (I L) - 1953	Camb. (E. or Newmarket) [9606].	G. S. Christie (Lab) - 448
Bradford (W.) [12,154].	H. L. B. McCalmont (C) - 4210	Cheshire (Knutsford) [10,050].
E. Flower (C) - 3936	Sir George Newnes (L) - 3867	Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton (C) unopp.
J. C. Horsfall (L) - 3481	Camb. (N. or Wisbech) [10,144].	Cheshire (Macclesfield) [8590].
B. Tillett (Lab) - 2364	C. T. Giles (C) - 4368	W. Bromley-Davenport (C) unopp.
Brecknockshire [11,734].	Hon. A. Brand (L) - 4145	Cheshire (Northwich) [11,992].
C. Morley (L) - 4594	Cambridge Univ. (2) [638].	J. T. Brunner (L) - 5706
Col. T. Wood (C) - 3451	Professor R. C. Jebb (C) unopp.	T. Ward (C) - 4068
Brighton (2) [17,973].	Sir John Gorst (C) unopp.	Cheshire (Wirral) [14,236].
Gerald Loder (C) - 7878	Canterbury [3855].	Col. E. T. W. Cotton-Jodrell (C) unopp.
Bruce C. V. Wentworth (C) 7493	J. Henniker Heaton (C) unopp.	Chester [7182].
Sir J. Ewart (L) - 5082	Cardiff [21,942].	R. A. Yerburch (C) unopp.
Bristol (E.) [12,777].	J. M. Maclean (C) - 8386	Christchurch [7889].
Sir W. H. Wills, Bart. (L) 4129	Sir E. J. Reed (L) - 7562	A. H. Smith (C) - 3198
S. G. Hobson (Lab) - 1874	Cardiganshire [13,272].	Hon. T. A. Brassey (L) - 3144
Bristol (N.) [11,906].	M. V. Davies (L) - 4927	Clackmannan and Kinross [7722].
L. Fry (L U) - 4702	J. Harford (C) - 3748	J. B. Balfour (L) - 3133
C. Townsend (L) - 4464	Carlisle [7153].	G. Younger (L U) - 2588
Bristol (S.) [12,931].	W. Gully (L) - 3167	Seat vacant, Mr. J. B. Balfour having been appointed to a Scottish Judgeship.
Sir E. S. Hill (C) - 5190	S. P. Foster (C) - 2853	Clapham [15,878].
J. O'C. Power (L) - 4431	Carlisle Co. [7457].	P. M. Thornton (C) - 5925
Bristol (W.) [8316].	John Hammond (N) - 3890	J. Kempster (L) - 3904
Sir M. Hicks-Beach (C) - 3815	S. Duckett (C) - 685	Clare (E.) [10,491].
H. H. Lawless (L) - 1842	Cardmarthenshire Dist. [5490].	W. H. Redmond (P) - 3315
Bucks (Mid. or Aylesbury) [11,403].	Sir J. J. Jenkins (L U) - 2443	P. A. McHugh (A P) - 3258
Baron F. J. de Rothschild (L U) unopp.	Major E. R. Jones (L) - 2391	Clare (W.) [10,294].
On the decease of Baron F. J. de Rothschild, his nephew, Hon. L. W. Rothschild (L U), was (Jan. 6th, '99) returned unopposed.	Cardmarthenshire (E.) [9794].	J. R. Maguire (P) - 2973
Bucks (N. or Buckingham) [11,723].	A. Thomas (L) - 4471	Major J. E. Jameson (A P) 3376
W. W. Carlile (C) - 5266	J. E. Richardson (C) - 2466	Colchester [5519].
H. S. Leon (L) - 4830	Cardmarthenshire (W.) [9394].	Sir W. D. Pearson, Bart. (L) 2475
Bucks (S. or Wycombe) [12,655].	John Lloyd Morgan (L) - 4743	E. S. Norris (C) - 2270
Viscount Curzon (C) unopp.	W. J. Buckley (C) - 3103	Cork City (2) [13,471].
On Viscount Curzon being appointed Treasurer of the Household, he was, Feb. 21st, '96, re-elected unopposed.	Carnarvon (Dist.) [5157].	J. F. O'Brien (N) - 5327
Burnley [14,209].	D. Lloyd-George (L) - 2265	M. Healy (N) - 5169
P. J. Stanhope (L) - 5454	E. Nanney (C) - 2071	J. Roche (P) - 4994
W. A. Lindsay (C) - 5133	Carnarvonsh. (N. or Arfon) [9406].	J. C. Blake (P) - 4966
H. M. Hyndman (Soc) - 1498	W. Jones (L) - 4482	Cork Co. (E.) [6568].
Bury (Lanes) [8515].	Prof. A. Hughes (C) - 2853	Capt. Donelan (N) unopp.
J. Kenyon (C) - 3890	Carnarvonsh. (S. or Eifion) [9031].	Cork Co. (Mid) [8279].
J. F. Cheetham (L) - 3218	J. Bryn Roberts (L) unopp.	Dr. Tanner (N) unopp.
Bury St. Edmunds [2574].	Cavan (E.) [9595].	Cork Co. (N.) [7742].
Viscount Chelsea (C) unopp.	S. Young (N) unopp.	C. Flynn (N) unopp.
Buteshire [3364].	Cavan (W.) [10,051].	Cork Co. (N.E.) [7898].
Graham Murray (C) unopp.	E. F. V. Knox (N) unopp.	W. Abraham (N) unopp.
Caithness-shire [4254].	Mr. Knox deciding to sit for Londonderry City, for which he had also been returned, J. P. Farrell (A P) was (Aug. '95) returned unopposed.	Cork Co. (S.) [6645].
Dr. G. B. Clark (L) - 1828	Chatham [10,669].	E. Barry (N) unopp.
J. Cooper (C) - 528	Alderman H. D. Davies (C) 4082	Cork Co. (S.E.) [7859].
Camberwell (Dulwich) [15,535].	R. H. Cox (L) - 3499	Dr. A. Commins (N) unopp.
J. Blundell Maple (C) - 5258	Chelsea [12,842].	Cork Co. (W.) [6492].
C. G. Clarke (L) - 2176	C. A. Whitmore (C) - 5524	J. Gilhooly (N) unopp.
Camberwell (N.) [12,257].	O. Beatty (L) - 3604	Cornwall (S.E. or Bodmin) [9587].
Major Philip H. Dalbiac (C) 4009	Cheltenham [7465].	L. H. Courtney (L U) - 4035
E. H. Bayley (L) - 3316	Col. F. S. Russell (L U) - 3409	J. McDougall (L) - 3492
S. Palmer (Ind) - 32	W. Blaydes (L) - 2940	
	W. A. Allen (Ind) - 23	
	Cheshire (Altrincham) [12,789].	
	C. R. Disraeli (C) - 5264	
	A. M. Latham (L) - 3889	

Cornwall (N.W. or Camborne)

[7513].	
A. Strauss (L U)	- 3166
C. A. V. Conybeare (L)	- 2704
Cornwall (N.E. or Launceston)	
[9485].	
T. G. Owen (L)	- 3633
F. Wills (L U)	- 2975
On the death of Mr. T. Owen	
(polling Aug. 3rd, '98):	
J. Fletcher Moulton (L)	- 3951
Sir F. Wills (L U)	- 2863

Cornwall (Mid. or St. Austell)

[9732].	
W. M'Arthur (L)	- 4193
W. Williams (L U)	- 3092

Cornwall (W. or St. Ives) [8067].

T. B. Bolitho (L U) unopp.

Cornwall (Truro) [8904].

E. Lawrence (L U)	- 3282
H. T. Waddy (L)	- 3012

Coventry [11,657].

C. J. Murray (C)	- 4974
W. H. Ballantine (L)	- 4624

Croydon [17,992].

Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie (C)	6876
C. C. Hutchinson (L)	- 4647

Cumberland (Cockermouth)

[10,591].	
Sir W. Lawson (L)	- 4259
T. Milvain, Q.C. (C)	- 4018

Cumberland (W. or Egremont)

[9081].	
Hon. H. V. Duncombe (C)	3717
D. Ainsworth (L)	- 3586

Cumberland (N. or Eskdale)

[10,091].	
R. A. Allison (L)	- 3745
H. C. Howard (L U)	- 3598

Cumberland (Mid. or Penrith)

[8830].	
J. W. Lowther (C)	- 3868
Dr. T. S. Douglas (L)	- 3268

Darlington [7214].

A. Pease (L U)	- 3354
Sir T. Fry (L)	- 2697
On the decease of Mr. Arthur	
Pease (polling Sept. 17th, '98):	
H. Pike Pease (L U)	- 3497
O. Philipps (R)	- 2809

Denbigh (Dist.) [4057].

W. T. Howell (C)	- 1833
W. H. Morgan (L)	- 1604

Denbighshire (E.) [10,301].

Sir G. O. Morgan (L)	- 4899
H. St. J. Raikes (C)	- 3115
On decease of Sir G. O. Morgan	
(polling Sept. 28th, '97):	
Samuel Moss (L)	- 5175
Hon. G. T. Kenyon (C)	- 2848

Denbighshire (W.) [9336].

J. H. Roberts (L)	- 4481
T. W. Edwards (C)	- 2878

Deptford [15,204].

C. J. Darling (C)	- 5654
T. Macnamara (L)	- 4425
On Mr. Darling being appointed a Judge of the High Court (polling Nov. 15th, '97):	
A. H. A. Morton (C)	- 5317
J. W. Benn (L)	- 4993

Derby (2) [17,672].

H. H. Bemrose (C)	- 7907
G. Drage (C)	- 7076
Sir W. V. Harcourt (L)	- 6785
Sir T. Roe (L)	- 6475
Derbyshire (Chesterfield) [11,414].	
T. Bayley (L)	- 4572
A. W. Byron (L U)	- 4325
Derbyshire (High Peak) [10,655].	
Capt. W. Sidebottom (C)	- 4671
A. G. Symonds (L)	- 4164

Derbyshire (Ilkeston) [14,219].

Sir W. Foster (L)	- 6251
Capt. Baumgarten (C)	- 5254

Derbyshire (Mid.) [11,122].

J. A. Jacoby (L)	- 4926
W. C. Bridgeman (C)	- 4351

Derbyshire (N.E.) [12,477].

T. D. Bolton (L)	- 4737
Dr. J. Court (C)	- 4210

Derbyshire (S.) [14,254].

J. Gretton, jun. (C)	- 6104
H. E. Broad (L)	- 5217

Derbyshire (W.) [11,023].

Victor C. Cavendish (L U)	unopp.
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Devon (Mid. or Ashburton) [9716].

C. Seale-Hayne (L)	- 4380
J. A. Nix (C)	- 3970

Devon (N.W. or Barnstaple)

[11,889].	
Sir W. C. Gull (L U)	- 4825
A. Billson (L)	- 4503

Devon (E. or Honiton) [9432].

Sir J. Kennaway (C)	unopp.
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Devon (N. or S. Molton) [8676].

G. Lambert (L)	- 4283
J. Long (L U)	- 2923

Devon (N.E. or Tiverton) [9078].

Sir W. H. Walrond (C)	unopp.
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Devon (W. or Tavistock) [12,332].

H. F. Luttrell (L)	- 4970
Col. R. T. White Thompson	

(L U) - 4597

Devon (Torquay) [9113].

Comdr. A. S. Phillpotts (C)	4265
F. L. Barrett (L)	- 4030

Devon (S. or Totnes) [9713].

F. Midlam (L U)	- 4630
A. J. Sparke (L)	- 2264

Devonport (2) [8207].

H. E. Kearley (L)	- 3570
E. J. C. Morton (L)	- 3511
P. Whippell (L U)	- 3303
Capt. T. Thynne (C)	- 3263

Dewsbury [13,364].

Mark Oldroyd (L)	- 5379
H. S. Cantley (C)	- 3875
E. R. Hartley (Lab)	- 1080

Donegal (E.) [6556].

A. O'Connor (N)	- 3393
E. T. Herdman (L U)	- 2731

Donegal (N.) [6542].

T. B. Curran (N) unopp.	
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Donegal (S.) [6311].

J. G. Swift MacNeill (P)	- 3614
H. W. Stubbs (C)	- 1313

Donegal (W.) [6775].

T. D. Sullivan (N) unopp.	
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Dorset (E.) [11,450].

Hon. H. N. Sturt (C) unopp.	
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Dorset (N.) [8393].

J. K. Wingfield Digby (C) unopp.	
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Dorset (S.) [8893].

W. E. Brymer (C) unopp.	
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Dorset (W.) [7437].

Col. R. Williams (C) unopp.	
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Dover [5865].

G. Wyndham (C) unopp.	
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Down (E.) [8542].

Dr. Rentoul (C) unopp.	
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Down (N.) [9864].

Col. Waring (C) unopp.	
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On the death of Col. Waring

(polling Sept. 7th, '98):

J. Blakiston Houston (C)	3381
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T. L. Corbett (C)	- 3107
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Down (S.) [8662].

M. M'Cartan (N)	- 4057
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Dr. Rowan (U)	- 3378
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Down (W.) [9369].

Lord A. Hill (C) unopp.	
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On the resignation of Lord

Arthur Hill, his son, Capt.

Arthur Hill (C), was, July 18th,

'98, returned unopp.

Dublin (College Green) [9380].

Dr. J. E. Kenny (P) unopp.	
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On resignation of Dr. Kenny,

Mr. J. L. Carew (P) was (April

6th, '96) returned unopposed.

Dublin (Harbour) [9328].

T. Harrington (P) unopp.	
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Dublin (St. Patrick's) [8728].

W. Field (P) unopp.	
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Dublin (St. Stephen's Green)

[7452].	
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W. Kenny (L U)	- 3190
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Count Plunkett (P)	- 2634
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On Mr. W. Kenny being appointed

Sol.-Gen. for Ireland

(polling Sept. 2nd, '95):

Mr. W. Kenny (U)	- 3325
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Mr. Pierce Mahony (P)	2893
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On the appointment of Mr.

W. Kenny to a Judgeship of the

High Court in Ireland

(polling Jan. 21st, '98):

James H. M. Campbell (C)	3525
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Count G. Plunkett (P)	- 3387
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Dublin Co. (N.) [11,276].

J. J. Clancy (P)	- 4520
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D. Wilson (C)	- 2280
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Dublin Co. (S.) [10,481].

Hon. H. C. Plunkett (C)	- 4901
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H. Burke (P)	- 2962
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Dublin University (2) [4609].

D. R. Plunkett (C) unopp.	
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E. Carson, Q.C. (C) unopp.

On Mr. Plunkett being created

a peer (Lord Rathmore) (polling

Dec. 6th, '95):

W. E. H. Lecky (L U)	- 1757
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G. Wright (C)	- 1011
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Dudley [15,675].

B. Robinson (C)	- 6536
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C. J. Fleming, Q.C. (L)	- 5795
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Dumbartonshire [13,340].

A. J. Wyllie (C)	- 5375
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Capt. Sinclair (L)	- 5342
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Dumfries Burghs [3731].		
Sir R. T. Reid (L)	-	1785
W. Murray (C)	-	1185
Dumfriesshire [9158].		
R. Souttar (L)	-	3989
W. J. Maxwell (L U)	-	3976
Dundee (2) [18,384].		
E. Robertson (L)	-	7602
Sir J. Leng (L)	-	7592
W. C. Smith (L U)	-	5390
E. Jenkins (C)	-	4318
J. Macdonald (Lab)	-	1313
Durham (Barnard Castle) [11,137].		
Sir J. W. Pease (L)	-	4924
Capt. Hon. W. L. Vane (C)	-	3848
Durham (Bishop Auckland) [11,157].		
J. M. Paulton (L)	-	5032
G. E. Markham (C)	-	3735
Durham (Chester-le-Street) [15,915].		
J. Joicey (L)	-	7370
Viscount Morpeth (L U)	-	1341
Durham (City) [2587].		
M. A. Fowler (L)	-	1111
Hon. A. R. Elliott (L U)	-	1110
On a recount the figures were		
Fowler	-	1110
Elliott	-	1107
On the decease of Mr. Matthew Fowler (polling June 30th, '98):		
Hon. Arthur Elliott (L U)	-	1167
Hugh Fenwick Boyd, Q.C. (L)	-	1102
[L U gain.]		
Durham (Houghton-le-Spring) [14,221].		
R. Cameron (L)	-	6592
V. W. Corbett (C)	-	5711
Durham (Jarrow) [15,348].		
Sir C. M. Palmer (L) unopp.	-	
Durham (Mid) [12,813].		
John Wilson (L)	-	5937
A. Wilkinson (C)	-	4295
Durham (N.W.) [13,505].		
L. Atherley-Jones (L)	-	5428
J. Joicey (C)	-	3869
Durham (S.E.) [14,775].		
Gen. Sir H. Havelock Allan (L U)	-	5978
J. G. Richardson (L)	-	5864
On the death of Sir H. Havelock Allan (polling Feb. 3rd, '98):		
Joseph Richardson (L)	-	6286
Hon. F. W. Lambton (C)	-	6011
(L gain.)		
Edinburgh (Cent.) [7666].		
W. M'Ewan (L) unopp.	-	
Edinburgh (E.) [10,730].		
Dr. R. Wallace (L)	-	3499
H. G. Younger (L U)	-	3050
On the decease of Dr. Wallace (polling June 23rd, '99):		
G. M'Crae (L)	-	4891
H. G. Younger (C)	-	2961
Edinburgh (S.) [13,891].		
R. Cox (C)	-	4802
H. W. Paul (L)	-	4705
On a recount 3 votes were taken from Mr. Paul's total.		

On the decease of Mr. R. Cox (polling June 19th, '99):		
A. Dewar (L)	-	5820
Maj.-Gen. Wauchope (C)	-	4989
Edinburgh (W.) [8727].		
L. M'Iver (L U) unopp.	-	
Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities [9736].		
Sir C. J. Pearson (C) unopp.	-	
On Sir C. Pearson being appointed one of the Senators of H.M. College of Justice in Scotland, Sir William Priestley (C) was (May 12th, '96) returned unopp.		
Elgin Burghs [4587].		
Alexander Asher (L)	-	1853
C. T. Gordon (L U)	-	1161
Elgin and Nairn [5929].		
J. E. Gordon (C)	-	2147
J. Seymour Keay (L)	-	2019
Essex (Mid. or Chelmsford) [10,203].		
T. Usborne (C) unopp.	-	
Essex (W. or Epping) [10,059].		
Lt.-Col. Lockwood (C) unopp.	-	
Essex (N.E. or Harwich) [11,890].		
J. Round (C)	-	4566
R. Varty (L)	-	2685
Essex (E. or Maldon) [9938].		
Hon. C. H. Strutt (C)	-	4618
C. Dodd (L)	-	4008
Essex (S. or Romford) [26,731].		
A. M. Wigram (C)	-	8257
J. H. Bethell (L)	-	6429
On resignation of Mr. Wigram (polling Feb. 1st, '97):		
Louis Sinclair (C)	-	8156
H. H. Raphael (L)	-	8031
Essex (N. or Saffron Walden) [8608].		
C. Gold (L)	-	3806
C. W. Gray (C)	-	3381
Essex (S.E.) [14,653].		
Major Rasch (C)	-	5460
D. M. Watson (L)	-	3520
Essex (S.W. or Walthamstow) [22,161].		
E. W. Byrne, Q.C. (C)	-	6876
A. J. H. Pollen (L)	-	4523
On Mr. Byrne being appointed one of the justices of the High Court (polling Feb. 3rd, '97):		
Samuel Woods (L)	-	6518
Thomas R. Dewar (C)	-	6239
(L gain.)		
Exeter [8595].		
Sir H. S. Northcote, C.B., Bart. (C)	-	3857
A. S. Hogg (L)	-	3363
On the resignation of Sir S. Northcote on his appointment to the Governorship of Bombay (polling Nov. 6th, '99):		
E. Vincent (C)	-	4030
A. H. Bright (L)	-	3371
Falkirk Group [9958].		
J. Wilson (L U)	-	4075
H. Smith (L)	-	3822

Falmouth and Penryn [2763].		
F. J. Horniman (L)	-	1150
W. G. Cavendish Bentinck (C)		
-	-	1101
Fermanagh (N.) [5129].		
R. R. Dane (C)	-	2782
G. R. Leeper (L)	-	2406
On Mr. Dane being appointed a County Court Judge in Ireland:		
E. M. Archdale (C)	-	2568
Dr. Thompson (Ind. C)	-	2091
Fermanagh (S.) [5470].		
J. Jordan (N)	-	2792
Sir A. D. Brooke, Bart. (C)	-	2096
Fifeshire (E.) [9514].		
H. H. Asquith (L)	-	4332
J. Gilmour (C)	-	3616
Fifeshire (W.) [11,058].		
Augustine Birrell (L)	-	4719
R. G. Erskine-Wemyss (C)	-	2965
Finsbury (Cent.) [8731].		
Hon. W. F. B. Massey-Mainwaring (C)	-	3588
D. Naoroji (L)	-	2783
Finsbury (E.) [5822].		
H. C. Richards (C)	-	2260
J. Rowlands (L)	-	1990
Finsbury (Holborn) [11,116].		
Sir C. Hall, K.C.M.G., Q.C. (C), unopp.	-	
Flint (Dist.) [3632].		
J. H. Lewis (L)	-	1828
P. P. Pennant (C)	-	1663
Flintshire [10,616].		
Samuel Smith (L)	-	4376
Col. Howard (C)	-	3925
Forfarshire [12,663].		
J. M. White (L)	-	5159
Hon. C. M. Ramsay (C)	-	4718
On resignation of Mr. J. M. White (polling Jan. 30th, '97):		
Capt. J. Sinclair (L)	-	5423
C. M. Ramsay (C)	-	4965
Fulham [15,817].		
W. Hayes Fisher (C)	-	5378
E. A. Cornwall (L)	-	3915
W. Parnell (Lab)	-	1911
Galway (City) [2001].		
J. Pinkerton (N)	-	5911
E. Leamy (P)	-	4081
M. Morris (C)	-	3995
Galway (Connemara) [6452].		
W. O'Malley (N) unopp.	-	
Galway Co. (E.) [7282].		
J. Roche (N) unopp.	-	
Galway Co. (N.) [9417].		
D. Kilbride (N)	-	2596
Lt.-Col. Nolan, J.P. (P)	-	2021
Galway Co. (S.) [6363].		
David Sheehy (N) unopp.	-	
Gateshead [16,098].		
W. Allan (L)	-	6131
J. Lucas (L U)	-	5651
Glamorganshire (E.) [15,258].		
A. Thomas (L)	-	6051
C. J. Jackson (C)	-	3901
Glamorganshire (Mid) [13,012].		
S. T. Evans (L)	-	5611
J. E. Vaughan (C)	-	2931

Glamorganshire (W. or Gower) [12,064].	
D. Randell (L) - - -	6074
C. H. Glascodeine (C) - -	2256
Glamorganshire (Rhondda) [11,711].	
W. Abraham (L) unopp.	
Glamorganshire (S.) [16,713].	
Major W. H. Wyndham- Quin (C) - - -	5747
A. J. Williams (L) - - -	4922
Glasgow (Blackfriars) [10,364].	
A. D. Provand (L) - - -	3108
A. Stuart, Junr. (C) - - -	2727
S. Maxwell (Lab) - - -	448
Glasgow (Bridgeton) [11,208].	
Sir G. O. Trevelyan (L) - -	3161
C. S. Dickson (C) - - -	2719
J. R. Watson (Lab) - - -	609
On resignation of Sir G. Trevelyan (polling Feb. 15th, '97):	
Sir C. Cameron (L) - - -	4506
C. S. Dickson (C) - - -	4381
Glasgow (Camlachie) [10,262].	
A. Cross (L U) - - -	3198
S. Chisholm (L) - - -	2497
R. Smillie (Lab) - - -	696
Glasgow (Cent.) [15,416].	
J. G. A. Baird (C) - - -	5621
E. A. Adam (L) - - -	3792
Glasgow (College) [15,893].	
Sir J. S. Maxwell, Bart. (C) -	5364
Dr. Cameron (L) - - -	4219
Glasgow (St. Rollox) [16,328].	
F. F. Begg (C) - - -	4561
Sir J. M. Carmichael (L) -	4200
J. E. Woolacot (Lab) - - -	405
Glasgow (Tradeston) [9589].	
A. C. Corbett (L U) - - -	3373
- Green (L) - - -	2568
F. Smith (Lab) - - -	368
Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities [9264].	
J. A. Campbell (C) unopp.	
Gloucester City [7278].	
C. J. Monk (L U) - - -	3264
S. Wells (L) - - -	2791
Gloucester (E. or Cirencester) [9501].	
Hon. A. B. Bathurst (C) -	4509
H. L. W. Lawson (L) - - -	4294
Gloucester (Forest of Dean) [10,179].	
Sir C. Dilke (L) unopp.	
Gloucester (Mid, or Stroud) [11,086].	
C. A. Cripps (C) - - -	5175
C. P. Allen (L) - - -	4514
Gloucester (N. or Tewkesbury) [12,446].	
Sir John Dorington (C) unopp.	
Gloucester (S. or Thornbury) [12,362].	
C. E. Colston (C) - - -	5727
A. A. Allen (L) - - -	4638
Grantham [2896].	
H. T. B. Lopes (C) - - -	1507
S. D. Waddy, Q.C. (L) - -	1167

Gravesend [5540].	
J. D. Palmer (C) - - -	2405
L. M. Johnson (Ind) - - -	1218
On the resignation of Col. Dampier Palmer (polling July 13th, '98):	
J. H. Dudley Ryder (C) -	2327
W. Runciman (L) - - -	1956
Great Yarmouth [8407].	
Capt. Sir J. G. R. Colomb, K.C.M.G. (C) - - -	3528
J. M. Moorsom, Q.C. (L) -	2893
Greenock [7522].	
Sir T. Sutherland (L U) -	3571
A. E. Fletcher (L) - - -	2753
Greenwich [11,804].	
Lord H. R. H. Cecil (C) -	4802
G. C. Whiteley (L) - - -	3877
Grimsby [12,757].	
G. Doughty (L) - - -	4347
E. Heneage (L U) - - -	4166
On the resignation of Alderman Doughty, who announced himself a L U, and went to his constituents (polling Aug. 2nd, '98):	
Alderman Doughty (L U) -	4943
R. Wintringham (L) - - -	3189
T. D. Melhuish (Ind. C) -	294
(L U gain.)	
Hackney (Cent.) [8831].	
Sir A. R. Scoble (C) - - -	3278
C. Russell (L) - - -	2966
Hackney (N.) [11,442].	
W. R. Bousfield (C) - - -	4725
S. Mayer (L) - - -	2460
Hackney (S.) [12,399].	
T. H. Robertson (C) - - -	4681
J. F. Moulton, Q.C. (L) -	4362
Haddingtonshire [6523].	
R. B. Haldane (L) - - -	2774
Master of Polworth (C) -	2194
Halifax (2) [14,671].	
A. Arnold (C) - - -	5475
W. R. Shaw (L) - - -	5085
J. Booth (L) - - -	4283
J. Lister (Lab.) - - -	3818
On resignation of Mr. W. R. Shaw (polling March 3rd, '97):	
Alfred Billson (L) - - -	5664
Sir S. Crossley (C) - - -	5252
Tom Mann (Ind. Lab.) -	2000
Hammersmith [13,227].	
Major-Gen. Goldsworthy (C) -	5017
W. C. Steadman (L) - - -	3238
Hampstead [9380].	
E. B. Hoare (C) unopp.	
Hants (W. or Andover) [9363].	
W. W. Beach (C) unopp.	
Hants (N. or Basingstoke) [10,299].	
A. F. Jeffreys (C) unopp.	
Hants (S. or Fareham) [15,889].	
Lt.-Gen. Sir F. Fitz Wygram (C) unopp.	
Hants (Isle of Wight) [14,452].	
Sir R. Webster (C) - - -	5809
Hon. A. Wodehouse (L) -	5363

Hants (New Forest) [10,389].	
Hon. J. Scott-Montagu (C) unopp.	
Hants (E. or Petersfield) [8615].	
W. Wickham (C) unopp.	
On decease of Mr. Wickham (polling June 8th, '97):	
W. G. Nicholson (C) - - -	3748
J. Benham Carter (L) - - -	3328
Hanley [15,258].	
W. Woodall (L) - - -	5653
A. H. Heath (C) - - -	5367
Hartlepool [12,162].	
T. Richardson (L U) - - -	4853
Sir Christopher Furness (L) -	4772
Hastings [7817].	
W. Lucas Shadwell (C) - -	3205
C. Ince (L) - - -	2863
Hawick Burghs [5976].	
T. Shaw (L) - - -	3033
J. Saunderson (L U) - - -	2531
Hereford (City) [3441].	
Radcliffe Cooke (C) - - -	1669
Sir E. R. Pearce-Edgumbe (L) - - -	1356
Herefordshire (N. or Leominster) [9922].	
J. Rankin (C) unopp.	
Herefordshire (S. or Ross) [10,622].	
M. Biddulph (L U) - - -	4573
A. Withey (L) - - -	2828
Herts (E. or Hertford) [10,538].	
Abel Smith (C) unopp.	
On the decease of Mr. Abel Smith (polling June 22nd, '98):	
Hon. Evelyn Cecil (C) - - -	4118
Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer (L) - - -	3850
Herts (N. or Hitchin) [9269].	
G. B. Hudson (C) unopp.	
Herts (Mid, or St. Albans) [10,756].	
V. Gibbs (C) unopp.	
Herts (W. or Watford) [13,161].	
T. F. Halsey (C) unopp.	
Huddersfield [16,472].	
Sir J. T. Woodhouse (L) -	6755
Sir J. Crosland (C) - - -	5868
H. R. Smart (Lab) - - -	1594
Hull (Cent.) [10,449].	
Sir H. S. King (C) - - -	5476
F. Maddison (L) - - -	3515
Hull (E.) [11,546].	
J. T. Firbank (C) - - -	4302
Sir C. Smith (L) - - -	4152
Hull (W.) [16,087].	
C. H. Wilson (L) - - -	6637
T. McCarthy (Lab) - - -	1400
Hunts (S. or Huntingdon) [5262].	
A. Smith Barry (C) - - -	2419
J. Wilks (L) - - -	2068
Hunts (N. or Ramsey) [6618].	
A. E. Fellowes (C) - - -	3012
H. Heldmann (L) - - -	2063

Hythe [5224].
Lt.-Gen. Sir J. B. Edwards
(C) - - - 2189
Sir I. Obart (L) - - - 1726
On the retirement of Sir J. B. Edwards (polling Mar. 1st, '99):
Sir E. A. Sassoon (C) - 2425
Sir I. Hart (L) - - - 1898

Inverness Burghs [4097].
R. B. Finlay, Q.C. (L U) - 1846
H. Bell (L) - - - 1596
On Mr. P. Finlay being appointed Sol.-Gen., he was, on Aug. 31st, returned unopposed.

Inverness-shire [9294].
J. E. B. Baillie (C) - - 2991
N. Kennedy (L) - - - 2891

Ipswich (2) [10,450].
D. F. Goddard (L) - - - 4396
C. Dalrymple (C) - - - 4293
A. W. Soames (L) - - - 4250
Lord Elcho (C) - - - 4219

Islington (E.) [10,472].
B. L. Cohen (C) - - - 4383
T. McK. Wood (L) - - - 3159

Islington (N.) [11,775].
G. C. T. Bartley (C) - - - 4626
Dr. Napier (L) - - - 3317

Islington (S.) [8502].
Sir A. Rollit (C) - - - 3563
Dr. H. Hart (L) - - - 2342

Islington (W.) [8954].
T. Lough (L) - - - 3494
G. Barham (L U) - - - 3031

Kensington (N.) [9494].
W. E. T. Sharpe (C) - - - 3829
F. C. Frye (L) - - - 2193

Kensington (S.) [8914].
Sir A. Borthwick (C) unopp.

On Sir A. Borthwick being created a Peer (Lord Glenesk) Lord Warkworth (C) was (Nov. 28th, '95) returned unopposed.

Kent (S. or Ashford) [12,623].
L. Hardy (C) unopp.

Kent (N.W. or Dartford) [15,303].
Sir W. Hart Dyke (C) - 5699
Sir P. Nickalls (L) - - 4557

Kent (N.E. or Faversham) [13,582].
F. G. Barnes (C) - - - 5738
S. Barrow (L) - - - 4557

Kent (Mid. or Medway) [13,881].
Major C. E. Warde (C) unopp.

E. Kent (or St. Augustine's) [14,063].
A. Akers-Douglas (C) unopp.

Kent (W. or Sevenoaks) [14,535].
H. W. Forster (C) unopp.

Kent (Isle of Thanet) [9735].
Rt. Hon. J. Lowther (C) unopp

Kent (S.W. or Tunbridge) [13,044].
A. S. Griffith-Boscawen (C) unopp.

Kerry (E.) [5843].
M. Davitt (N) unopp.
On Mr. Davitt deciding to sit

for South Mayo, for which he had also been returned (polling March 27th, '96):
Hon. J. B. Burke Roche (N) 1961
Captain J. McGillicuddy (C) 680

Kerry (N.) [5613].
T. Sexton (N) unopp.
On resignation of Mr. Sexton, Mr. Michael Joseph Flavin (N) was (April 24th, '96) returned unopp.

Kerry (S.) [3416].
D. Kilbride (N) unopp.

Mr. Kilbride deciding to sit for N. Galway, for which he had also been returned (polling Sept. 5th, '95).

T. G. Farrell (McCarthyite N) 1209
Wm. Murphy (Healyite N) 474

Kerry (W.) [5563].
Sir T. Esmonde, Bart. (N) unopp.

Kidderminster [4186].
A. F. Godson (C) - - - 2003
R. Eve (L) - - - 1713

Kildare (N.) [5569].
C. J. Englelew (N) - - - 1944
J. L. Carew (P) - - - 1712

Kildare (S.) [5379].
J. M. Minch (N) unopp.

Kilkenny City [2380].
P. O'Brien (P) - - - 681
J. P. Farrell (N) - - - 667

Kilkenny (N.) [5342].
P. McDermott (N) unopp.

Kilkenny (S.) [5567].
S. Morris (N) unopp.

Kilmarnock Group [13,124].
J. M. Denny (C) - - - 5432
S. Williamson (L) - - - 5051

Kincardineshire [6319].
J. W. Crombie (L) - - - 2603
Hon. C. F. Trefusis (C) - 2040

King's Co. (Birr) [4739].
B. C. Molloy (N) unopp.

King's Co. (Tullamore) [4981].
Dr. J. F. Fox (N) unopp.

King's Lynn [3119].
T. G. Bowles (C) - - - 1395
H. Beaumont (L) - - - 1326

Kirkcaldy Group [6924].
J. H. Dalziel (L) - - - 3078
C. J. Kekewich (L U) - 1122

Kirkcudbrightshire [5855].
Sir M. J. Stewart (C) - - 2664
J. A. Duncan (L) - - - 2494

Lambeth (Brixton) [10,599].
Marq. of Carmarthen (C) - 4198
Sir R. G. Head (L) - - - 2199

On the Marquis of Carmarthen succeeding to the Dukedom of Leeds (polling Jan. 30th, '96):
Hon. E. Hubbard (C) - - 4491
E. H. Nunn (L) - - - 2133

Lambeth (Kennington) [10,277].
F. L. Cook (C) - - - 3764
Mark H. Beaufoy (L) - - 2769
W. Wightman (Ind L) - - 730

Lambeth (N.) [6976].
H. M. Stanley (L U) - - - 2878
C. P. Trevelyan (L) - - - 2477

Lambeth (Norwood) [10,846].
C. E. Tritton (C) unopp.

Lanarkshire (Govan) [14,016].
J. Wilson (L) - - - 4290
G. Ferguson (L U) - - - 4029
A. Haddow (Lab) - - - 430

Lanarkshire (Mid) [12,503].
J. Caldwell (L) - - - 4447
C. K. Mackenzie (C) - - 4376

Lanarkshire (N.E.) [15,403].
J. Colville (L) - - - 6288
A. Whitelaw (C) - - - 5751

Lanarkshire (N.W.) [13,337].
J. G. Holburn (L and Lab) 5244
G. A. Whitelaw (C) - - - 5147

On the decease of Mr. J. G. Holbourn (polling Feb. 21st, '99):
C. M. Douglas (L) - - - 5723
G. A. L. Whitelaw (C) - - 5364

Lanarkshire (Partick) [15,609].
J. Parker Smith (L U) - - 5551
L. Mackenzie (L) - - - 4344

Lanarkshire (S.) [9115].
J. H. C. Hozier (C) - - - 4053
R. Lambie (L) - - - 3823

Lancs. N. (Blackpool) [16,067].
Sir M. White Ridley (C) unopp.

Lancs. N. (Chorley) [12,123].
Earl Balcarres (C) unopp.

Lancs. N. (Lancaster) [11,737].
Col. W. H. Foster (C) - - 5028
J. S. Leadham (L) - - - 4394

Lancs. N. (N. Lonsdale) [9609].
R. F. Cavendish (L U) - - 4313
Baron Haikett (L) - - - 3611

Lancs. N.E. (Accrington) [13,956].
Sir J. F. Leese (L) - - - 6168
W. Mitchell (C) - - - 5828

Lancs. N.E. (Clitheroe) [18,051].
Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth (L) unopp.

Lancs. N.E. (Darwen) [14,931].
J. Rutherford (C) - - - 7058
C. P. Huntington (L) - - 6217

Lancs. N.E. (Rossendale) [12,147].
J. H. Maden (L) unopp.

Lancs. S.E. (Eccles) [14,268].
O. L. Clare (C) - - - 5722
Henry J. Roby (L) - - - 5302

Lancs. S.E. (Gorton) [14,403].
E. F. G. Hatch (C) - - - 5865
Dr. Pankhurst (Lab) - - - 4261

Lancs. S.E. (Heywood) [9941].
G. Kemp (C) - - - 4489
T. Snape (L) - - - 3933

Lancs. S.E. (Middleton) [13,487]. T. Fielden (C) - - - 5926 C. H. Hopwood (L) - - - 5061 On decease of Mr. Fielden (polling Nov. 4th, '97): J. Duckworth (L) - - - 5964 W. Mitchell (C) - - - 5664 (L gain.)	Leeds (N.) [16,355]. Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson (C) 5992 H. S. Baines (L) - - - 4484 Leeds (S.) [13,205]. J. L. Walton (L) - - - 4608 R. J. Neville (C) - - - 4447 A. Shaw (Lab) - - - 622	Lincolnshire (E. Lindsey or Louth) [9673]. R. W. Perks (L) - - - 4191 Col. Lucas (C) - - - 3779 Lincolnshire (N. Lindsey or Brigg) [10,921]. H. J. Reckitt (L) - - - 4886 J. M. Richardson (C) - - - 4110
Lancs. S.E. (Prestwich) [15,259]. F. Cawley (L) - - - 6039 R. Mowbray (C) - - - 5938 Lancs. S.E. (Radcliffe) [12,197]. J. J. Mellor (C) - - - 5525 Dr. Pollard (L) - - - 4923	Leeds (W.) [16,387]. Rt. Hon. H. J. Gladstone (L) - - - 6314 Col. J. T. North (C) - - - 6218 Leicester (2) [24,760]. H. Broadhurst (L) - - - 9792 W. Hazell (L) - - - 7753 Rolleston (C) - - - 7654 J. Burgess (Lab) - - - 4009	Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Horn-castle) [9647]. Lord Willoughby-de- Eresby (C) - - - 4563 B. Wallace (L) - - - 3022
Lancs. S.E. (Stretford) [18,058]. J. W. Maclure (C) unopp. Lancs. S.E. (W. Houghton) [15,420]. Lord Stanley (C) unopp.	Leicestershire (W. or Bosworth) [11,478]. C. B. M'Laren (L) - - - 5327 T. Cope (C) - - - 4207	Lincolnshire (W. Lindsey or Gainsboro') [12,291]. E. Bainbridge (L) - - - 5077 E. Pearson (C) - - - 4301 Linlithgowshire [8295]. A. Ure (L) - - - 3760 Capt. T. Hope (L U) - - - 3153
Lancs. S.W. (Bootle) [16,936]. Lt.-Col. Sandys (C) unopp. Lancs. S.W. (Ince) [11,473]. Col. Blundell (C) - - - 5235 S. Woods (L) - - - 4790	Leicestershire (S. or Harborough) [15,861]. J. W. Logan (L) - - - 6699 Lieut. Powney (C) - - - 5673 Leicestershire (Mid. or Loughboro') [11,097]. J. Johnson-Ferguson (L) - 4732 R. L. Tooth (C) - - - 4360	Liverpool (Abercromby) [8340]. W. F. Lawrence (C) unopp. Liverpool (W. Derby) [11,665]. Rt. Hon. W. H. Long (C) - 4622 O. Browning (L) - - - 1686
Lancs. S.W. (Leigh) [11,720]. C. P. Scott (L) - - - 5130 W. A. Fitzgerald (C) - - - 4453	Leicestershire (E. or Melton) [13,146]. Capt. Lord Manners (C) - 5636 A. Wakerley (L) - - - 4283	Liverpool (Everton) [10,241]. J. A. Willox (C) unopp.
Lancs. S.W. (Newton) [12,076]. Hon. T. Wodehouse Legh (C) - - - 5358 J. Moon (L) - - - 3854 On the succession of Mr. Legh to the Peerage, Col. Pil- kington (C) was (Jan. 16th, '99) returned unopposed.	Leith Group [15,186]. R. C. Munro-Ferguson (L) - 5819 J. Wilson (L U) - - - 4494 Leitrim (N.) [5822]. P. A. McHugh (N) unopp.	Liverpool (Exchange) [6812]. J. C. Bigham, Q.C. (L U) - 2884 W. B. Bowring (L) - - - 2630 On Mr. Bigham being ap- pointed a Judge of the High Court (polling Nov. 10th, '97): Charles McArthur (L U) 2711 Russell Rea (L) - - - 2657
Lancs. S.W. (Ormskirk) [10,731]. Rt. Hon. A. B. Forwood (C) 4780 J. Stoner (L) - - - 1885 On the decease of Sir A. B. Forwood, the Hon. Arthur Stanley (C) was, Oct. 20th, '98, returned unopposed.	Leitrim (S.) [6627]. J. Tully (N) unopp. Lewisham [14,172]. J. Penn (C) unopp.	Liverpool (Kirkdale) [10,395]. Sir G. Baden-Powell (C) - 3818 B. S. Johnson (L) - - - 2468 On the decease of Sir G. Baden-Powell, Mr. D. MacIver (C) was (Dec. '98) returned un- opposed.
Lancs. S.W. (Southport) [12,656]. Rt. Hon. G. N. Curzon (C) 5163 Sir H. S. Naylor-Leyland (L) - - - 4399 On the resignation of Mr. Curzon in view of his appoint- ment to the Viceroyalty of India (polling Aug. 24th, '98): Sir H. Naylor-Leyland (L) - - - 5100 Lord Skelmersdale (C) - 4828 (L gain.)	Limerick City [5489]. J. Daly (P) unopp. Mr. John Daly having been by resolution of the House de- clared "incapable of election" (polling Sept. 11th, '95). F. A. O'Keefe (A.P.) - - - 1851 J. Nolan (P) - - - 1764	Liverpool (Scotland) [5821]. T. P. O'Connor (N) - - - 2089 W. E. Macartney (C) - - - 1452 Liverpool (E. Toxteth) [9239]. Baron H. de Worms (C) - 3628 C. T. Dawban (L) - - - 1706 On Baron H. de Worms being created a Peer (Lord Pirbright) Mr. A. F. Warr (C) was (Nov. 29th, '95) returned unopposed.
Lancs. S.W. (Widnes) [9636]. J. S. Gilliat (C) - - - 3973 H. W. Deacon (L) - - - 3456 Leeds (Cent.) [9967]. G. W. Balfour (C) - - - 4631 L. Jones (L) - - - 3977	Limerick Co. (E.) [7628]. J. Finucane (N) unopp. Limerick Co. (W.) [7176]. M. Austin (N) unopp. Lincoln [8595]. C. H. Seely (L U) - - - 3808 W. Crosfield (L) - - - 3590	Liverpool (W. Toxteth) [8443]. R. P. Houston (C) - - - 3609 W. Mulholland (L) - - - 1552 Liverpool (Walton) [10,666]. J. H. Stock (C) unopp. London City (2) [33,349]. A. G. H. Gibbs (C) unopp. Sir R. Hanson (C) unopp.
Leeds (E.) [9326]. T. R. Leuty (L) - - - 3856 J. D. Power (C) - - - 3145	Lincolnshire (Holland or Spalding) [13,920]. H. F. Pollock (L U) - - - 4623 Halley Stewart (L) - - - 4274 Lincolnshire (N. Kesteven or Sleaford) [9878]. Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin (C) 4653 W. S. Fox (L) - - - 2687 Lincolnshire (S. Kesteven or Stamford) [9589]. W. Younger (C) - - - 4203 A. Priestley (L) - - - 3814	London University [4287]. Sir J. Lubbock (L U) unopp. Londonderry (City) [4855]. E. F. V. Knox (N) - - - 2033 J. Ross, Q.C. (C) - - - 1954 On the resignation of Mr. V. Knox (polling Feb. 16th, '99): Count A. Moore (N) - 2343 E. Herdman (U) - - - 2301

Londonderry (N.) [10,685].
Rt. Hon. J. Atkinson (C) - 4763
A. Houston (N) - - - 2538

Londonderry (S.) [8567].
Sir Thomas Lea (L U) - 4470
Serjt. Dodd, Q.C. (L) - 4018

Longford Co. (N.) [4112].
J. M'Carthy (N) unopp.

Longford Co. (S.) [4274].
Hon. E. Blake (N) unopp.

Louth Co. (N.) [5875].
T. M. Healy (N) - - - 2294
J. Nolan (P) - - - 1433

Louth Co. (S.) [5174].
Dr. D. Ambrose (N) - - 2002
J. G. Fitzgerald (P) - - 1044
On death of Dr. Ambrose
(polling March 19th, '96):
Richard McGhee (N) - 1626
Colonel Nolan (P) - - 1249
Philip Callan (Ind) - - 469

Maidstone [5093].
Sir F. Seager-Hunt (C) unopp.
On resignation of Sir F.
Seager-Hunt (polling Mar. 26th,
'98):
F. S. Wykeham Corn-
wallis (C) - - - 2214
John Barker (L) - - - 2036

Manchester (E.) [12,613].
Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (C) - 5386
Prof. J. E. Munro (L) - 4610

Manchester (N.) [10,874].
C. E. Schwann (L) - - 4327
A. H. Morton (C) - - - 3872

Manchester (N.E.) [10,032].
Rt. Hon. Sir J. Fergusson
(C) - - - 3961
E. Holt (L) - - - 3720
J. Johnson (Lab) - - - 546

Manchester (N.W.) [11,728].
Sir W. H. Houldsworth (C) 4997
T. F. Bruce (L) - - - 3526

Manchester (S.) [11,624].
Rt. Hon. Marquis of Lorne
(L U) - - - 4457
Sir H. Roscoe (L) - - - 4379

Manchester (S.W.) [9220].
W. J. Galloway (C) - - 3994
J. M. Astbury (L) - - - 3496

Marylebone (E.) [6971].
Edmund Boulnois (C) - 3379
Col. A. Gardner (L) - - 1845

Marylebone (W.) [8853].
Sir H. B. Townsend-Far-
quhar (L U) - - - 3734
B. Strauss (L) - - - 2273

On the elevation of Sir H.
Farquhar to the Peerage, Sir
Samuel Scott (C) was, Feb. 3rd,
'98, returned unopposed.

Mayo Co. (E.) [7878].
J. Dillon (N) unopp.

Mayo Co. (N.) [7453].
D. Crilly (N) - - - 2037
B. Egan (P) - - - 1316

Mayo Co. (S.) [9019].
M. Davitt (N) unopp.
Mr. Davitt accepted Chiltern
Hundreds, Oct. '99 (seat vacant).

Mayo Co. (W.) [9917].
R. Ambrose (N) unopp.

Meath Co. (N.) [5463].
J. Gibney (N) - - - 2324
I. Sweetman (P) - - - 2292

Meath Co. (S.) [5886].
J. H. Parnell (P) - - - 2380
J. Jordan (N) - - - 2337

Merionethshire [9371].
T. E. Ellis (L) - - - 5173
C. E. J. Owen (C) - - - 2232
On the decease of Mr. T.
Ellis, Prof. O. M. Edwards (L)
was (May 2nd, '99) returned un-
opposed.

Merthyr Tydvil (2) [15,279].
D. A. Thomas (L) - - - 9250
W. P. Morgan (L) - - - 8554
H. C. Lewis (C) - - - 6525
A. Upward (Lab) - - - 659

Middlesbrough [16,548].
J. H. Wilson (L and Lab) - 6755
Col. Sadler (C) - - - 4735

Middlesex (Brentford) [12,129].
James Bigwood (C) unopp.

Middlesex (Ealing) [14,135].
Lord George Hamilton (C)
unopp.

Middlesex (Enfield) [16,216].
Capt. Bowles (C) unopp.

Middlesex (Harrow) [18,444].
W. Ambrose (C) unopp.

On Mr. Ambrose being ap-
pointed Attorney-General of the
Duchy of Lancaster, he was
(Nov. 30th, '95) re-elected with-
out opposition.

On the appointment of Mr. W.
Ambrose to be a Master in
Lunacy (polling April 5th, '99):

J. Cox (C) - - - 6303
C. Grant (L) - - - 5198

Middlesex (Hornsey) [15,799].
H. C. Stephens (C) unopp.

Middlesex (Tottenham) [18,828].
J. Howard (C) - - - 6388
C. Edwards (L) - - - 3817

Middlesex (Uxbridge) [13,280].
Sir F. Dixon-Hartland (C)
unopp.

Midlothian [13,940].
Sir T. D. Gibson-Car-
michael (L) - - - 6090
Hon. Major Dalrymple (C) 5631

Monaghan Co. (N.) [6887].
C. Diamond (N) - - - 3697
D. Macaleese (N) - - - 3377
Capt. Westenra (C) - - 2094

Monaghan Co. (S.) [6622].
J. Daly (N) - - - 3855
Major W. Tennyson (C) - 1015

Monmouth (Dist.) [8991].
A. Spicer (L) - - - 3743
E. M. Underwood, Q.C. (C) 3589

Monmouthshire (N.) [11,184].
R. McKenna (L) - - - 4965
H. Williams (C) - - - 4203

Monmouthshire (S.) [14,012].
Hon. F. C. Morgan (C) - 5815
C. Cory (L) - - - 5203

Monmouthshire (W.) [12,523].
Rt. Hon. Sir W. Harcourt 7243
W. E. Williams (C) - - 1956

Montgomery (Dist.) [3144].
Sir P. Pryce-Jones (C) - 1435
O. Philipps (L) - - - 1351

Montgomeryshire [7964].
A. C. Humphreys-Owen
(L) - - - 3442
R. W. Wynn (C) - - - 3415

Montrose Group [8956].
J. Shiress Will, Q.C. (L) - 3594
G. W. Baxter (L U) - - 2462

On resignation of Mr. Shiress
Will (polling Feb. 22nd, '96):

John Morley (L) - - - 4565
John Wilson (L U) - - 2572

Morpeth [8358].
T. Burt (L) - - - 3404
M. Barry (C) - - - 1235

Newcastle-on-Tyne (2) [34,210].
C. F. Hamond (C) - - - 12,833
W. D. Cruddas (C) - - - 12,170

Rt. Hon. J. Morley (L) - 11,862
J. Craig (L) - - - 11,154
F. Hammill (Lab) - - - 2302

Newcastle-under-Lyme [8694].
W. S. Allen (L) - - - 3510
A. M. Lee (L U) - - - 3399

Newington (Walworth) [7828].
J. Bailey (C) - - - 2822
R. Spokes (L) - - - 2269

A. Lansbury (Soc) - - - 203

Newington (W.) [8489].
Capt. C. W. Norton (L) - 3219
G. W. Tallents (C) - - 2769

Newry [1784].
P. G. H. Carvill (N) - - 987
H. J. Thomson (C) - - - 628

Norfolk (E.) [10,706].
R. J. Price (L) - - - 4606
H. Rider Haggard (C) - 4403

Norfolk (Mid) [9172].
F. W. Wilson (L) - - - 4220
R. T. Gurdon (L U) - - 4086

Norfolk (N.) [10,017].
H. Cozens-Hardy (L) - - 4246
Sir K. Kemp (C) - - - 3738

On the elevation of Mr.
Cozens-Hardy to the Judicial
Benches (polling Mar. 16th, '99):

Sir W. B. Gurdon (L) - 4775
Sir K. Kemp (C) - - - 3610

Norfolk (N.W.) [10,869].
Joseph Arch (L) - - - 4817
E. Tighe (C) - - - 3520

Norfolk (S.) [9611].
F. Taylor (L U) - - - 4281
T. H. Dolbey (L) - - - 3445

On the resignation of Mr.
Taylor (polling May 12th, '98):

Arthur W. Soames (L) - 4626
Sancroft Holmes (C) - - 3296

(L gain.)

Norfolk (S.W.) [8869].		Nottinghamshire (Rushcliffe)		Perth [4839].	
T. L. Hare (C)	- 3968	[14,472].		R. Wallace (L)	- 2137
R. Winfrey (L)	- 3762	J. E. Ellis (L)	- 5752	W. Whitelaw (C)	- 1763
Northampton (2) [12,107].		G. M. Smith (C)	- 5119	Perthshire (E.) [7550].	
H. Labouchere (L)	- 4884	Oldham (2) [28,476].		Sir John Kinloch (L)	- 3410
A. G. Drucker (C)	- 3820	R. Ascroft (C)	- 13,085	W. L. Boase (L U)	- 2535
E. Harford (L)	- 3703	J. F. Oswald, Q.C. (C)	- 12,465	Perthshire (W.) [8199].	
J. Jacobs (C)	- 3394	A. Lee (L)	- 12,249	Sir D. Currie (L U)	- 3379
W. Jones (Soc)	- 1216	Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert (L)	- 12,092	J. D. Hope (L)	- 3087
J. M. Robertson (Ind L)	1131	On the decease of Mr. Ascroft and resignation of Mr. Oswald (polling July 6th, '99):		Peterborough [5105].	
Northamptonshire (E.) [14,475].		A. Emmott (L)	- 12,976	R. Purvis (L U)	- 2259
F. A. Channing (L)	- 1776	W. Runciman (L)	- 12,770	A. C. Morton (L)	- 2017
H. Lush-Wilson (C)	- 4961	W. S. Churchill (C)	- 11,477	Plymouth (2) [13,503].	
Northamptonshire (Mid) [12,059].		J. Mawdsley (C)	- 11,449	Sir E. Clarke (C)	- 5575
J. Pender (C)	- 5084	(2 L gains.)		C. Harrison (L)	- 5482
Hon. C. R. Spencer (L)	- 4802	Orkney and Shetland [7584].		Hon. E. Hubbard (C)	- 5456
Northamptonshire (N.) [10,191].		Sir L. Lyell (L)	- 2361	S. F. Mendl (L)	- 5298
E. P. Monckton (C) unopp.		R. W. McLeod Fullarton (L U)	- 1580	On the death of Mr. Charles Harrison (polling Jan. 12th, '98):	
Northamptonshire (S.) [9021].		Oxford [8110].		Sigismund F. Mendl (L)	5966
Hon. E. S. Douglas-Pennant (C)	- 4553	Viscount Valentia (C)	- 3623	Hon. Ivor Guest (C)	- 5802
D. C. Guthrie (L)	- 3324	T. H. Kingalee (L)	- 2975	Pontefract [2870].	
Northumberland (Berwick) [9501].		On Viscount Valentia being appointed Comptroller of the Household, he was (Nov. 4th, '98) re-elected without opposition.		T. W. Nussey (L)	- 1245
Sir E. Grey (L)	- 4378	Oxford Univ. (2) [6186].		J. F. Hope (C)	- 1188
Lord Warkworth (C)	- 3593	Sir J. Mowbray (C) and J. G. Talbot (C) unopp.		Portsmouth (2) [26,095].	
Northumberland (Hexham) [10,269].		On the decease of Sir John Mowbray, Sir W. Anson (U) was (May 11th, '99) returned unopposed.		Sir J. Baker (L)	- 10,451
W. C. B. Beaumont (L)	- 4438	Oxfordshire (Banbury) [7840].		W. P. Clough (L)	- 10,255
C. E. Hunter (C)	- 4003	A. Brassey (C)	- 4057	A. C. Harmsworth (C)	- 9717
Northumberland (Tyneside) [17,144].		C. Thornton (L)	- 3074	Rt. Hon. E. Ashley (L U)	9567
J. A. Pease (L)	- 6066	Oxfordshire (Henley) [9039].		Preston (2) [16,776].	
A. H. White (L U)	- 5631	R. T. Hermon-Hodge (C)	- 3831	R. W. Hanbury (C)	- 8928
Northumberland (Wansbeck) [13,668].		H. Samuel (L)	- 3470	W. Tomlinson (C)	- 7622
Charles Fenwick (L)	- 5629	Oxfordshire (Woodstock) [9656].		J. Tattersall (Lab)	- 4781
J. J. Harris (C and Lab)	- 2422	G. H. Morrell (C)	- 4669	Queen's Co. (Leix) [5068].	
Norwich (2) [18,586].		G. R. Benson (L)	- 3740	Dr. M. A. M'Donnell (N) unopp.	
S. Hoare (C)	- 8166	Paddington (N.) [8178].		Queen's Co. (Ossory) [5200].	
Sir H. Bullard (C)	- 8034	J. Aird (C)	- 2894	E. Crean (N)	- 2986
T. Terrell (L)	- 7330	G. H. Maberley (L)	- 1852	Col. H. Poe (C)	- 930
F. W. Verney (L)	- 7210	Paddington (S.) [5668].		W. A. Macdonald (P)	- 384
Nottingham (E.) [12,352].		T. G. Fardell (C) unopp.		Radnorshire [5168].	
E. Bond (C)	- 4900	Paisley [10,446].		P. C. J. Milbank (C)	- 1949
Rt. Hon. A. Morley (L)	- 4735	Sir W. Dunn (L)	- 4404	F. Edwards (L)	- 1868
Nottingham (S.) [12,211].		A. Moffat (C)	- 3062	Reading [9883].	
Lord H. C. Bentinck (C)	- 4802	Peebles and Selkirk [3591].		C. T. Murdoch (C)	- 4278
F. W. Maude (L)	- 4369	W. Thorburn (L U)	- 1563	G. W. Palmer (L)	- 3927
Nottingham (W.) [14,799].		Master of Elibank (L)	- 1509	On decease of Mr. Murdoch (polling July 25th, '98):	
J. H. Yoxall (L)	- 6088	Pembroke (Dist.) [6530].		G. W. Palmer (L)	- 4600
A. G. Sparrow (L U)	- 5575	General Laurie (C)	- 2729	C. E. Keyser (C)	- 3906
Nottinghamshire (Bassetlaw) [10,287].		C. F. E. Allen (L)	- 2555	H. Quelch (L)	- 270
Sir F. Milner (C)	- 4874	Pembrokeshire [11,149].		(L gain.)	
R. E. Leader (L)	- 3621	W. R. M. Davies (L)	- 4550	Renfrewshire (E.) [12,239].	
Nottinghamshire (Mansfield) [13,879].		A. S. Davies (C)	- 3970	H. Shaw-Stewart (C) unopp.	
J. C. Williams (L)	- 5670	On the appointment of Mr. W. Rees Davies as Attorney-General for the Bahamas (polling Feb. 15th, '98):		Renfrewshire (W.) [9134].	
Col. H. Eyre (C)	- 4285	J. Wynford Phillips (L)	5070	C. B. Renshaw (C)	- 3909
Nottinghamshire (Newark) [10,374].		Hon. Hugh Campbell (C)	3400	Capt. D. V. Pirie (L)	- 3397
Hon. H. H. Finch-Hatton (C) unopp.		Rochdale [12,730].		Rochester [4785].	
On the resignation of the Hon. H. Finch-Hatton, Viscount Newark (C) was, May 11th, '98, returned unopposed.		Col. C. M. Roysds (C)		Viscount Cranborne (C)	- 2152
		W. L. Bright (L)		C. Grenfell (L)	- 1673
		Col. C. M. Roysds (C)		Roscommon (N.) [9111].	
		W. L. Bright (L)		J. J. O'Kelly (P)	- 3411
		Col. C. M. Roysds (C)		T. Condon (N)	- 2935

Rosecommon (S.) [9100].
 L. P. Hayden (P) - - - 3398
 J. Dillon (N) - - - 2444
 On decease of Mr. L. P. Hayden, Mr. J. P. Hayden was, July 97, returned unopposed.

Ross and Cromarty [8130].
 J. G. Weir (L) - - - 3272
 Major R. Jackson (C) - - 2409

Roxburghshire [5944].
 Earl of Dalkeith (C) - - 2929
 Mark Napier (L) - - - 2368

Rutlandshire [4155].
 G. H. Finch (C) unopp.
St. Andrews (Dist.) [2856].
 H. T. Anstruther (L U) - 1185
 J. Paton (L) - - - 989

St. George (Hanover Square) [9817].
 G. J. Goschen (L U) unopp.

St. Helens [10,624].
 H. Seton-Karr (C) - - - 4700
 J. Forster (L) - - - 4091

St. Pancras (E.) [7191].
 R. G. Webster (C) - - - 2612
 B. F. Costelloe (L) - - - 2323
 On the resignation of Mr. Webster (polling July 12th, '99):
 T. Wrightson (C) - - - 2610
 B. F. C. Costelloe (L) - 2423

St. Pancras (N.) [7660].
 E. R. P. Moon (C) - - - 2834
 H. H. Raphael (L) - - - 2023
 J. Leighton (Ind. U) - - 29

St. Pancras (S.) [5643].
 Sir J. Goldsmid (L U) - 2433
 G. M. Harris (L) - - - 1223
 On the death of Sir J. Goldsmid (polling Jan. 28th, '96):
 Captain Jessel (L U) - 2631
 G. Montague Harris (L) - 1375

St. Pancras (W.) [7118].
 H. R. Graham (C) - - - 3104
 Dr. W. J. Collins (L) - - 2273

Salford (N.) [9491].
 F. Platt-Higgins (C) - - 3787
 W. H. Holland (L) - - - 3781

Salford (S.) [9402].
 Sir H. H. Howorth (C) - 3384
 A. Forrest (L) - - - 3310
 H. W. Hobart (Lab) - - - 813

Salford (W.) [11,814].
 Lees Knowles (C) - - - 4354
 B. Armitage (L) - - - 4254

Salisbury [2847].
 E. H. Hulse (C) - - - 1404
 W. R. Brown (L) - - - 1187
 On resignation of Mr. Hulse (polling Jan. 27th, '97):
 A. H. Allhusen (C) - - 1425
 J. M. F. Fuller (L) - - - 1278

Scarboro' [5595].
 J. C. Rickett (L) - - - 2415
 Sir G. R. Sitwell, Bart. (C) 2391

Sheffield (Attercliffe) [13,144].
 Ald. B. Langley (L) unopp.

Sheffield (Brightside) [11,649].
 A. J. Mundella (L) unopp.

On decease of Mr. Mundella (polling Aug. 6th, '97):
 Frederick Maddison (L) - 4289
 J. Fitzallan Hope (C) - - 4106

Sheffield (Cent.) [10,167].
 Col. Howard Vincent (C) unopp.

Sheffield (Ecclesall) [10,957].
 Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett (C) unopp.

Sheffield (Hallam) [10,024].
 C. B. Stuart-Wortley (C) unopp.

Shoreditch (Haggerston) [6765].
 I. Lowles (C) - - - 2276
 W. R. Cremer (L) - - - 2245

On a recount Aug. 30th.
 J. Lowles (C) - - - 2269
 W. R. Cremer (L) - - - 2229

Shoreditch (Hoxton) [7785].
 James Stuart (L) - - - 2990
 Hon. C. Hay (C) - - - 2862

Shrewsbury [4535].
 H. D. Greene, Q. C. (C) unopp.

Shropshire (Ludlow) [10,395].
 R. J. More (L U) unopp.

Shropshire (Newport) [10,561].
 Col. Kenyon-Slaney (C) unopp.

Shropshire (Oswestry) [10,032].
 S. Leighton (C) - - - 4605
 Capt. O. Thomas (L) - - 3598

Shropshire (Wellington) [8393].
 A. H. Brown (L U) unopp.

Sligo Co. (N.) [8212].
 B. Collier (N) - - - 3274
 H. Harrison (P) - - - 1281

Sir M. Crofton (U) - - - 771

Sligo Co. (S.) [7206].
 T. Curran (N) - - - 3717
 W. Campbell (L U) - - - 552

Somerset (Bridgwater) [10,353].
 E. J. Stanley (C) unopp.

Somerset (E.) [9065].
 H. Hobhouse (L U) - - - 4408
 S. Hanham (L) - - - 3334

Somerset (Frome) [12,195].
 Viscount Weymouth (C) - 5043
 J. E. Barlow (L) - - - 4660

On Viscount Weymouth succeeding to the Marquisate of Bath (polling June 2nd, '96):

J. E. Barlow (L) - - - 5062
 Lord Alex. Thynne (C) - 4763

(L gain).

Somerset (N.) [10,630].
 E. H. Llewellyn (C) - - - 4652
 T. C. Warner (L) - - - 3966

Somerset (S.) [9406].
 E. Strachey (L) - - - 4167
 H. G. Turner (C) - - - 3827

Somerset (Wellington) [9730].
 Sir A. Acland-Hood (C) unopp.

Somerset (Wells) [11,095].
 Hon. H. G. H. Jolliffe (C) 4696
 B. Morice (L) - - - 3286

On the succession of Mr. Jolliffe to the Peerage, vacant

Nov. 14th, '99.

Southampton (2) [16,014].
 T. Chamberlayne (C) - - 5955
 Sir J. S. B. Simeon (L U) - 5413

Sir F. H. Evans (L) - - 5167
 H. G. Wilson (Lab) - - - 4159

J. R. Macdonald (Ind Lab) 866

On a recount Aug. 28th.

T. Chamberlayne (C) - - 5924
 Sir J. S. B. Simeon (L U) - 5390

Sir F. H. Evans (L) - - 5181
 H. G. Wilson (Lab) - - - 4178

J. R. Macdonald (Ind Lab) 867

Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne was declared on petition to have been not duly elected

(polling Feb. 22nd, '96):
 Sir F. H. Evans (L) - - 5557
 George Candy (C) - - - 5522

C. A. Gibson (Lab.) - - 273
 (L gain).

South Shields [16,090].
 W. S. Robson, Q. C. (L) - 5057
 H. H. Wainwright (C) - 4924

Southwark (Bermondsey) [11,351].
 A. Lafone (C) - - - 4182
 R. V. Barrow (L) - - - 3822

Southwark (Rotherhithe) [9790].
 J. C. Macdonald (C) - - 4092
 A. Pomeroy (L) - - - 2246

Southwark (W.) [8005].
 R. K. Causton (L) - - - 2989
 F. Horner (C) - - - 2870

Stafford [3468].
 C. E. Shaw (L) - - - 1568
 T. Salt (C) - - - 1556

Staffordshire (Burton) [10,738].
 Sydney Evershed (L) unopp

Staffordshire (Handsworth) [20,478].
 Sir H. Meysey-Thompson (L U) unopp.

Staffordshire (Kingswinford) [12,163].
 A. Staveley Hill (C) unopp.

Staffordshire (Leek) [10,977].
 C. Bill (C) - - - 4705
 R. Pearce (L) - - - 4091

Staffordshire (Lichfield) [9424].
 H. C. Fulford (L) - - - 3902
 Major Darwin (L U) - - 3858

Mr. Fulford was declared on petition to have been not duly elected (polling Feb. 26th, '96):

T. C. T. Warner (L) - - 4483
 Major Darwin (L U) - - 3955

Staffordshire (N.W.) [14,578].
 James Heath (C) - - - 5638
 Leonard Shoobridge (L) - 5406

Staffordshire (W.) [10,866].
 H. A. Bass (L U) unopp.

On the decease of Mr. Hamar Bass (polling May 10th, '98):

Alexander Henderson (L U) - - - 4769
 William Adams (L) - - 3993

Stalybridge [7313].
 T. H. Sidebottom (C) - - 3389
 J. M. Wright (L) - - - 2757

Stirling Group [6324].
 Rt. Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (L) - - - 2786
 M'Caskey (C) - - - 1653

Stirlingshire [15,731].
 J. McKillop (C) - - - 5916
 W. Jacks (L) - - - 5489

Stockport (2) [12,261]. G. Whiteley (C) - - - 5410 B. V. Melville (C) - - - 5067 Sir J. Leigh (L) - - - 4933 J. Roskill (L) - - - 4562	Swansea (Dist.) [10,916]. D. B. Jones, Q.C. (L) - - - 3850 Hall Headley (Lab) - - - 2018 Col. Wright (C) - - - 1851	Wakefield [5987]. Viscount Milton (C) - - - 2864 H. S. L. Wilson (L) - - - 2165
Stockton [10,977]. J. Samuel (L) - - - 4786 T. Wrightson (C) - - - 4314	Swansea (Town) [9050]. Sir J. T. D. Llewellyn (C) - 3977 R. D. Burnie (L) - - - 3556	Walsall [12,512]. S. Gedge (C) - - - 5145 Sir A. D. Hayter (L) - - - 4828
Stoke-upon-Trent [12,714]. D. H. Coghill (L U) - - - 4396 G. G. Leveson-Gower (L) - 4196	Taunton [3179]. Lt.-Col. A. C. E. Welby (C) unopp. Tipperary (E.) [6152]. T. J. Condon (N) unopp.	Wandsworth [19,588]. H. Kimber (C) - - - 6482 M. Mayhew (L) - - - 3248
Strand [10,025]. Hon. F. W. D. Smith (C) unopp.	Tipperary (Mid) [6252]. J. F. Hogan (N) unopp. Tipperary (N.) [6100]. P. J. O'Brien (N) unopp.	Warrington [9129]. R. Pierpoint (C) - - - 4001 P. B. Scott (L) - - - 3326
Suffolk (Eye) [10,148]. F. S. Stevenson (L) - - - 4437 F. J. W. Isaacson (C) - - - 3603	Tipperary (S.) [5550]. F. Mandeville (N) - - - 1723 Count Moore (Ind N) - - - 1222	Warwick and Leamington [5923]. Hon. A. Lyttelton (L U) unopp.
Suffolk (Lowestoft) [12,558]. H. S. Forster (C) - - - 5199 A. Singleton (L) - - - 3820	Tower Hamlets (Bow and Bromley) [11,401]. Hon. L. R. Holland (C) - 4439 J. M. Macdonald (L) - - - 3178	Warwickshire (Nuneaton) [12,467]. F. A. Newdigate (C) - - - 5572 J. Tomkinson (L) - - - 4175
Suffolk (Stowmarket) [10,729]. I. Malcolm (C) - - - 5144 H. Walker (L) - - - 3701	Tower Hamlets (Limehouse) [7165]. H. S. Samuel (C) - - - 2661 W. M. Thompson (L) - - - 2071	Warwickshire (Rugby) [10,073]. Hon. R. G. Verney (C) - 4354 J. C. Grant (L) - - - 4070
Suffolk (Sudbury) [10,364]. W. C. Quilter (L U) unopp.	Tower Hamlets (Mile End) [5935]. S. Charrington (C) - - - 2383 J. Haysman (L) - - - 1516	Warwickshire (Stratford-on-Avon) [10,076]. Col. V. Milward (C) - - - 4598 T. Sadler (L) - - - 2827
Suffolk (Woodbridge) [12,081]. Capt. E. G. Pretymann (C) 5410 R. L. Everett (L) - - - 4778	Tower Hamlets (Poplar) [10,131]. Sidney Buxton (L) - - - 3939 W. P. Bullivant (C) - - - 3110	Warwickshire (Tamworth) [11,758]. P. A. Muntz (C) unopp.
Sunderland (2) [24,944]. W. T. Duxford (C) - - - 9833 Col. Gourley (L) - - - 8232 S. Storey (L) - - - 8185	Tower Hamlets (St. George-in-the-East) [3777]. H. H. Marks (C) - - - 1583 J. W. Benn (L) - - - 1579	Waterford (City) [3907]. J. E. Redmond (P) - - - 1730 T. G. Farrell (N) - - - 1229
Surrey (Chertsey) [11,792]. C. H. Combe (C) unopp. On resignation of Mr. Combe (polling Feb. 18th, '97): H. C. Leigh-Bennett (C) 4845 L. J. Baker (L) - - - 3977	Tower Hamlets (Stepney) [6095]. F. W. Isaacson (C) - - - 2348 W. H. Dickinson (L) - - - 1876	Waterford Co. (E.) [4681]. P. J. Power (N) unopp. Waterford Co. (W.) [4694]. A. Webb (N) unopp.
Surrey (Epsom) [12,233]. T. T. Bucknill (C) unopp. On the elevation of Mr. T. T. Bucknill to the Judicial Bench, Mr. W. Keswick (C) was (Jan. 23rd, '99) returned unopposed.	Tower Hamlets (Whitechapel) [5297]. S. Montagu (L) - - - 2009 Sir W. H. Porter (C) - - - 1977	West Bromwich [9919]. J. E. Spencer (C) unopp.
Surrey (Guildford) [12,301]. Hon. W. St. John Brodrick (C) unopp.	Tynemouth [7773]. R. S. Donkin (C) - - - 3168 F. D. Blake (L) - - - 2959	West Ham (N.) [15,461]. E. Gray (C) - - - 5635 T. A. Grove (L) - - - 4931
Surrey (Kingston) [14,703]. T. Skewes-Cox (C) - - - 4745 C. Burt (L) - - - 3595	Tyrene (E.) [6691]. P. C. Duggan (N) - - - 3413 T. L. Corbett (C) - - - 3261	West Ham (S.) [18,042]. Major Banes (C) - - - 4750 J. Keir Hardie (Lab) - - - 3975
Surrey (Reigate) [11,958]. H. Cubitt (C) unopp.	Tyrene (Mid) [7838]. G. Murnaghan (N) - - - 3759 Dr. E. C. Thompson (C) - 2252	Westmeath (N.) [5094]. J. Tuite (N) unopp.
Surrey (Wimbledon) [18,821]. H. C. Bonsor (C) unopp.	Tyrene (N.) [5997]. Rt. Hon. C. H. Hemphill (L) - - - 2948 W. Wilson (C) - - - 2857	Westmeath (S.) [5060]. D. Sullivan (N) unopp.
Sussex (Chichester) [9624]. Lord E. B. Talbot (C) unopp.	Tyrene (S.) [5940]. T. W. Russell (L U) - - - 3239 T. Shillington (L) - - - 3046	Westminster [7622]. W. Burdett-Coutts (C) unopp.
Sussex (Eastbourne) [10,961]. Admiral Field (C) - - - 4139 Capt. Hon. T. S. Brand (L) 4079	Westmorland (Appleby) [6556]. Sir J. Savory (C) - - - 2950 T. W. Fry (L) - - - 2077	Westmorland (Kendal) [6063]. Capt. J. F. Bagot (C) - - 2771 H. Stephenson (L) - - - 2049
Sussex (E. Grinstead) [9645]. G. J. Goschen, jun. (C) - - 3731 C. H. Corbett (L) - - - 2874	Wexford (N.) [8694]. T. J. Healy (N) - - - 4689 J. B. Falconer (C) - - - 785	Wexford (S.) [8776]. P. French (N) unopp.
Sussex (Horsham) [9405]. J. H. Johnstone (C) unopp.	Whitehaven [2850]. A. Helder (C) - - - 1380 T. S. Little (L) - - - 1114	
Sussex (Lewes) [13,227]. Sir H. Fletcher (C) unopp.		
Sussex (Rye) [11,703]. A. M. Brookfield (C) unopp.		
Sutherlandshire [2550]. J. G. Macleod (L) - - - 1085 J. A. Swanston (L U) - - - 590		

Wick (Group) [2637].
 Sir J. D. Pender (L U) - 913
 T. C. Hedderwick (L) - 889
 On resignation of Sir J.
 Pender (polling June 2nd, '96):
 T. C. H. Hedderwick (L) 1054
 W. C. Smith (L U) - 842
 (L gain.) - 212

Wicklow (E.) [4528].
 W. J. Corbet (P) - 1295
 Col. Tottenham (C) - 1208
 F. O'Keeffe (N) - 1127

Wicklow (W.) [4579].
 J. O'Connor (N) unopp.

Wigan [7957].
 Sir F. S. Powell (C) - 3949
 T. Aspinall (Lab) - 3075

Wigtownshire [5637].
 Sir H. E. Maxwell (C) unopp.

Wiltshire (Chippenham) [8294].
 Sir J. Poynder, Bart (C) - 3898
 J. Thornton (L) - 3390

Wiltshire (Cricklade) [12,249].
 A. Hopkinson, Q.C. (L U) 4679
 Lord Fitzmaurice (L) - 4580
 On the resignation of Mr.
 Hopkinson (polling Feb. 24th,
 '98):

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice (L) - 5624
 Viscount Emlyn (L U) - 5135
 (L gain.)

Wiltshire (Devizes) [8826].
 A. E. Goulding (C) - 4114
 C. E. Hobhouse (L) - 3637

Wiltshire (Westbury) [9732].
 Capt. R. G. W. Challoner (C) 4497
 G. P. Fuller (L) - 4331

Wiltshire (Wilton) [8299].
 Viscount Folkestone (C) - 3828
 L. E. Pyke, Q.C. (L) - 3565

Winchester [2630].
 W. H. Myers (C) unopp.

Windsor [3103].
 F. T. Barry (C) unopp.

Wolverhampton (E.) [9053].
 H. H. Fowler (L) - 4011
 R. E. Kettle (C) - 2977

Wolverhampton (S.) [9302].
 Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers (L U)
 unopp.

On the decease of Mr. Villiers
 (polling Feb. 3rd, '98):
 John Lloyd Gibbons (L U) 4115
 George R. Thorne (L) - 4004

Wolverhampton (W.) [11,174].
 Sir A. Hickman (C) - 4770
 G. R. Thorne (L) - 3947

Woolwich [14,289].
 Col. E. Hughes (C) - 6662
 B. Jones (L and Lab) - 3857

Worcester [7665].
 Hon. G. H. Allsopp (C) - 3530
 T. Hincks (L) - 2328

Worcestershire (W. or Bewdley)
 [10,348].
 A. Baldwin (C) unopp.

Worcestershire (Mid. or Droitwich)
 [9743].
 R. B. Martin (L U) unopp.

Worcestershire (E.) [13,111].
 J. A. Chamberlain (L U) unopp.

Worcestershire (S. or Evesham)
 [9937].

Lt.-Col. C. W. Long (C) unopp.

Worcestershire (N. or Oldbury)
 [12,336].

J. W. Wilson (L U) - 5012
 R. Waite (L) - 4024

York, City (2) [12,402].

J. J. Butcher (C) - 5516
 F. Lockwood, Q.C. (L) - 5509

A. E. Pease (L) - 5214
 On the death of Sir Frank
 Lockwood (polling Jan. 13th,
 '98):

Lord Charles Beresford
 (C) - 5659

Sir Christopher Furness
 (L) - 5648
 (C gain.)

Yorks, E. Riding (Buckrose)
 [9570].

A. Holden (L) - 4076
 T. C. Goff (C) - 3986

Yorks, E. Riding (Holderness)
 [10,029].

Commander G. R. Bethell
 (C) - 4512

B. Hawksley (L) - 3485

Yorks, E. Riding (Howdenshire)
 [9701].

Capt. W. H. Wilson-Todd (C)
 unopp.

Yorks, N. Riding (Cleveland)
 [11,898].

H. F. Pease (L) - 4762
 Lt.-Col. Ropner (C) - 4175

On decease of Mr. H. F.
 Pease (polling Jan. 12th, '97):

A. E. Pease (L) - 5508
 Lt.-Col. Emil Ropner (C) 4080

Yorks, N. Riding (Richmond)
 [10,562].

J. Hutton (C) - 4555
 E. R. Turton (L) - 3971

**Yorks, N. Riding (Thirsk and
 Malton)** [12,502].

J. G. Lawson (C) unopp.

Yorks, N. Riding (Whitby)
 [10,832].

E. W. Beckett (C) unopp.

**Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Barkston
 Ash)** [9296].

Col. R. Gunter (C) unopp.

**Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Osgold-
 cross)** [14,009].

Sir J. Austin (L) - 5119
 J. Harling (C) - 4054

On the resignation of Sir J.
 Austin (polling July 6th, '99).

when he was re-elected:
 Sir J. Austin (L) - 5818
 C. H. Roberts (L) - 2893

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Otley)
 [12,065].

M. D'A. Wyvill (C) - 4670
 Sir J. Barran (L) - 4622

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Pudsey)
 [14,343].

Briggs Priestley (L) - 5540
 Sir A. Fairbairn (C) - 5070

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Ripon).
 [10,814].

J. L. Wharton (C) - 4435
 R. C. Phillimore (L) - 3733

**Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Spenn
 Valley)** [10,869].

T. P. Whittaker (L) - 4700

F. Ellis (C) - 3879

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Elland)
 [12,926].

T. Wayman (L) - 5387
 A. T. Clay (C) - 5081

On the resignation of Mr.
 Wayman (polling Mar. 8th, '99):

C. P. Trevelyan (L) - 6041
 P. S. Foster (C) - 5057

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Keighley)
 [12,405].

J. Briggs (L) - 5036
 W. Bairstow (C) - 4196

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Shipley)
 [14,446].

J. F. Flannery (L U) - 5999
 W. P. Byles (Lab) - 5921

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Skipton)
 [11,656].

W. Morrison (L U) - 4902
 J. Anson-Farrer (L) - 4763

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Sowerby)
 [11,981].

Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor (L) - 5328
 J. C. Bailey (L U) - 3654

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Barnsley)
 [15,844].

Earl Compton (L) - 6820
 Hon. R. H. Col. Greville

(C) - 4653

On E. Compton succeeding
 to Marquissate of Northampton

(polling Oct. 28th, '97):

J. Walton (L) - 6744
 Capt. J. Blyth (C) - 3454

Pete Curran (Ind L) - 1091

**Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Colne
 Valley)** [10,982].

Sir J. B. Kitson (L) - 4276
 H. Thomas (C) - 3737

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Doncaster)
 [16,093].

F. W. Fison (C) - 6098
 J. Walton (L) - 5957

**Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Hallam-
 shire)** [15,181].

Sir F. T. Mappin (L) - 5949
 F. S. Hatchard (C) - 5954

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Holmfirth)
 [11,320].

H. J. Wilson (L) - 5001
 G. E. Raine (L U) - 3459

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Morley)
 [14,051].

A. E. Hutton (L) - 5834
 W. Carr (C) - 4166

**Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Norman-
 ton)** [12,966].

B. Pickard (L) - 5499
 D. Wilson (C) - 3941

**Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Rother-
 ham)** [14,763].

Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland (L)
 unopp.

On the resignation of the Rt.
 Hon. A. D. Acland (polling

Feb. 23rd, '99):
 W. H. Holland (L) - 6671
 R. H. V. Wragge (C) - 4714

SUMMARY.

	TABLE I. General Election, August 1886.				TABLE II. At the Dissolution, 1892.				TABLE III. General Election, July 1892.				TABLE IV. At the Dissolution, 1895.				TABLE V. General Election, July 1895.				TABLE VI. Nov. 1899.*			
	L.	U.	C.	P.	L.	U.	C.	N.	P.	L.	U.	C.	N.	P.	L.	U.	C.	N.	P.	L.	U.	C.	N.	P.
ENGLAND:																								
Metropolitan Boroughs	2	11	46	3	13	43	2	23	34	2	21	36	3	8	48	2	48	2	48	2	48	2	48	2
Metropolitan University	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Provincial Boroughs	19	49	98	1	56	95	12	70	84	1	13	70	83	1	21	42	103	1	21	44	101	1	..	
Provincial Universities	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	
Counties	34	65	135	28	75	131	17	103	114	..	18	102	114	..	27	65	142	..	24	72	138	..	..
	234		465																					
WALES:																								
Boroughs	1	7	3	1	8	2	..	9	2	..	..	9	2	..	1	5	5	..	1	5	5	..	..
Counties	1	17	1	1	17	1	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	17	2	..	..
	11		19																					
SCOTLAND:																								
Boroughs	8	22	1	..	5	24	2	..	2	..	6	23	2	..	9	17	5	..	8	18	5	..	..
Counties	9	21	9	..	9	22	8	..	7	..	5	24	10	..	5	22	12	..	5	22	12	..	..
Universities	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
	72																							
IRELAND:																								
Boroughs	..	..	4	12	..	3	11	2	2	..	2	..	4	6	4	2	..	3	6	1	..	4	6	
Counties	2	..	11	72	2	11	44	28	13	65	2	..	13	65	5	2	1	12	6	1	12	64	6	
Universities	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	
	103																							
GRAND TOTAL	77	192	316	85	65	215	304	56	30	46	275	268	72	9	49	268	272	72	9	71	177	340	70	12
	670		86		81		81		82		82		82		82		82		82		82		82	

* There are now (Nov. 14th, '99) vacancies at South Mayo, the Wells Div. of Somerset, and at Clackmannan and Kinross, but the table is left as though these had not occurred.

REPRESENTATION OF THE METROPOLIS.

CONSTITUENCIES.	1885.	1886.	Diss. '92	G.E. '92	G.E. '95	SITTING MEMBER, Nov. '99.
Battersea and Clapham—						
Battersea	L	L	L	L	L	John Burns
Clapham	L	C	C	C	C	Percy M. Thornton [K.C.I.E.
Bethnal Green (N.E.)	L	L	C	C	C	Sir M. M. Bhowmaggree,
" (S.W.)	L	L	L	L	L	E. H. Pickersgill
Camberwell (North)	L	C	C	C	C	Col. Philip H. Dalbiac
" (Peckham)	C	C	C	C	C	Fredk. G. Banbury
" (Dulwich)	C	C	C	C	C	Sir John Blundell Maple, Bt.
Chelsea	L	C	C	C	C	Charles A. Whitmore
Deptford	C	C	C	C	C	A. H. Aylmer Morton
Finsbury (Holborn)	C	C	C	C	C	Rt. Hon. Sir C. Hall, K.C.M.G.
" (Central)	L	C	C	L	C	Hon. W. F. B. Massey-Main-
" (East)	C	L	L	L	C	waring
Fulham	C	C	C	C	C	Henry Charles Richards
Greenwich	C	C	C	C	C	William Hayes Fisher
Hackney (North)	C	C	C	C	C	Lord Hugh Cecil
" (Central)	C	C	C	C	C	Wm. Robt. Bousfield
" (South)	L	L	L	L	C	Sir Andrew R. Scoble, K.C.S.I.
Hammersmith	C	C	C	C	C	T. Herbert Robertson
Hampstead	C	C	C	C	C	Major-Gen. Goldsworthy
Islington (North)	C	C	C	C	C	Edward Brodie Hoare
" (West)	L	U	U	L	L	George C. T. Bartley
" (East)	L	C	C	C	C	Thos. Lough
" (South)	L	C	C	C	C	Benjamin L. Cohen
Kensington (North)	C	C	C	C	C	Sir Albert K. Rolit
" (South)	C	C	C	C	C	W. E. Thompson Sharpe
Lambeth (North)	C	C	C	L	C	Earl Percy.
" (Kennington)	C	C	C	L	U	Sir Henry M. Stanley, G.C.B.
" (Brixton)	C	C	C	C	C	F. Lucas Cook
" (Norwood)	C	C	C	C	C	Hon. Evelyn Hubbard
Lewisham	C	C	C	C	C	Charles E. Tritton
London (2)	C	C	C	C	C	John Penn
Marylebone (East)	C	C	C	C	C	Sir Reginald Hanson, Bt.
" (West)	C	C	C	C	C	Hon. Alban G. H. Gibbs
Newington (West)	C	C	C	L	L	Edmund Boulnois
" (Walworth)	C	C	C	L	C	Sir Samuel E. Scott, Bt. (C.)
Paddington (North)	C	C	C	C	C	Capt. Cecil W. Norton
" (South)	C	C	C	C	C	James Bailey
St. George's, Hanover Square	C	C	C	U	C	John Aird
St. Pancras (North)	L	C	L	L*	C	Sir Thomas G. Fardell
" (East)	L	C	C	C	C	Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen
" (West)	L	L	L	C	C	E. R. Pacy Moon
" (South)	L	U	U	U	U	Thomas Wrightson
Shoreditch (Hoxton)	L	L	L	L	L	Harry R. Graham
" (Haggerston)	L	L	L	L	C	Capt. H. Merton Jessel
Southwark (West)	L	L	L	L	L	James Stuart
" (Rotherhithe)	C	C	C	C	C	John Lowles
" (Bermondsey)	L	C	C	L	C	Richard K. Causton
Strand	C	C	C	C	C	John C. Macdona
Tower Hamlets—						Alfred Lafone
Whitechapel	L	L	L	L	L	Hon. W. Frederic D. Smith
St. George's	C	C	C	C	C	Sir Samuel Montagu, Bt.
Limehouse	C	C	C	L	C	Harry H. Marks
Mile End	C	C	C	C	C	Harry S. Samuel
Stepney	L	C	C	C	C†	Spencer Charrington
Bow and Bromley	L	C	C	L	C	William Charles Steadman (L.)
Poplar	L	L	L	L	L	Wm. M. Guthrie
Wandsworth	C	C	C	C	C	Sydney Buxton
Westminster	C	C	C	C	C	Henry Kimber
Woolwich	C	C	C	C	C	W. Ashmead B. Burdett-Coutts
						Col. Edwin Hughes
LIBERAL UNIONISTS.	—	2	3	2	3	LIBERAL UNIONISTS
CONSERVATIVES	36	46	43	34	49	CONSERVATIVES
LIBERALS	23	11	13	23	8	LIBERALS

* At the Dissolution in '95 the Metropolis was represented by 2 Liberal Unionists, 36 Conservatives, and 21 Liberals.

† Since the General Election in '95 the seat at Stepney has been won by the Liberals, and West Marylebone is now represented by a Conservative; so that the representation of the Metropolis is made up of 2 Liberal Unionists, 48 Conservatives, and 9 Liberals.

Commons, Principal Officers of House of. *Chairman of Ways and Means*, Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther.—*Clerk of the House*, Sir R. F. D. Palgrave, K.C.B.—*Clerk Assistant*, A. Milman, Esq., C.B.; *Second Ditto*, F. B. G. Jenkinson, Esq., C.B.—*Principal Clerks*: W. A. Ferguson-Davie, Esq., C.B., *Public Bills and Fees*; R. Dickinson, *Committee Office*; William Henry Ley, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals*; J. H. W. Somerset, Esq., *Private Bill Office*—*Senior Clerks*: W. Gibbons, F. St. George Tupper, H. C. Tower, C. V. Frere, L. T. Le Marchant, G. C. Giffard, Esqs.—*Assistant Clerks*: A. W. Nicholson, Esq., Sir E. H. Doyle, S. L. Simeon, A. I. Dasent, E. C. Howe Browne, H. West, H. A. Ferguson-Davie, A. H. Ellis, Percy A. Bull, F. R. W. Wynn, W. E. Grey, F. C. Holland, Esqs.—*Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills*, C. W. Campion, Esqs.—*Taxing Master*, C. W. Campion, Esq.—*Clerk to Examiners and Taxing Master*, J. W. G. Bond, Esq.—*Librarian*, R. Walpole, Esq.—*Shorthand Writer*, W. H. G. Salter, Esq.—*Secretary to Speaker*, Edward Gully, Esq.—*Serjeant-at-Arms*, H. D. Erskine, Esq.—*Deputy Serjeant*, F. R. Gosset, Esq.—*Assistant Serjeant*, Lt.-Col. Hon. E. H. Legge.—*Chaplain*, The Rev. Canon Basil Wilberforce.—*Speaker's Counsel*, Hon. E. Chandos Leigh, C.B., Q.C.—*Referee of Private Bills*, Alfred Bonham Carter, Esq.

Commons and Open Spaces Act, '99. See SESSION, sect. 45.

Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society. This Society was formed in 1865 for the preservation and protection of common land, roadside waste, village greens, footpaths, bridlepaths, and other rights-of-way by land and water, and open spaces generally throughout the country. The society has a number of branches in England and Wales, and a large number of local authorities are affiliated to it. The minimum subscription is 5s. per annum, while a 10s. 6d. subscription entitles a member to legal advice gratis. The society has published a number of pamphlets explanatory of its work, and is issuing a series of maps showing all rights-of-way and open spaces in the home counties. It has assisted in the purchase of many London open spaces, and has special machinery for dealing with all railway, water, and other bills introduced into Parliament each session which contemplate interference with common land or rights-of-way. Practically all modern legislation affecting the preservation of commons and rights-of-way has emanated from the society, and a number of important legal suits have been fought at its instance. Among other Acts promoted by it are the "Law of Commons Amendment Act '93," and the "Commons and Open Spaces Act '99." In '99 the **National Footpath Preservation Society**, late of 42, Essex Street, Strand, was amalgamated with the Commons Preservation Society. The Society is governed by an Executive Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre. **President**, the Duke of Westminster, K.G.; **Vice-Presidents**, Lord Ribblesdale, the Rt. Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. Edward North Buxton; **Treasurer**, Sir John T. Brunner, Bart., M.P.; **Secretary**, Mr. Lawrence W. Chubb; **Telegraphic Address**, "Commonweal, London"; **Offices**, 1, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.

Comoro Islands, The. A group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel, between the east coast of Africa and the north-west coast of Madagascar. **Area**, 620 sq. m.; **pop.** 53,000. The group consists of four small elevated islands—**Great Comoro**, **Mohilla**, or **Little Comoro**, **Anjuan**, erroneously called **Johanna**, and **Mayotte**. Mayotte (area 143 sq. m., pop. 9598) is a French possession, and its Administrator also controls the other islands. Commercially the most important is Mohilla, which carries on a brisk trade with Madagascar, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and the rest of the mainland. The people are Mohammedans, speak Arabic, and are akin to the mixed races of Zanzibar.

Companies Bill. See SESSION, sect. 46.

Companies, Joint Stock. See JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Company Law. See LAW, '99.

Comptroller and Auditor-General. See EXCHEQUER and FINANCE.

CONGO FREE STATE.

The Congo Free State was constituted and defined by the general Act of the International Congo Conference of Berlin, '85, and entered into treaties with all the great Powers, by which its status as a sovereign power, under Leopold II., King of Belgium, was recognised and its boundaries were settled. By a Convention made in '90, Belgium, to which King Leopold had bequeathed all his sovereign rights in the State, was given the right of annexing the State after a period of 10 years. Its area is estimated at 900,000 sq. m., and the population is estimated to be about 20,000,000. The estimated European population is 1678. The capital is Boma, on the Lower Congo. The central Government is at Brussels, and consists of King Leopold, and three departmental chiefs, for Foreign Affairs, Finance, and the Interior, under a Secretary of State. At Boma there is a Governor-General, with a local government; and European Commissioners, assisted by civil and military officials, govern the fifteen administrative districts. Among the chief exports are ivory, rubber, nuts, palm oil. Gold, copper, and other metals have been discovered. Districts are suitable for growing sugar, cotton, coffee, etc. The army consists of about 15,500 natives commanded by European officers. The State has 6 steamboats on the Lower Congo and 14 on the Upper Congo, besides a small flotilla of sailing boats. An agreement between Great Britain and the Congo Free State was signed at Brussels, May '94, settling the boundaries of their respective territories in the Upper Nile valley, and granting to the Free State, during the reign of King Leopold, a lease of that portion of territory lying between the Congo-Nile watershed and the Nile, bounded on the north by the 10th parallel of north latitude, and on the south extending to Mahagi on Lake Albert. It was further agreed that the lease of the territory between the 25th and 30th meridian of E. longitude, comprising the Bahr-el-Ghazal, might be continued to King Leopold's successors. France at once negotiated an agreement with the Free State, which was afterwards signed at Paris (Aug. 10th, '94). By this the frontier between the Free State and French Congo (*q.v.*) was traced, following the *thalweg* of the Oubanghi to the confluence of the Mbomu with the Welle, thence

along the *thalweg* of the Mbomu and the watershed between the Congo and the Nile up to its intersection with long. 30° E. France was also given "the right of police" along the left bank and over the course of the Mbomu. The only other important article bound the Free State to renounce all occupation and to exercise no political influence W. or N. of a line starting from the intersection of long. 30° E. with the watershed of the Congo and Nile basin, and following the meridian to its intersection with parallel 5° 30' N. lat., and thence proceeding along that parallel to the Nile. By this article the Free State renounced its right to occupy so much of the territory leased to it by Great Britain under the agreement of May '94 as lies to the west of the 30th meridian of E. long. and north of 5° 30' N. lat. This territory thus renounced included the Bahr-el-Ghazal province (*q.v.*). In '97 the Free State troops effectively occupied Refaj, on the Nile. A railway about 250 miles long connects Matadi and Stanley Pool. It is contemplated to make a branch to Leopoldville, 6½ miles, and among other auxiliary lines one is projected to connect the Lubefu with the Lomami and the Lualaba. In July '99 the Government authorised a preliminary survey for new branch lines to connect the region of the Welle and the Nile with that of Tanganyika, the main line running westward from Stanley Falls. It was estimated that the scheme would involve the construction of 930 miles of railway at a cost of £6,000,000 or £8,000,000. Revenue, '99, £793,343; estimated expenditure, £778,715; public debt, '93, £6,000,000; imports, '98, £997,092; exports, £1,005,290. See DIPLOMATIC and EGYPT (map).

Congregationalism. It is claimed for the Congregational system of church government that it is apostolic; that each congregation of believers gathered by the apostles was in itself a complete church; that each church was free from the control of other churches and of the State; and that every member of the church had the right to take part in its management. The first Congregational church in England, of which there is any record, was formed in London about the year 1571. Robert Fitz was the minister, and his "True Marks of Christes Church" is the first document relating to English Congregationalism known to be in existence. The most prominent name in connection with Congregationalism at this time is that of the Rev. Robert Browne, who left the Established Church, and, in conjunction with the Rev. Robert Harrison, formed a Congregational church at Norwich in 1580. One of the most famous of the early churches in England was formed at Scrooby, in Lincolnshire. It met in the house of William Brewster, under the pastoral care, for a time, of Richard Clyfton (who had relinquished a living at Worksop). The famous John Robinson, M.A., succeeded him. To escape persecution, members of this church fled to Holland, from whence, after twelve years, they crossed the Atlantic and landed at New Plymouth—the Pilgrim Fathers of the *Mayflower*. At this time the Congregationalists were sometimes called "Brownists" (after the Rev. Robert Browne), sometimes "Separatists" (because they would keep the church separate from the world), and sometimes "Independents." This last designation Congregationalists themselves soon adopted, and have ever since retained, because it signifies that they hold "all particular churches of

Christ to be of equal authority, and none to have jurisdiction over another." At the time of Cromwell's death a general council of Congregationalists was meeting in the Savoy. This council issued a "Declaration of Faith and Order." Of course the "Declaration" was not binding upon any particular church; at the same time it is almost as important in the history of Congregationalism as the Westminster Confession is in the history of Presbyterianism. The Restoration placed Congregationalism in a very different position from that which it enjoyed under the Protectorate, nevertheless the denomination was greatly and permanently strengthened by the Act of Uniformity (Aug. 24th, 1662), which drove 2000 ministers and many thousands of laymen out of the Established Church. Under the later Stuarts Congregationalists had their full share of persecution. After the passing of the Act of Toleration (May 24th, 1689) they took an active part in the extension of civil and religious liberty, and in forwarding movements of a philanthropic character. They were chief amongst the founders of the London Missionary Society (1795), and the first tract for the Religious Tract Society was written by Dr. Bogue in 1799. In 1831 the Congregational Union of England and Wales was formed, and an International Council of Congregationalists met in London in July '91. The second International Council was held at Boston, U.S.A., in Sept. '99. From what has been said above it will be seen that Congregational polity is based upon three ideas: the right of each individual to take part in the government of the community; the autonomy of the local church; and its independence of all external ecclesiastical authority. While complete in itself, the local church may voluntarily unite with other churches for consultation and common action. But no resolution of any such Union binds the individual church without its own consent. Usually each church has one minister or pastor, who is chosen by the free suffrages of the membership; but there is nothing to prevent there being more than one, and in fact such cases are not uncommon. In addition to the pastor or pastors, home missionaries and evangelists are sometimes appointed, whose work is distinct from, though subject to the supervision of, the regular pastorate. There are two orders of church officers only: bishops, elders, or pastors, who are the presidents or administrative rulers in the spiritual department of church life; and deacons, who have charge of its secular affairs. There are in the British Isles 4919 Congregational churches and branch churches (mission stations in Scotland not included). There is a general union of the churches, known as the **Congregational Union of England and Wales**, which meets twice a year, in May at London, and in October at various places in the provinces. There are twelve colleges belonging to the denomination in the three kingdoms (beside four in the Colonies), in which between 400 and 500 students are being trained for the regular ministry. The British Congregational churches raise for the support of religious worship, and for philanthropic purposes, in connection with their own organisations, upwards of £1,000,000 per annum. County or district associations exist for the purpose of upholding and extending evangelical religion, of promoting the spiritual intercom-

munion of the churches, strengthening their fraternal relations, facilitating co-operation in everything affecting their common interest, aiding weak churches, and carrying on mission work within their respective areas. **The Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society** supports mission work through the county unions. For foreign missions see **MISSIONARY SOCIETIES (London Missionary Society)**. Congregationalism is also a prominent form of church life in the **United States of America**, throughout the British dependencies, and in other parts of the world. **Offices of the Congregational Union of England and Wales**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. **Secretary**, Rev. W. J. Woods, B.A.; **Chairman**, 1900, J. Carvell Williams, Esq., M.P.

Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st Duke of (creat. 1874), Earl of Sussex, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., **General**, Colonel of the Scots Guards, and Col.-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, A.D.C., was b. 1850. The third son of the Queen. Mar. the Princess Louise Margaret, youngest dau. of Prince Fredk. Charles of Prussia (79). Commanded 1st Brigade, 1st Division, in the Egyptian Expedition (82). Late Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and of the Southern District in England. In April '93 he was promoted to the rank of full General, and was Commander-in-chief at Aldershot '93-8. By the death of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg in '99, he became the heir-apparent to the Duchy; but he and his heirs renounced their rights in favour of the young Duke of Albany.

Constantinople. The capital of Turkey, situated on the waterway between the Black Sea and Mediterranean. Its population exceeds a million. To protect it, the Berlin Treaty left on the European side a portion of territory about the size of England and Scotland combined (80,000 sq. m.), and a population of 5,250,000. See **TURKEY**.

Consumption and other Forms of Tuberculosis, National Association for the Prevention of. The Association consists of ordinary and of life members. The subscription of ordinary members is 5s. annually. Life members give a donation of £5 5s. The methods employed by the Association include the education of public opinion and the stimulation of individual initiative by means of a central bureau for the collection and distribution of information as to modes of diffusion of tuberculosis and measures of prevention; the circulation of pamphlets and leaflets setting forth in plain language the results of scientific investigation of the above points; public lectures by men approved by the Council; addresses at congresses and other public gatherings; co-operation with other societies having for their object the promotion of public health; the co-operation of the public press; the holding of periodical congresses, and the issue of an annual report; the promotion of the establishment on a self-supporting basis of open-air sanatoria for tuberculous patients; the influencing of Parliament, county councils, boards of guardians, and other public authorities on matters relating to the prevention of tuberculosis. **President**, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; **Chairman of Council**, Sir William Broadbent, Bart., M.D. All communications should be addressed to the **Secretary**, at the office, 20, Hanover Square, London, W.

CONVOCATION.

There are two Convocations, or Provincial Synods, of the clergy of the Church of England for the two Provinces of Canterbury and York. The greater importance of the Synod of Canterbury, until recent years, has led to its being commonly spoken of as **Convocation**. It was silenced in 1717, and its meetings were, with few exceptions, merely formal until 1852, from which date it has regularly met for business, generally thrice yearly for a week at a time. It consists of two Houses. In the Upper House sit the Archbishop and Bishops of the province in their scarlet Convocation robes; in the Lower House, the Deans, Archdeacons, and Proctors elected to represent the cathedral chapters and the beneficed clergy. The members of the Lower House wear the academic dress, the doctors their scarlet gowns. With every new Parliament a new Convocation is summoned by the Archbishop in obedience to a royal writ. When the Crown desires to refer to the Convocation any question affecting the Church, **Letters of Business** are issued directing it to take that question into its consideration. If the Convocation wishes to make any alteration in the canons of the Church, it prepares draft amended canons, and submits them to the Crown, both Convocations concurring in the same proposals. If the advisers of the Crown approve, the "royal licence" is issued, and the canons are enacted and promulgated by the Convocations and bind the ecclesiastical courts. Where the law of the Church has been settled by statute—as is the case with the rubrics and services of the Prayer-Book, and many other matters—it cannot be altered without the authority of Parliament. In the absence of Letters of Business Convocation is free to discuss all questions concerning the interests of the Church and the spiritual welfare of the nation.

*[In the Lower Houses those marked * are Proctors for the Chapter; those marked † Proctors for the Clergy.]*

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

1. The Upper House.—Archbishop of Canterbury, *President*; Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, St. Albans, St. Asaph, St. Davids, Salisbury, Southwell, Truro, and Worcester.

2. The Lower House.—*Prolocutor*: Right Rev. George H. Sumner, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Guildford. **Canterbury**—Dean F. W. Farrar. Archdeacons Right Rev. W. Walsh and B. F. Smith; *F. J. Holland, †Revs. H. Bartram and F. H. Murray. **London**—Deans Gregory and Bradley; Archdeacons Sinclair, Thornton, and Furze; *Revs. Canons Duckworth and C. H. Turner (Bishop Suffragan of Islington); †Rev. A. J. Ingram and H. W. Villiers. **Winchester**—Dean Stephens; Archdeacons Sumner, Sapte, and Henry Haigh; *Rev. Canon Warburton, †Rev. Canon Musgrave and W. Durst. **Bangor**—Dean Lewis; Archdeacons Pryce and Williams; *Canon D. W. Thomas, †Revs. T. Edwards and E. Hughes. **Bath and Wells**—Dean Jex-Blake; Archdeacons Browne, Fitzgerald, and Ainslie; *Rev. Canon Buckle, †Rev. Prebendaries W. Michell and

F. A. Brymer. **Bristol**—Dean Pigou; Archdeacon Robeson; *James George Tetley, †Canons F. V. Mather and Hon. M. J. G. Ponsonby. **Chichester**—Dean Randall; Archdeacons F. J. Mount and R. Sutton; *Rev. Canon Sanderson, †Revs. A. H. S. Barwell and J. J. Hannah. **Ely**—Dean Stubbs; Archdeacons Emery, Chapman, Bathurst, and Vesey; *Canon Lowe, †Rev. W. Cunningham and J. H. Macaulay. **Eton College**—Provost Hornby. **Exeter**—Dean Cowie; Archdeacons C. T. Wilkinson, E. G. Sandford, and Seymour; *Rev. Canon Edmunds, †Rev. Prebendary Martin and Tudor. **Gloucester**—Dean Spence; Archdeacons Haywood and Sheringham; *Rev. Canons M. W. F. St. John, †Rev. Canons Jones and Proctor. **Hereford**—Dean Leigh; Archdeacons Bather and Stanhope; *Rev. Canon Poole, †Revs. E. F. Clayton and C. S. Palmer. **Lichfield**—Dean Luckock; Archdeacons T. B. Lloyd, H. M. Scott, and E. Lane; *Sir L. Stamer, Suffragan of Shrewsbury, †Revs. C. N. Bolton and E. Philips. **Lincoln**—Dean Wickham; Archdeacons Kaye and Perry; *J. H. Overton, †Revs. A. S. Wilde and G. W. Jeudwine. **Llandaff**—Dean Lewis; Archdeacons W. C. Bruce and Edmondson; *Rev. Canon Thompson, †Revs. J. T. Harding and B. Lloyd. **Norwich**—Dean Lefroy; Archdeacons Perowne, Gibson, Neville; *Rev. Canon Robinson and Bishop Lloyd (Suffragan of Thetford), †Revs. Canon C. Frere and Hoare. **Oxford**—Dean Paget; Archdeacons Pott, Bishop Randall and Bourke; *Rev. Canon Bright, †Revs. Canon E. Savory, and H. Barter. **Peterborough**—Dean Ingram; Archdeacons Thicknesse, Lightfoot, and Mitchinson (Assistant Bishop); *Canon Clayton, †Rev. Canons Yates and H. L. Watson. **Rochester**—Dean Hole; Archdeacons Cheetham, Richardson, and Burney; *Rev. Canon Jelf, †Rev. Canons Erskine Clarke and R. R. Bristow. **Salisbury**—Dean Boyle; Archdeacons Lear, Sowter, and Buchanan; *Rev. Canon Kingsbury, †Rev. Canons E. S. Bankes and Prebendary R. B. Hutchings. **St. Albans**—Archdeacons Johnson (Bishop Suffragan of Colchester), Lawrance, and Stevens; †Revs. J. M. Procter and J. W. Irvine. **St. Asaph**—Dean Williams; Archdeacons D. R. Thomas and D. Evans; *Rev. Canon Fletcher, †Revs. D. Jones and W. Ll. Nicholas. **St. Davids**—Dean Howell, Archdeacons Protheroe, Bevans, James, and Hilbers; *J. Lloyd, D.D. (Bishop Suffragan of Swansea), †Revs. Canon T. R. Walters and D. Jones. **Southwell**—(no dean); Archdeacons Frere and Richardson; *none; Rev. Canon Gray and Rev. C. J. Hamilton. **Truro**—(no dean); Archdeacons Cornish and Du Boulay; *Rev. Canon Worlledge, †Rev. Canon Thynne and Rev. J. S. Tyacke. **Windsor**—Dean Rev. J. F. Eliot; *Canon Right Rev. Bishop Barry. **Worcester**—Dean Forrest; Archdeacons Walters, Bree, and E. A. Knox (Bishop Suffragan of Coventry); *Rev. Canon Knox Little, †Rev. C. A. Dickens and Rev. E. A. Waller. **Vicar-General**: Sir J. P. Deane, Q.C., D.C.L.; **Registrar**: Sir John Hassard, K.C.B.; **Actuary**: F. Cobb, Esq.; **Apparitor-General**: Sir J. A. Hanham, Bart. **Clerk**: Mr. Arthur Ryder, Church House, Westminster.

PROVINCE OF YORK.

1. **The Upper House**.—Archbishop of York, **President**; Bishops of Durham, Liverpool,

Ripon, Manchester, Carlisle, Chester, Sodor and Man, Newcastle, and Wakefield,

2. **The Lower House**.—**Prolocutor**: Rev. Chancellor T. E. Espin, D.D., D.C.L. **York**—Dean Purey-Cust; Archdeacons R. J. Crosthwaite (Bishop of Beverley), C. C. Mackarness, W. H. Hutchings, and J. R. Eyre; *Rev. Canons Blunt (Bishop of Hull) and Wright; †Rev. Canons Faber, Argles, Watson, Stanbridge, Temple, and Revs. C. N. Gray, J. Gilmore, and H. T. Sale. **Durham**—Dean Kitchin; Archdeacons Long and Watkins; *Rev. Canon Tristram, †Rev. Canons Falconer, Bailly, Savage, and Chancellor Espin. **Carlisle**—Dean Henderson; Archdeacons Prescott, Diggle, and Phillips; *Canon Ware (Bishop of Barrow), †Rev. Canons Stock, Bell, Sherwen, Ayre, and Bower, and Rev. E. A. Askew. **Chester**—Dean Darby; Archdeacons Barber and Woosnam; *Rev. Canon Feilden; †Rev. Canons Wood and Gore, and Revs. W. E. Torr and S. A. Boyd. **Liverpool**—(no dean); Archdeacons Madden and Taylor; *none; †Rev. Canons Jones, Blundell, Penrhyn, and Spooner. **Manchester**—Dean Maclure; Archdeacons Wilson, A. F. Clarke, and Rawstorne; *Rev. Canon Crane, †Rev. Canons Rogers, E. J. Russell and Hawkins, Right Rev. F. A. R. Cramer-Roberts (sometime Bishop of Nassau), Revs. C. H. Lomax and S. Hastings. **Newcastle**—(no dean); Archdeacons Hamilton and Martin; *none; †Rev. Canons Lister, Waite, Long and Rogers. **Ripon**—Dean Fremantle; Archdeacons Kilner, Danks, and Waugh; *Canon Gibbon, †Rev. Canons Owen, Eddowes, and Wood, and Revs. R. P. Daniell-Bainbridge, V. J. Ryan, and A. J. G. Nash. **Wakefield**—(no dean); Archdeacons Brooke and Donne; *none; †Rev. Canons Grenside, Ivens, and J. W. Bardsley, and Rev. W. F. Norris. **Sodor and Man**—(no dean); Archdeacon Gill; *Rev. Canon Moore; †Canon Clarke. **Synodal Secretary**: Rev. Canon Wright, The Rectory, Stokesley, R.S.O., Yorks; **Registrar and Notary**: H. A. Hudson, Esq., Minster Yard, York; **Treasurer**: Canon J. W. Stanbridge.

Cook, Edward T., M.A., was ed. at New College, Oxford, where he attracted attention, both by his scholastic ability and by the speeches which he delivered at the Oxford Union. He was also one of the prime movers in the Palmerston Club. On leaving Oxford, he was for some years secretary of the London branch of the **University Extension** movement, and subsequently joined the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He is an enthusiastic disciple of Mr. Ruskin, and wrote a work entitled "**Studies in Ruskin**" ('90). He has also compiled a "Handbook to the National Gallery" and a companion volume for the "Tate Gallery." He succeeded Mr. Stead as editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in '90, and when the paper changed hands in '92 resigned, but resumed work with all his old staff on the *Westminster Gazette*. In '96 he was appointed editor of the *Daily News*.

Cook's Islands Federation. A group of six islands, with a few islets, situate in the eastern Pacific, between 18° 15' and 21° 47' S. lat., and 157° and 160° W. long. Excepting a few small lagoon islands, this group is the only British possession in the eastern Pacific between Fiji and the Marquesas. The other islands are French. Cook's Islands are very fertile and healthy, with a population of about 8000 Maoris and 150 to 200 Europeans. The

chief island is Rarotonga, about 53 miles in circumference, with a population of 3000. The principal products are coffee, copra, and lime-juice, with a considerable export of oranges and other tropical fruits to New Zealand. These exports are capable of large increase as the islands get more settled and cultivated. There is a Federal Government, which confines itself to federal work. Each island has its own local government, and raises a local revenue in its own way.

CO-OPERATION.

The co-operative societies of the United Kingdom are united under the **Co-operative Union**, which was established after 1869, the year in which the first Co-operative Congress was held. A **Central Co-operative Board** was then formed, consisting of London and provincial members. This Board now consists of seven sections—the Midland, Northern, North-Western, Scottish (including North of Ireland), Southern, South-Western and Western. The general secretary is Mr. J. C. Gray, and the offices are at Long Millgate, Manchester. These seven sectional Boards meet periodically in their respective districts, and the full Board meets twice every year—on the Saturday before the meeting of the Congress, and once during the Congress. The governing body of the Union is the **United Board**, the members of which are appointed by the above seven sectional Boards as their representatives. This organisation directs and promotes the cause of co-operation. The number of societies already enrolled under the Union (which enrolment is conditional on the payment of $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per quarter per member) is about 1073, and the number of registered societies, according to the latest published returns, in Great Britain 1640. The members of these societies number 1,646,078, their share capital is £19,759,039 sterling, sale of goods ('98) £65,460,871; their net profit was £7,165,753, and their investments amounted to £11,681,296. Besides its great distributive business, the **English Wholesale Co-operative Society**, whose headquarters are at Manchester, Newcastle, London and Leicester, engages in the production of boots and shoes at Leicester and Heckmondwike, soap and candles at Irlam, biscuits, sweets, etc., at Crumpsall, preserves, etc., at Middleton, lard, etc., at Hartlepool, woollen goods at Batley and Leeds (clothing factory), corn-milling at Dunston-on-Tyne, urniture at Broughton, and printing and stationery at Manchester. The **Scottish Wholesale Society** at Glasgow, in addition to its distribution, manufactures boots and shoes, shirts, tobacco, and confectionery, and carries on tailoring works, cabinet and printing works, with branches at Dundee, Leith, and Kilbarnock. Banking and shipping business is one by the Wholesale Societies, which own steam vessels with a registered tonnage of 313. There are also a Co-operative Newspaper Society and a Co-operative Insurance society.

During '98, 181 new co-operative societies are registered. Out of the 181, 33 societies are distributive, 14 productive, 87 agricultural and dairying, and 47 for special objects. The application of co-operation to Farming has been much discussed among co-operators of late years: 66 co-operative societies (not including those holding less than 10 acres of land) in England have engaged in farming, and there

are three strictly **Farming Societies**—the North Seaton Society, Northumberland, 28 acres, capital £365; the Assington Society, Suffolk, 222 acres, capital £2069; and the Coln St. Alwyn's Society, Gloucester, 242 acres, capital £1080. Altogether co-operation under this form deals with 5506 acres, with a capital of £105,235. The rent paid in '98 was £8176. The profits were £3925, as against £1394 in losses. There are also 13 **Agricultural Supply Associations** in England, with a total of 4416 members, £56,038 capital, and sales £103,668. Great attention is paid by the Union to propagandist and educational work. The examinations held under the management of the Educational Committee of the Co-operative Union on Auditing, Bookkeeping, and the Principles of Co-operation attract an increasing number of students every year. By means of local festivals, social meetings, concerts and lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, the principles of co-operation are being extensively made known among the working classes of the country. The fifteenth annual report of the **Women's Co-operative Guild** shows that 42 new branches were started during the year, bringing the total up to 262, with a membership of 12,537. The thirty-first **Annual Congress** of delegates from Co-operative Societies in Great Britain and Ireland was held at Liverpool in May '99, the total number present being 1205. The President was Mr. F. Hardern, J.P., of Oldham, who delivered the inaugural address. Among the subjects discussed during the sitting of the Congress were the representation of co-operators in Parliament; how to make Co-operation succeed in large centres of population; and Education. The next meeting of the Congress will take place at Cardiff, in Whit-week, 1900. While there are a number of ordinary distributive co-operative societies in Ireland, Co-operation is represented there chiefly by co-operative agricultural societies, of which there are nearly 400, with a membership of 40,000 farmers.

Cooper's Hill College. See ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

Cooper, Thos. Sidney, R.A., was b. 1803, at Canterbury. After struggling against adversity in his early life, in '23 he entered the R.A. school, through the influence of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and subsequently set up as a drawing master at Canterbury. Travelled to Brussels, where, under the auspices of Verboeckhoven, the animal painter, he became a very successful artist. First exhibited at the Academy in '33, becoming A.R.A. in '45 and R.A. in '67. As an animal painter he is supreme. His "**Cattle Reposing**" and "**King of the Meadows**" are amongst the best of his numerous paintings. Mr. Cooper's works have been more frequently copied, perhaps, than those of any other living artist. After becoming famous he returned to his native city, in the affairs of which he takes a lively interest. He presented its corporation with an **Art Institute** in '82. He has written his reminiscences.

Copper. See TRADE, '99.

Copyright, English. The first English Copyright Act, passed in the reign of Queen Anne, gave the author an absolute right of fourteen years, with an additional fourteen years in case of the author or his representative surviving this term. By an Act of George III. the period was increased to twenty-eight years, and the remainder of the author's life, if any. The Act at present in force (5 & 6 Vict., c. 45)

fixes copyright at forty-two years, or the period of the author's life, with a grace of seven years, whichever is the longer. Copyright covers literary, dramatic, artistic, and musical property. To copyright a book or other article in Great Britain and Ireland a copy, with a fee of 5s., must be deposited with the Registrar, Stationers' Hall, London, E.C. The Act provides that the owner of a copyright shall present one copy of the article protected, within three months from the day of publication, to the Library of the British Museum without demand, and one copy each, if demanded, to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the University Library, Cambridge, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. To secure copyright in America, not only must there be simultaneous publication in both countries, but the American copy must be set up and printed in America. The Copyright Bills introduced in the House of Lords in '98 and again in '99 will be found described in the article on SESSION, sect. 49, together with the memorandum thereon of Lord Thring. It is probable that the Bill will be carried in the 1900 Session. See INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Corsica. An island of the Mediterranean, separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio. Area, 3376 sq. m.; pop. 278,501. Chief town, Ajaccio.

Costa Rica is the southernmost republic of Central America. Capital, San José. It is governed by a President elected for four years and a Chamber of 32 representatives, elected in the proportion of one member for every 8000 inhabitants, for four years by the "respectable" inhabitants, half of the deputies retiring every two years. Constitution promulgated in 1870, but frequently interrupted by pronunciamientos, and practically suspended from '70 to '82. Education compulsory and free. There were 327 primary schools with 21,913 scholars in '96. All religions tolerated, but the Roman Catholic is the State religion. Chief exports, coffee and bananas. Valuable metals exist in various parts of the country, and mining industry is making progress. Area, 23,000 sq. m.; estimated pop. 309,683. Revenue, '98-9, £1,682,640; expenditure, £1,612,131. Foreign debt, £2,100,000. Internal debt, £225,029. Imports, '98, £851,780; exports, £1,131,845. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC; see also CENTRAL AMERICA.

Cottage Arts Association. See HOME ARTS ASSOCIATION.

Cottage Homes Bill. See SESSION, sect. 50.

Cotton. See TRADE, '99.

Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, The, owes its existence to the religious revivals in the eighteenth century, with which Whitefield and the Wesleys are so prominently identified. The Countess of Huntingdon (d. 1791) had been a member of the Established Church, but finding that the parochial system interfered with her intense desire to have the gospel preached in every place in England, she cast in her lot with the Nonconformists. The liturgy formed part of the religious worship in her chapels, and it is still used in some of them. The Connexion has never been numerically strong. During life her control was absolute. Her successors were unable to exercise a similar control; and although a trust was created a few years after her death, many leasehold chapels lapsed into other hands. At one time the preaching stations numbered over a

hundred; now those under the Trustees amount to over thirty, not including village stations vigorously maintained by the principal churches, and Countess's chapels which are beyond the control of the Trustees. Cheshunt College, of which the Rev. O. C. Whitehouse, M.A., is the Principal, has been rebuilt. New Spa Fields Church has been erected. The Connexion chapels generally have been adapted to the religious requirements of the age, and the Trustees have faithfully endeavoured to maintain an evangelical ministry in every chapel of the Connexion. All its ministers have to subscribe to the "Fifteen Doctrinal Articles" of the Church of England, as do the professors of Cheshunt College and the students, with a view of carrying out the Countess's idea—the continuance of an earnest evangelical ministry. Offices, 36, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

COUNTY COUNCILS.

Full particulars as to the constitution and powers of County Councils will be found in the article on LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Under this heading will be found a list corrected up to date, of the chairmen, clerks, and other principal officers of the County Councils of England and Wales. The constitution of the LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL is given under that heading, and there are added various particulars of interest, including a brief summary of the more important proceedings of the Council during the past year.

Anglesey.—Chairman, David Rees; Clerk, J. Lloyd Griffith, Anglesey; Chief Constable, Lewis Prothero, Menai Bridge.

Bedford.—Chairman, His Grace the Duke of Bedford; Vice-Chairman, Viscount Peel; Clerk, W. W. Marks, Bedford; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. F. J. Josselyn; Surveyor, W. H. Leete.

Berks.—Chairman, W. G. Mount, M.P.; Clerk, J. T. Morland, Reading; Deputy Clerk, F. Morland, Reading; Chief Constable, Col. A. Blandy; Surveyors (Bridges and Buildings), J. Morris, Reading; (Highways), H. J. Tollit, Oxford; Treasurer, H. Collins, Reading.

Brecknockshire.—Chairman, C. Evan Thomas; Clerk, H. Edgar Thomas, Brecon; Chief Constable, E. R. Gwynne; Surveyor, William Williams.

Bucks.—Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Cottesloe; Clerk, W. Crouch, Aylesbury; Chief Constable, Major Otway Mayne; Surveyor, R. J. Thomas.

Cambridgeshire.—Chairman, A. Sperling, LL.M., D.L., J.P.; Clerk, S. R. Ginn, D.L.; Deputy Clerk, A. Wright, LL.M.; Chief Constable, C. Stretten; County Surveyor, W. M. Fawcett, M.A.; Treasurer, E. H. Parker, M.A.

Cardiganshire.—Chairman, Rev. J. Mason Jones; Clerk, H. C. Fryer, Aberystwyth; Chief Constable, H. Evans; Surveyors, R. Lloyd, D. Davies.

Carmarthenshire.—Chairman, Joseph Maybery, Llanelly; Vice-Chairman, John Lloyd, Abergwili; Clerk, T. Jones, Llandovery; Deputy-Clerk, D. S. M. Jones, Llandovery; Treasurer, R. Peel Price, Llandovery; Chief Constable, W. Philipps, Llandilo; Surveyors, Daniel Phillips, Carmarthen, W. Bowen Davies, Golden Grove.

Carnarvonshire.—Chairman, J. R. Pritchard; Clerk, J. H. Bodvel-Roberts, Carnarvon; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. A. A. Ruck; Surveyor, E. Evans.

Cheshire.—Chairman, Col. G. Dixon, Astle Hall, Chelford, Cheshire; Clerk, R. Potts, Chester; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. J. H. Hamersley, Chester; County Surveyor, H. F. Bull, Chester Castle.

Cornwall.—Chairman, Earl of Mount-Edgcombe; Clerk, Christopher L. Cowland, Bodmin. Chief Constable, Richard M. Hill; Surveyors, S. W. Jenkin, T. J. Hickes.

Cumberland.—Chairman, H. C. Howard; Clerk, C. B. Hodgson, Carlisle; Chief Constable, Sir John Dunne, D.L.; County Surveyor, G. J. Bell; Financial Secretary, William Dobinson; Organising Secretary, Technical Education, C. Courtenay Hodgson.

Denbighshire.—Chairman, J. Watkin Lumley; Clerk, W. R. Evans; Deputy Clerk, John Roberts; Chief Constable, Major T. J. Leadbetter; County Surveyor, R. L. Williams.

Derbyshire.—Chairman, Lord Waterpark; Clerk, N. J. Hughes-Hallett, Derby; Chief Constable, Captain H. C. Holland; Surveyor, J. S. Story; County Medical Officer of Health, S. Barwise, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.; County Treasurer, J. F. Thirlby, Derby.

Devonshire.—Chairman, Lord Clinton; Clerk, H. Michelmore, Exeter; Chief Constable, F. R. C. Coleridge; Surveyors: (Buildings) E. H. Harbottle; (Roads and Bridges) C. G. S. Acock, S. Ingram.

Dorset.—Chairman, Viscount Portman, Bournemouth, Blandford; Clerk, E. A. Fooks, Sherborne; Chief Constable, Capt. D. Granville, Dorchester; Surveyor, W. J. Fletcher, Wimborne.

Durham.—Chairman, S. Storey, D.L.; Clerk, R. Simey, Durham; Deputy Clerk, G. I. Simey; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. J. H. Eden; Surveyor, W. Crozier.

Ely (Isle of).—Chairman, J. Martin; Clerk, E. H. Jackson, Wisbech; Deputy Clerk, E. McD. C. Jackson, Wisbech; Chief Constable, Col. W. B. Ferris, Ely; County Surveyors: (Bridges and Buildings), R. R. Rowe, Cambridge; (Northern Roads District), H. F. Simpson, Wisbech; (Southern Roads District), Herbert Leete, Ely; Treasurer, F. M. Bland, Wisbech.

Essex.—Chairman, A. Johnston; Clerk, H. Gibson; Deputy Clerk, H. W. Gibson; County Treasurer, R. Woodhouse; Chief Constable, Capt. E. M. Showers; County Surveyor, H. Stock; Surveyor of Main Roads, P. J. Sheldon; County Accountant, F. H. Owers; Medical Officer of Health, J. C. Thresh.

Flintshire.—Chairman, Thomas Parry; Clerk, T. T. Kelly, Mold; Chief Constable, Maj. R. T. Webber; Surveyor, David Williams.

Glamorgan.—Chairman, J. Bland Jenkins; Clerk, T. Mansel Franklen, Cardiff; Chief Constable, L. Lindsay, Cardiff; Surveyor, T. Ll. Edwards, Bridgend; Medical Officer, W. Williams, M.A., M.D., Penarth. Organising Agent, W. Hogg, Pontypridd.

Gloucestershire.—Chairman, Sir J. E. Dorington, Bart., M.P.; Clerk, E. T. Gardom, Shire Hall, Gloucester; Chief Constable, Adml. H. Christian, Cheltenham; Surveyor, R. Phillips, Shire Hall, Gloucester.

Hampshire (or Southampton).—Chairman, The Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.; Clerk, Henry Barber, LL.B., The Castle, Winchester; Deputy Clerk, G. A. Webb; Chief Constable, Major St. A. B. Warde, Hants Constabulary, Winchester; County Surveyor, W. J. Taylor, C.E.; County Treasurer, G. E. Yonge; Director of Technical Education, D. T. Cowan.

Herefordshire.—Chairman, Col. Prescott-Decie; Clerk, J. F. Symonds, Hereford; Chief Constable, Capt. the Hon. E. S. Stanhope.

Hertfordshire.—Chairman, Earl Cowper, K.G.; Vice-Chairman, Sir John Evans, K.C.B.; Clerk, Charles Elton Longmore, Hertford; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Daniell, Hatfield; Surveyor, U. A. Smith, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.

Huntingdonshire.—Chairman, Earl of Sandwich; Clerk, J. Percy Maule; Chief Constable, Maj. H. G. Rooper; Surveyor, E. Borissow.

Isle of Wight (Administrative County of).—Chairman, Godfrey Baring; Vice-Chairman, Robey F. Eldridge; Clerk, William H. Wooldridge; Assistant Clerk, Chas. E. Nobbs; Chief Constable, T. O. H. Lees; Surveyor, F. Newman; Organising Secretary for Technical Education, Professor J. D. Custance.

Kent.—Chairman, Sir J. F. Lennard, Bart.; Clerk, W. B. Prosser, Maidstone; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. H. M. A. Warde; Surveyor, F. W. Ruck.

Lancashire.—Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C.B.; Clerk, Harcourt E. Clare, Preston; Deputy Clerks, S. C. H. Sadler and J. P. Muspratt, Preston; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. H. M. Moorsom, Preston; Medical Officer, E. Sergeant, Preston; County Bridgmaster, W. H. Radford; Surveyor, W. H. Schofield; Treasurer, H. Alison, Preston; Auditor, R. F. Easterby, Preston.

Leicestershire.—Chairman, Hussey Packe, Esq.; Clerk, W. J. Freer, Leicester; Chief Constable, E. Holmes; Surveyor, vacant.

Lincolnshire (Holland Division).—Chairman, W. Upsall, C.C.; Clerk, H. Chaderton Johnson; Chief Constable, Capt. P. B. Bicknell; Surveyors, Lewis Starkie, J. T. Peacock.

Lincolnshire (Kesteven Division).—Chairman, Sir John Henry Thorold, Bart., Syston Park; Vice-Chairman, Sir Hugh Cholmeley, Bart., Easton, Grantham; Clerk, J. Phillips, Stamford; Chief Constable, Capt. Bicknell, Lincoln; Surveyor, W. W. Wright, Grantham; Treasurer, H. Ingoldby, Sleaford.

Lincolnshire (Lindsey Division).—Chairman, William Embleton-Fox, Northorpe Hall, Lincoln; Clerk, C. Scorer, Lincoln; Chief Constable, Capt. P. B. Bicknell; Surveyor, J. Thropp, C.E.; Treasurer, Alexander Samuel Leslie Melville, Lincoln.

London.—See separate article LONDON CITY COUNCIL.

Merionethshire.—Chairman, Evan Parry Jones; Vice-Chairman, Henry Haydn Jones; Clerk, Robert Jones, Portmadoc; County Treasurer, John Richards, Dolgelly; Chief Constable, Major T. W. Best, Barmouth; Surveyor, J. M. Jones, Trawsfynydd.

Middlesex.—Chairman, R. M. Littler, C.B., Q.C.; Deputy-Chairman, Montagu Sharpe, Esq.; Clerk, Sir R. Nicholson; Deputy-Clerk, W. G. Austin, Guildhall, Westminster.

Monmouthshire.—Chairman, Alderman E. Grove, Newport; Clerk, H. Stafford Gustard, Newport; Chief Constable, Victor Bosanquet, Abergavenny; Surveyor, W. Tanner, Newport.

Montgomeryshire.—Chairman, A. C. Humphreys-Owen M.P.; Clerk, G. D. Harrison, Welshpool; Chief Constable, W. J. Holland; Surveyor, G. A. Hutchins.

Norfolk.—Chairman, Lord Cranworth; Clerk, C. Foster, Norwich; Deputy Clerk, G. C. Davies; Chief Constable, P. Pigott, D.L.; Surveyor, T.

H. B. Heslop; Technical Organiser, Edward Pillow.

Northamptonshire.—Chairman, S. G. Stopford Sackville, Esq., Drayton House, Thrapston; Clerk, H. P. Markham, Northampton; Chief Constable, J. D. Kellie MacCallum, County Hall, Northampton; Surveyor, E. Law, Northampton.

Northumberland.—Chairman, His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., Alnwick Castle; Vice-Chairman, Watson Askew Robertson, Esq., Ladykirk, Northam-on-Tweed; Clerk, S. Sanderson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Deputy Clerk, C. D. Forster, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Chief Constable, Capt. H. D. Terry, Morpeth; County Surveyor, H. S. Kynnersley, The Moothall, Newcastle; Medical Officer, Dr. J. W. Hemmings, The Moothall, Newcastle; Accountant, W. H. Lloyd, The Moothall, Newcastle; Secretary for Technical Education, Charles Williams, The Moothall, Newcastle; Veterinary Inspector, C. Stephenson, Sandford Villa, Newcastle.

Nottinghamshire.—Chairman, Lord Belper; Clerk, J. Hind, 14, Fletcher Gate, Nottingham; Chief Constable, Capt. W. H. Tomasson; Surveyor, E. P. Hooley.

Oxfordshire.—Chairman, Viscount Valentia, M.P.; Clerk, T. M. Davenport, M.A., Oxford; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Hon. E. A. Holmes-A Court; Surveyor, H. J. Tollit.

Pembrokeshire.—Chairman, Judge W. S. Owen; Clerk of the Peace, William Davies George; Chief Constable, T. Ince Webb-Bowen; Surveyor, T. George; Assistant Surveyor, Arthur H. Thomas.

Peterborough (County Soke of), Northants.—Chairman, Col. C. I. Strong; Clerk, Leonard J. Deacon, Peterborough; Deputy Clerk, Walter J. Deacon; Chief Constable, J. D. K. McCallum, County Hall, Northampton; Surveyor, vacant; Treasurer, Henry Pank, Peterborough.

Radnor.—Chairman, C. C. Rogers; Clerk, E. Wood, Rhayader; Deputy Clerk, T. W. Harding; Chief Constable, Captain Fullarton James; Surveyor, R. Wellings Thomas.

Rutlandshire.—Chairman, Earl of Gainsborough; Clerk, B. A. Adam, Oakham; Chief Constable, W. Keep; Surveyor, J. Richardson.

Shropshire.—Chairman, J. Bowen-Jones; Clerk, E. C. Peele, Shrewsbury; Deputy Clerk, R. S. Cleese, Shrewsbury; Chief Constable, Capt. G. Williams-Freeman; Surveyor, A. T. Davis, C.E.; Organising Secretary of Technical Instruction, F. K. Armytage; Medical Officer, W. N. Thurstfield.

Somerset.—Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Sir R. H. Paget, Bart.; Clerk, W. Dunn, Frome; Chief Constable, Capt. C. G. Alison, Glastonbury; Surveyor, W. J. Willcox, 1, Belmont, Bath; Treasurer, W. C. King, Weston-super-Mare.

Staffordshire.—Chairman, Earl of Harrowby; Vice-Chairman, Frank James; Clerk, M. F. Blakiston, Stafford; Chief Constable, Capt. Hon. G. A. Anson; Surveyor, W. H. Cheadle; County Medical Officer, Dr. George Reid; Treasurer, P. H. Harston; Surveyor (Main Roads), J. Moncur, A.M.I.C.E., Stafford; Director of Technical Instruction, T. Turner, Stafford.

Suffolk (East).—Chairman, Lord Rendlesham; Clerk, J. Cherry; Deputy and Acting Clerk, A. Townshend Cobbold; Chief Constable, Capt. Mayne; Surveyor, H. Miller, M.I.C.E.

Suffolk (West).—Chairman, O. D. Johnson; Clerk, J. Cherry; Deputy and Acting Clerk, A. Townshend Cobbold; Chief Constable, Maj. A. F. Poulton; Surveyor, F. Whitmore.

Surrey.—Chairman, E. J. Halsey; Clerk, Sir R. H. Wyatt, D.L., County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames; Deputy Clerk, T. W. Weeding; Chief Constable, Capt. M. L. Sant; Surveyor, F. G. Howell.

Sussex (East).—Chairman, W. V. K. Stenning; Clerk, F. Merrifield, Lewes; Chief Constable, Major H. G. Lang, Lewes; Surveyor, F. J. Wood, Lewes.

Sussex (West).—Chairman, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.; Clerk, F. Merrifield, Lewes; Chief Constable, Capt. G. R. B. Drummond, Horsham; Surveyor, W. B. Purser, Horsham.

Warwickshire.—Chairman, J. S. Dugdale, Q.C.; Clerk, A. S. Field, Leamington; Chief Constable, Capt. J. T. Brinkley; Surveyor, J. Willmot; Treasurer, S. C. Smith, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Warwick.

Westmorland.—Chairman, J. Cropper; Clerk, J. Bolton, Kendal; Chief Constable, Sir J. Dunne; Surveyor, J. Bintley; Treasurer, G. E. Cartmel.

Wiltshire.—Chairman, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P.; Vice-Chairman, the Hon. Percy Wyndham; Clerk, R. W. Merriman; Treasurer, E. B. Merriman; Accountant, T. A. Dring; Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. Tubb Thomas; Analyst, Dr. Bernard Dyer; Chief Constable, Capt. Sterne, R.N.; Surveyor, C. S. Adye.

Worcestershire.—Chairman, J. W. Willis-Bund; Clerk, S. Thornely; Worcester; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. G. L. Carmichael; Treasurer, A. C. Cherry; Medical Officer, G. H. Fosbrooke, D.P.H. (Cantab.); County Surveyor, H. Rowe.

Yorkshire (East Riding).—Chairman, Sir C. Legard, Bart.; Clerk, J. J. Bickersteth, Beverley; Chief Constable, Major W. H. Dunlop; Surveyor, Alfred Beaumont.

Yorkshire (North Riding).—Chairman, John Hutton, M.P.; Clerk, W. C. Trevor, Northallerton; Chief Constable, Major R. L. Bower, C.M.G.; Surveyor, W. Stead.

Yorkshire (West Riding).—Chairman, Alderman Charles G. Milnes Gaskell, Thornes House, Wakefield; Clerk, F. A. Darwin, Wakefield; Deputy Clerk, W. Vibart Dixon; Treasurer, Percy Tew, Heath Hall, Wakefield; Chief Constable, Capt. T. S. Russell, Wakefield; Surveyor, J. Vickers Edwards, Wakefield; Medical Officer, Dr. J. R. Kaye; Accountant, W. Clarke, Wakefield.

County Councils Association. Secretary, J. R. Fitz-Gerald. Office, 9, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.

County Courts. These are now regulated by the County Courts Act '88, 51 & 52 Vict., c. 43, which amended and consolidated all the former Acts. The whole of England and Wales is divided into districts or circuits, which are presided over by judges, who hold courts in certain towns of each district once a month or so; in London and in some large towns courts are held on several days in each week. The judge, appointed by the Lord Chancellor, must be a barrister of at least seven years' standing; the registrar of each court, appointed by the judge, must be a solicitor of at least five years' standing; the high bailiff, who is responsible for the service of the process of the Court, and for levying executions, etc., is also appointed by the judge. This post is in many cases held by the registrar. Speaking generally, the jurisdiction of the court extends to all actions where the sum claimed does not exceed £50,

though actions for malicious prosecution, libel, slander, seduction, and breach of promise are excluded. The latter may, however, be sent down from the High Court and heard in the County Court. Actions of contract up to £100, and of tort up to any amount may be remitted from the High Court to the County Court. Contract cases are remitted on the application of either party, tort cases on the affidavit of the defendant that in the event of an adverse verdict the plaintiff would be unable to pay the costs of the action. There is jurisdiction in equity, such as administrations of estates, trusts, dissolution of partnerships, foreclosure of mortgages, specific performance, etc., where the amount involved does not exceed £500. Bankruptcy, the Employers' Liability Act, and Tithe, are in the exclusive jurisdiction of the County Court. There is a limited jurisdiction in Admiralty: (1) the claim for salvage, where the property saved does not exceed £1000, or where, irrespective of such value, the amount claimed does not exceed £300; (2) towage, etc., not exceeding £150; (3) damage to cargo by collision, or otherwise, not exceeding £300. Only a few courts held in towns situate on the coast, appointed by an Order in Council, have Admiralty jurisdiction. The procedure is very simple, there are no pleadings, process is usually served by the bailiffs, but may in some cases be served by the parties or their solicitors. On the day fixed for the trial the parties appear, either in person or by solicitor or counsel, and the case is heard and determined by the judge or registrar. Cases of contract where the defendant does not appear are heard by the registrar; who also settles the terms of payment where the debt is admitted; he also has power to try disputed cases by consent of the parties, where the sum claimed does not exceed £2. A jury of five persons may be summoned if the amount involved exceed £5, or if under that amount by leave of the judge. The Court fees payable are 1s. in the £ for each £ claimed on entering the plaint, and 2s. in the £ for the hearing, with a maximum of 21s. and 40s. respectively. The judge has power under the Debtors Act '69 to commit to prison for a term not exceeding six weeks any person who has the means to satisfy the debt and has failed to do so. There is an appeal to the High Court on a question of law, but not of fact, in cases where more than £20 is claimed, but where less than that sum is claimed leave to appeal must be obtained from the judge. See SESSION, sect. 10.

Courtney, Rt. Hon. L. H., M.P. See under COMMONS.

Cowen, Frederic Hymen, one of the most popular of English composers, was b. in Kingston, Jamaica, 1852. From an early age he was a pupil of Sir Julius Benedict and Sir John Goss, and further studied at Leipzig and Berlin. His most esteemed productions are his symphonies, his "Language of Flowers" orchestral suite, and his cantatas "The Rose Maiden," "The Sleeping Beauty" (specially composed for the Birmingham Festival of '85), and "The Water Lily" (first performed at the Norwich Festival, Oct. 6th, '93). Mr. Cowen's other important works include two oratorios, "The Deluge" and "Ruth," and four operas, "Pauline," "Thorgrim," "Signa," first produced at Milan in Nov. '93, and "Harold," produced at Covent Garden in June '95. A sacred cantata, "The Transfiguration," was

composed for the Gloucester Festival in Sept. '95. His later works comprise a *suite de ballet*, "In Fairyland," "Four English Dances," Symphony No. 6 (The Idyllic), a *Concertstück* for piano and orchestra, and the "Ode to the Passions," for chorus and orchestra, composed for the Leeds Festival (Oct. '98). Mr. Cowen has also written over two hundred songs, duets, etc., many of which have become very popular. He was elected conductor of the Philharmonic Society in '88, but resigned in '92. In '95 he succeeded the late Sir Charles Hallé as conductor of the Manchester Subscription Concerts, which post he held for three seasons. He is also conductor of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, the Bradford Festival Choral Society, and the Bradford Permanent Orchestra. Address: 73, Hamilton Terrace, N.W.

Cozens-Hardy, Sir Herbert Hardy, a Justice of the High Court, is the second son of the late Mr. W. H. Cozens-Hardy, of Letheringsett Hall, Dereham, Norfolk, and was born Nov. 22nd, '38. Educated at Amersham School and Univ. Coll., London, of which he was elected a Fellow, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in '62, took silk in '82, and in '85 was elected a Bencher of his Inn. His legal career has been a distinguished one, and till his appointment as a Justice of the High Court in Feb. '99 he was leader of the Chancery Bar and Chairman of the General Council of the Bar. He was elected as Liberal member for North Norfolk in '85, and held the seat till his appointment as Judge. He holds the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. at London University. Address: 50, Ladbroke Grove, W., Letheringsett Hall, Holt, Norfolk.

Craigie, Mrs. (John Oliver Hobbes) is the eldest daughter of Mr. J. Morgan Richards, and was b. at Boston, U.S.A., Nov. 3rd, 1867. She married Reginald Walpole Craigie in '87, and after a separation obtained a divorce and the custody of her child in '95. Her literary career began in '91 with the publication of that clever book, "Some Emotions and a Moral." "The Sinner's Comedy" followed in '92, "A Study in Temptations," in '93; and amongst her subsequent works have been "The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham," in '95, "The School for Saints," in '97, and in '98 a successful play, "The Ambassador," and a one-act drama, "A Repentance." She is a contributor to the *Times*, *Fortnightly Review*, *Anglo-Saxon Review*, etc. She was received into the Roman Catholic Church in '92. Address: 56, Lancaster Gate, W.

Crane, Walter, poet and painter, was b. 1845, and first exhibited at the Royal Academy '62. Has published various illustrated books, and is an authority on decorative art. Mr. Crane was a member of the old Dudley Gallery Committee '66-81, elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours in '82, resigned later, now belongs to the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours, and is an ardent advocate of the establishment of a really national institution of art, regarding the reform of the Royal Academy as hopeless. He was the first President of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, and since the death of Mr. William Morris, whom he joined in his socialist propaganda, he has again been elected President. He has published "Walter Crane's Toy Books," and many poems illustrated by himself, the principal one being "The Sirens Three." An

interesting exhibition of his work was held in London during '91, which has since made a tour in the United States, Germany, and Austria, and will go to Copenhagen, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland before returning to England. Among his principal pictures are "The Renaissance of Venus," "The Bridge of Life," "Neptune's Horses," "Freedom," "The Chariots of the Hours," and "The World's Conquerors" ('98). In '92 he published "The Claims of Decorative Art," in '96 "Decorative Illustration of Books," and in '98 "The Basis of Design." He was Art Director to the city of Manchester '93-6, and was appointed Principal of the Royal College of Art in '98. He has illustrated an edition of Spenser's "Faerie Queene" and "The Shepherd's Calendar."

Cremation. The disposal of the human body after death by the process of cremation, which rapidly resolves the body into its component elements, in an absolutely innocuous manner, is now largely practised throughout the civilised world, where formerly burial in the earth only was carried out. This modern movement in its favour commenced about fifteen years ago. Crematoria have been established in this country at Woking, Manchester, Glasgow, and Liverpool, and there is a crematorium in course of erection at Hull. Cremation societies have been instituted in every European country, and many of the states of America possess them also, and cremation in these states has become a regular practice. The cremation of an adult by either of the two processes employed is completed in about an hour and a half, and the ashes, which are perfectly white, weigh about 4 lb. The cost of reduction, were it to become common, would be less than thirty shillings; but at present it is more than treble this sum, owing to the necessity of heating the crematory every time for each cremation. **Hon. Secretary** of Cremation Society, J. C. Swinburne Hanham, 324 Regent Street, London, W.

CRETE.

Crete is an island in the Mediterranean, lying to the south of the Ægean Sea and Archipelago. Area about 3000 sq. m.; pop. 300,000. Chief cities, Candia (pop. 14,000); Canea (pop. 22,000); and Retimo (pop. 10,000). There are about 80,000 Moslems and 220,000 Christians. The island was conquered in 1669, but has never really submitted to the Turks, and has continually risen in insurrection against them. In 1868, after one of these insurrections, the Organic Statute was drawn up, and thus, in form at least, a fair amount of self-government was secured to the island. After another insurrection in '77 England intervened, and the Pact of Halepa was drawn up, inaugurating the Assembly and a parliamentary régime. In '89 Turkey withdrew many of the provisions of the Pact of Halepa, and limited the number of members of the Assembly as well as their powers. The discontent amongst the Christians led the Powers to intervene at the end of '95, and the Constitution of Halepa was restored. The reforms, however, were not carried out. Indeed, the Sultan, by means of his agents, stirred up the Mahomedans to make them unworkable, and in the midst of the fighting and disturbance thus caused, came the intervention by Greece early in '97, and the landing of a Greek force. The Powers, however, disapproved of this action, and ultimately

the Greek troops were withdrawn, the Powers undertaking to set up autonomy under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan, and to secure the withdrawal of the Turkish forces also. They appointed an Executive Committee nominated by the Assembly to administer the interior of the island, the Admirals themselves administering the coast regions occupied by European troops. A Mahomedan outbreak, in which nearly a hundred British soldiers were killed or wounded, and close upon a thousand Christians massacred, led to the presentation to the Sultan of a Collective Note signed by Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy (Oct. 5th, '98), demanding the withdrawal of the Turkish troops within one month. The evacuation was completed in Nov. '98, and on the 27th the ambassadors of the Powers at Athens notified the King of the election of Prince George as High Commissioner, and his Majesty formally authorised his son to accept the mandate. Prince George accepted the trust, and there were great popular rejoicings both in Greece and in Crete. The conditions drawn up by the Powers were as follows:—

"(1) The High Commissioner will be invested with a temporary mandate for a term of three years for the pacification of the island and the establishment of a regular Administration. (2) The High Commissioner will recognise the high suzerainty of the Sultan, and will take measures for the protection of the Turkish flag, which, in accordance with the promise given by the four Powers to the Sultan, will float over the island of Suda, at the mouth of Suda harbour. (3) His first care will be—in accord with the National Assembly, in which all Cretan elements will be represented—to substitute a system of autonomous government capable of assuring in equal measure security of life and property and the free exercise of religion. The High Commissioner will proceed immediately to the organisation of a *gendarmérie* or local militia capable of guaranteeing order. In order to facilitate the organisation of the new Administration, and to provide for the personal expenses of his Royal Highness Prince George, each of the four Powers will make—with the consent of the respective Parliaments in the case of constitutional countries—an advance of 1,000,000 fr., which will eventually be repaid by means of a loan which Crete will raise on her revenues." President Sphakianaki issued a manifesto (Dec. 9th, '98) announcing the dissolution of the Executive Committee, and stating that the Christians were disarming in all parts of the island, both parties being anxious to remove all traces of conflict before Prince George's arrival. The Prince arrived at Canea (21st), escorted by an international squadron, and was welcomed with tremendous enthusiasm. A "Te Deum" was sung in the Cathedral, after which his Royal Highness drove to the Konak, where he was formally installed, and held an official reception. A provisional Government was formed consisting of an Administrative Council of six Christians and three Mahomedans, nominated by the High Commissioner, and a Commission of sixteen, representing all parties, was entrusted with the drafting of a Constitution to be submitted to the Assembly. The National Assembly having met, elected M. Sphakianaki as President (Feb. 22nd). The draft of a new Constitution was approved and passed (March 16th), and the Government were

empowered to raise a loan of 9,000,000 drachmæ, on condition that the interest, with the help of the Powers, should not exceed 3 per cent. (April 27th). An Administration consisting of a Council of five members, without counting the Prince's financial adviser, M. de Blonay, was formed (30th), and it was announced (May 2nd), that the Italian Government had lent 6 officers and 86 non-commissioned officers of Carabinieri to organise the Cretan *gendarmérie*. See DIPLOMATIC.

CRICKET, '99.

On Dec. 24th, '98, the English Eleven under Lord Hawke played their first match in South Africa at Capetown. These games caused great excitement amongst cricketers, who now have the pleasure of reading accounts of matches played almost the whole year round. Out of 19 matches played, England won 15 and lost 1, whilst 3 were drawn; but it must be admitted that their opponents, as a rule, were not by any means first-class performers. The last match was played on April 1st, '99. As to the cricket season proper, there has never been so much scoring in any year before. The weather was almost perfect for run getting, and rain, which generally puts a stop to so many matches, was conspicuously absent. As instances of the increase in the numbers of runs made, the following may be cited: In '98, a record year, there were 136 centuries in county matches, in '99 there were 223 instances in first-class cricket where 100 runs were made by individual batsmen. The highest innings of the year was Abel's 357 not out for Surrey against Somerset. Ranjitsinhji put together the enormous amount of 3159 runs during the season, whilst four others reached over 2000, and more than 50 men succeeded in getting over 1000 runs in first-class matches. Major Poore's average of 91 stands far above the rest, and C. M. Wells, who is second, has an average of over 65, as against nearly 61, which was highest in '98. C. L. Townsend has succeeded in performing a feat hitherto only accomplished by W. G. Grace, that of obtaining over 2000 runs and taking over 100 wickets in the season. Trott succeeded in taking more wickets than any one else, the number being 239; Hearne's number in '98 was 222. The visit of the Australian Eleven naturally added much interest to the season's play, and the crowds that gathered wherever they played were enormous. Out of 35 matches played the Australians have won 16, lost 3, and 16 have been drawn. The five test matches were a disappointment, as only one was finished, and in that the Australians won by ten wickets. All the others were drawn.

The Oxford v. Cambridge match was drawn, and so was Eton v. Harrow. Eton beat Winchester, Marlborough beat Rugby, Haileybury beat Cheltenham. The Haileybury v. Uppingham match was drawn. The Gentlemen beat the Players at Lord's, but the Players beat the Gentlemen at the Oval.

A point is reckoned for each win, and a point deducted for each defeat. Unfinished games are left out of the reckoning entirely. The county which obtains the greatest proportionate number of points in *finished matches* becomes the champion.

The position of the counties at the close of the season was as follows:—

County.	Pl.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
1 Surrey . . .	26	10	2	14	8
2 Middlesex . .	18	11	3	4	8
3 Yorkshire . .	28	14	4	10	10
4 Lancashire . .	25	12	6	7	6
5 Sussex . . .	22	7	5	10	2
6 Essex . . .	20	6	6	8	—
7 Warwickshire .	20	4	5	11	—1
8 Kent . . .	19	6	8	5	—2
9 Gloucestershire.	20	5	8	7	—3
10 Hampshire . .	20	4	8	8	—4
11 Notts . . .	16	2	4	10	—2
12 Worcestershire.	12	2	5	5	—3
13 Somerset . . .	16	2	8	6	—6
14 Leicestershire .	18	2	8	8	—6
15 Derbyshire . .	18	2	9	7	—7

The following were the chief batting and bowling averages for '99:—

BATTING.

	No. of Inns.	Times not out.	Total Runs.	Most in an Inn.	Aver.
Poore, Major					
R. M.	21	4	1551	304	91'23
Wells, C. M. . .	11	3	523	244	65'37
Ranjitsinhji . .	58	8	3159	197	63'18
Hayward . . .	49	4	2647	273	58'82
Abel	53	3	2685	357*	53'70
Shrewsbury (A.)	26	2	1257	175	52'37
Townsend, C. L.	54	7	2440	224*	51'91
Fane, F. L. . .	16	0	746	207	46'62
Perrin, P. . . .	36	4	1491	196	46'59
Jackson, F. S. .	44	3	1847	155	45'04
Jones, A. O. . .	38	2	1609	250	44'69
Quaife (W. G.)	48	9	1703	207*	43'66
Fry, C. B. . . .	55	1	2366	181	43'62
Brown, J. T., sen.	35	1	1443	192	42'44
Wynyard, Capt.					
E. G.	32	1	1281	225	41'32
Darling, J. . . .	56	9	1941	167	41'29
Crawford, V. F. S.	10	2	330	129	41'25
Woods, S. M. J.	33	1	1291	146	40'34
Turner, A. J. . .	22	2	804	124	40'20
Burnup, C. J. . .	42	3	1565	171	40'12
Hill, C.	23	1	879	160	39'95
Hill, A. J. L. . .	18	1	672	168	39'52
Tyldesley . . .	50	2	1882	249	39'20
Gunn (W.) . . .	39	2	1392	150	37'62
Lockwood . . .	38	4	1272	131	37'41
Noble, M. A. . .	50	7	1638	156	37'39

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
Woodcock . . .	208'3	58	474	32	14'81
Trott (A. E.) . .	177'4	587	4080	239	17'09
Rhodes	151'8	543	3062	179	17'10
Mead	137'8	515	2634	146	18'04
Trumble, H. . .	1249'1	431	2618	142	18'43
Paish	1095'4	304	2540	137	18'54
Mold	966'4	299	2149	115	18'68
Bradley, W. M. . . .	1257	414	2981	156	19'10
Briggs	667'1	247	1150	60	19'16
Lockwood . . .	860'3	228	2284	117	19'52
Mason, J. R. . .	795'3	319	1635	83	19'69
Brown (J. T., jun.)	434'4	124	1133	57	19'87
Wells, C. M. . .	217'3	64	459	23	19'95
Howell, W. P. .	1120'4	426	2381	117	20'35

* Signifies not out.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
Martin (F.)					
(Kent) . . .	410'3	125	940	46	20'43
Wass . . .	478	148	1180	56	21'07
Hind, A. E. . .	242'4	96	464	22	21'09
Jones, E. . .	1164'1	331	2849	135	21'10
Haigh . . .	788	261	1693	79	21'43
Tate (F. W.)					
(Sussex) . . .	1164'1	403	2598	121	21'47
Hearne (J. T.)	1397'4	542	2700	124	21'77
Cuttell . . .	1132'3	476	1961	90	21'78
Young . . .	1260	382	3030	139	21'79
Sharp, J. . .	273	94	636	29	21'93

Criminal Evidence Act '98. See SESSION, sects. 49 and 50, in '99 ed.

Criminal Law. See LAW, '99.

Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, '99. See SESSION, sect. 51

Criminal Statistics. See PRISON STATISTICS.

Crispi, Francesco, is a native of Ribera, in Sicily, where he was born in 1819. He was educated for the law, and was called to the Neapolitan bar. His early aspirations for the realisation of Italian unity prompted him to take an active part in the revolutionary movement of '48, when the kingdom of the two Sicilies was overthrown. He inspired the resistance of the Sicilians during the insurrection of Palermo, and was compelled to fly to France. He subsequently landed with Garibaldi at Palermo, and distinguished himself by his courage and capacity. In '61 he was elected to the first Italian Parliament as member for Palermo, and was recognised as the leader of the Constitutional party. On the death of Signor Depretis, in '87, Signor Crispi, who had been Minister of the Interior, became President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs. His Ministry was defeated (Jan. '91), and he resigned. In '92 he announced his intention to quit politics, and gave up the leadership of the Opposition. The voice of his country, however, called him to the head of affairs early in '94, when all was chaos and uncertainty. Under his powerful leading the condition of affairs gradually improved, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of his opponents to discredit and overthrow him by slanderous personal attacks upon him. He fell eventually in '96, through the disasters that overtook the Italian arms in Erythrea.

Croatia. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Crockett, Samuel Rutherford, was b. at Duchrae, New Galloway, where his father was a farmer, in '59. He was ed. at the Free Church Institution, Castle Douglas, and became a pupil-teacher there, obtaining a bursary at Edinburgh University in '76. His literary instincts during this period, and while he was following the profession of tutor after leaving the university, broke out chiefly in verse, which first appeared in the periodical press, and were then collected into a volume published under the title of "Dulce Cor" in '86. His first prose work, "The Stickit Minister," appeared in '93, and has since reached its fourteenth edition. "The Raiders" followed, and also achieved a great success. It is now in its twelfth edition. Since then Mr. Crockett has written, amongst other smaller sketches, "Mad Sir Ughtred of the Hills," besides publishing a larger work, written before he became so well known, "The Lilac Sun-Bonnet," of which about 100,000 copies have

been sold. In Oct. '95 "The Men of the Moss Hags," and later a book of child life, "Sweet-heart Travellers," appeared. "Cleg Kelly, Arab of the City," was published in March, and "The Grey Man" in Sept. '96. The unprecedented edition of 35,000 of this book was subscribed before publication. "Lochinvar" was published in Oct. '97, "The Standard Bearer" and "The Red Axe" in '98. Mr. Crockett's books have been exceedingly popular in America, and have been translated into most European languages.

Croquet. Croquet has regained to a certain extent the place in popular esteem from which Lawn Tennis ousted it; the latter game was indulged in so violently for so many years that the natural reaction followed, with the result that tennis players are now comparatively few. Croquet Tournaments are now the fashion, and the following were amongst the chief results of the season:—The Ladies Championship at Wimbledon in June was won by Miss Gower, who beat Miss L. Way in the final by 7 points. At the Cheltenham Open Championship Meeting C. E. Willis beat Rev. P. Ward. The United All England Croquet Association held their Meeting at the Queen's Club Ground during the week commencing June 26th, when Mr. W. W. Bruce won the Gold Medal, and Miss Chester won the Ladies' Gold Medal, Miss Gower being 2nd. The Championship of the Ranelagh Club and the Sapphire Mallet was won by C. E. Willis, and the Lady's Championship and the Ruby Mallet by Miss Gower. The All Comers' Singles, at the Buxton Tournament, was won by Captain Drummond, and Miss Drummond was the winner of the Ladies' Singles.

Crown Agents for Colonies. See DIPLOMATIC.

Crown Colonies. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Cruelty to Children. See NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF.

CUBA.

Cuba is considerably the largest of the West India Islands, and lies between Florida and the Caribbean Sea. It is divided into six provinces. The capital is **Havana**, a splendid city (pop. 200,000), connected with other towns by 1000 miles of railway. The population is about 1,640,000, of whom about one-half are mulattoes or negroes. The chief products are sugar and tobacco, though both have shown signs of declining in late years. There are also valuable iron, manganese, and copper mines. A serious insurrection, which subsequent events showed had been long prepared for, broke out in the island early in '95. Its object was the absolute freedom of the island from Spanish rule. No less than 200,000 Spanish troops were sent to quell the insurrection, but the rebels, numbering about 40,000, adopted guerilla tactics, and could not be put down. A scheme of reforms was agreed upon by the Spanish Cabinet (Feb. 3rd, '97). These were, however, ridiculed as offering a settlement of the grievances of the rebels or holding out any hope of a termination of the war, and the general situation remained much as before, the rebels holding their own in every province. General Weyler accomplished nothing but the devastation of the country, and in that he succeeded admirably. With the advent of a new Spanish Ministry under Señor Sagasta, it was

announced that political rather than military means would be used to effect the pacification of the island, and that autonomy, under the suzerainty of Spain, would be granted (Oct. 6th, '97). General Weyler was then recalled, and General Blanco appointed Governor. On arriving at Havana he issued a proclamation declaring that the Spanish Government had charged him to grant reforms and give the island self-government under the sovereignty of Spain. The reforms, however, did not make themselves apparent, and the tension between Spain and the United States, which had intervened and demanded that the fighting should cease, was greatly increased by the blowing up of the United States battleship the *Maine*, in Havana harbour. The United States Government sent a formal demand to Spain for the evacuation of the island in April '98, but before it could be delivered the Spanish Government broke off diplomatic relations. In the war that followed the Spanish fleet was destroyed, and Santiago and the eastern part of the island were captured by the American troops. A protocol embodying the terms of peace was signed at Washington (Aug. 12th, '98), and a joint Commission was appointed to arrange the details. This Commission met in Dec. '98, and Spain agreed to relinquish all claim of sovereignty over Cuba, while the United States Government undertook the obligations with respect to the protection of life and property which naturally resulted from its occupation of the island, so long as that occupation should last. **Estimated revenue, '96-7, £6,250,000; expenditure, £25,420,000; imports, '95-6, £14,290,874; exports, £20,387,804.** The public debt, at the end of '97, was estimated by a *Times* correspondent at about £104,000,000, as compared with a debt of £34,000,000 when the rebellion broke out in Feb. '95.

History, '99.—The relations between the Cubans and Americans improved considerably towards the close of the year, and the Cuban Assembly unanimously resolved not to elect any Government until the policy of the United States was definitely made known. The Cuban army, and indeed the populace generally, were in great distress, and many of them on the point of starvation. The Spanish army of occupation was slowly transported to Spain. General Brooke was appointed by President McKinley Military Governor of the island (Dec. 13th, '98), and it was arranged that a subordinate military governor should be put over each of the six provinces. About 10,000 of the Cuban troops were enrolled to form a rural constabulary, the remainder being required for work on the plantations. Large supplies of food were sent from America to relieve the distress, and General Brooke took over the control of the country from Captain-General Castellanos (Jan. 1st, '99). The American army of occupation at this time was estimated at 30,000. Mr. Robert Porter was sent as a Special Commissioner to arrange for the disbanding of the Cuban army, and he arranged with General Gomez that a sum of \$3,000,000 should be paid to assist the Cuban soldiers in returning to their homes. Some disposition was shown to refuse this offer, and it was reported that the Cuban Military Assembly had removed Gomez from his post; but in April a vote for the disbanding of the army and for its own dissolution was passed by the Assembly. By the order of President McKinley, a proclamation

directing a census of the island to be taken was issued (August 30th).

Curacao. An island in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela. It is a Dutch possession, and chief of Holland's West Indian possessions. The colony of Curacao includes the islands of Curacao, Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustache, and Saba, with part of the island of St. Martin. The total area is 403 sq. m., and the pop. about 50,000. The colony is administered by a Governor with a Council of 4 members all nominated by the sovereign, and a Colonial Council of 12 nominated members. Cattle, sheep, goats, etc., are bred for exportation. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Curzon, Lord, of Kedleston, appointed Viceroy of India in '98. See under PEERS.

Customs. See FINANCE, NATIONAL.

CYCLING, '99.

The cycling races of '99 were far less numerous than in former years. The performances hitherto got up by companies for trading purposes stopped with the collapse of the cycle boom; hence the reduction in the number of professional riders. In fact, cycle tracks are somewhat deserted now, the rage for racing being practically over. The seventh Annual National Show of Bicycles, etc., was held at the Crystal Palace in Nov. '98 instead of the following January, as was usual, and was a very satisfactory exhibition. The Stanley Show at the Agricultural Hall was held at the same time: a new arrangement, to allow people to visit the two shows with one visit to London. On March 15th C. E. Jenkins at Cardiff rode 100 miles unpaced on the road in 5 h. 58 min., being 17 min. faster than the record. On March 24th the N.C. Union celebrated their 21st anniversary by a dinner in London, at which the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour presided, and spoke on the value of cycling. On April 23rd T. Linton, in Paris, rode 31 miles in 55 min. 30½ sec., a record performance by a minute over ordinary pacing, but on this occasion motors were used by the pacers. On May 7th Taylor won the 100 kilometres race in Paris in 1 h. 58 min. 10½ sec., and a few days afterwards, in the 80 kilos race, he set up records from 20 upwards, covering the whole distance in 1 h. 28 min. 0½ sec., and 50 miles in 1 h. 28 min. 34½ sec., also a record. The 100-hours race was won by Miller of Chicago, who covered in the time 1403 miles. At the Crystal Palace on May 7th C. Jarrott won a 5-mile race for motor tricycles in 3 min. 22½ sec., 25 sec. faster than the paced bicycle record. The N.C.U. have refused to permit motor pacing in amateur events; but in France, where no such rule exists, J. Dupuy, a French amateur, rode 51 kilometres 438 metres (very nearly 32 miles) in an hour, the English record being 29 miles 454 yards. On May 28th and 29th the race from Bordeaux to Paris took place, paced by motors. It was won by C. Huret in the wonderful time of 16 h. 35 min. 47 sec., being an average of over 22 miles an hour for the 369 miles. No Englishman competed. On June 23rd the Grand Prix, over a distance of 2000 metres, was won by an Italian, Tommasalli, in 4 min. 12½ sec. At the Sheen House Club Oxford beat Cambridge by points, though Engleheart of Cambridge won two out of the three races, the mile and the 10 miles. At the same club track the Amateur C. Association held their Cham-

pionship Meeting, when J. M. Bourke won the 10-miles Championship in 25 min. 49½ sec. and the mile in 3 min. 20 sec. The Carwardine Cup was raced for at the Crystal Palace on July 8th, over 100 miles course for amateurs only, and was won by F. G. Cowley in 3 h. 44 min. 45½ sec. The Bol d'Or, a 24-hours' competition, was decided in Paris on July 8th. A. E. Walters, England, won, having covered 634 miles, nearly 1021 kilomètres, a wonderful and record performance. A Frenchman, M. Renaux, rode in Paris on a motor cycle more than 38 miles in one hour on a track. The Second Championship Meeting of the N.C.U. was held in Guernsey on July 20th, when A. S. Ingram won the 5-miles race in 14 min. 41½ sec., and H. W. Payne, the holder, won the 25-miles Championship in 1 h. 11 min. 15½ sec. F. R. Goodwin, paced by a motor tricycle, rode from London to Edinburgh, 395 miles, in 25 h. 26 min.—a record. On Aug. 6th Bauge, in Paris, paced by a motor cycle, rode 50 miles in 1 h. 28 min. 12½ sec., and 100 miles in 3 h. 7 min. 47½ sec. On the same track E. Taylor, a French professional, rode 35 miles 698 yards in an hour, behind a petroleum tandem, beating all records from 6 miles to the finish. Osmond, on a motor cycle in Paris, created a record of 62 kilomètres 841 mètres, or over 39 miles, in an hour. Emil Bonheurs, a Frenchman, won the Century Cup at the Crystal Palace on Aug. 7th. T. Linton rode, in America, 10 miles in 16 min. 29½ sec. J. Green, at the Crystal Palace, rode a mile from a standing start, paced by a motor tandem, in 1 min. 40½ sec.; and J. Platt Betts, from a flying start, did ¼ mile in 21½ sec. and ½ mile in 44½ sec. The International Cyclists' Association held their Championship Meeting at Montreal on Aug. 9th, 10th, and 12th, when the Mile Amateur Championship was won by T. Summersgill, England, in 5 min. 43½ sec., the 100-kilomètres Amateur Championship by J. A. Nelson, U.S.A., in 2 h. 4 min. 13½ sec. The coloured rider, Taylor, won the Professional Mile Championship in 3 min. 3 sec., and the 100-kilomètres Professional Race was won by H. Gibson, U.S.A., in 2 h. 15 min. 11½ sec. On Sept. 7th Baras rode a motor cycle the wonder-

ful distance of 63 kilomètres 622 mètres (a little over 40 miles) in one hour, in Paris. On Sept. 11th E. Taylor rode 36 miles 1144 yards in one hour, a record time, paced by a motor cycle. The Dibble Shield was won at the Crystal Palace on Sept. 9th by E. S. Montgomery, who rode the record distance of 267 miles 400 yards in 12 h. On Sept. 12th J. Platt Betts, at the Crystal Palace, made record times from standing start for 3 miles up to 5 inclusive: 3 miles occupied 5 min. 7½ sec., 4 miles 6 min. 50½ sec., and 5 miles 8 min. 32½ sec. E. S. Montgomery won the Anchor Shield at the Crystal Palace. The 50-miles Amateur Championship of the N.C.U. at Reading resulted, on Sept. 23rd, in a victory by G. F. Payne in 2 h. 3 min. 36½ sec. The 2-miles Tandem Amateur Championship was won by A. S. Ingram and R. Janson in 5 min. 4½ sec. On Oct. 7th, at the Crystal Palace, F. G. Crowley rode 1 mile, paced from a standing start, in the record time of 1 min. 48½ sec. At the same time and place C. B. Lawes, the veteran sculler and athlete, rode 25 miles in 51 min. 15½ sec., making records for that and for many intermediate miles from the 6th onwards.

Cyprus. An island and British colony in the Levant, 60 miles south of Asia Minor, and 40 west of Syria. Area, 3584 sq. m.; pop. 221,343, of which 161,360 are Greek Christians and 47,926 Mohamedans. Divided into six districts. Capital, Nicosia, pop. 12,515, inland. Chief produce, cotton, wine, caroubs, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, sponges, raisins. The island is administered, under the agreement concluded between Great Britain and Turkey in '78, by a High Commissioner, with an Executive Council of 4 and a Legislative Council of 18, of whom 12 are elected. Under the same agreement an annual tribute of £92,800 is payable to the Sultan. An advance of £314,000 was made in '99 by the Imperial Government, under the Colonial Loans Act, '99, for harbour railways and irrigation works. The railway is to connect the harbour to be made at Famagasta with the capital, Nicosia. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table) and **DIPLOMATIC**.

Czar of Russia. See **NICHOLAS II.**

D

Dahomey is a French protectorate lying between the Lagos hinterland on the east and Togoland on the west. It was taken by the French in '92, the then sovereign, Behanzin, being defeated and dethroned. It has access to the sea through its port, Whydah, and also through the French Guinea ports. The area of the country is about 14,000 sq. m., and the population about 600,000. The capital is **Abomey**, 70 miles north of Whydah. The chief products of the country are palm oil and palm kernels, while various manufactures are also springing up. The trade passes principally through Kotonou and Whydah. In July '97 an agreement was come to with Germany as to the delimitation of the French and German spheres in Dahomey and Togoland. By the Niger Convention, drawn up by the Anglo-French Commission and signed at Paris June 15th, '98, the boundary line between the French territories

and the Lagos hinterland was drawn thus. Starting from the dividing point between Dahomey and Lagos on the 9th parallel, the line runs north to Boria, and thence curves in a north-east direction, passing to the west of Gbani, Ashigere and Dokala, till it reaches a point on the Niger ten miles north of Ilo. In '99 part of French Soudan, which then ceased to be a separate dependency, was assigned to this colony. The colony was placed under the Governor-General of French West Africa, stationed at St. Louis. See **NIGERIA** (map).

"Daily Chronicle." Morning newspaper. Originally a local paper for the whole of London, it was purchased by Mr. Lloyd ('76), and converted into an Imperial Liberal organ with an independent line of action. Other noticeable features are its attention to Labour and social questions, its illustrations, produced with great care and finish, its literary page,

remarkable for the high quality of its reviews, and its special correspondence. **Editor**, Mr. H. W. Massingham (*q.v.*). **Offices**, Fleet Street, E.C. "**Daily Graphic.**" An illustrated London daily newspaper; was first published on Jan. 4th, '90, and was launched under the direction of Mr. W. L. Thomas. In politics the *Daily Graphic* is neutral, but signed contributions containing free expressions of opinion are a distinctive feature. **Editors**, Mr. T. Heath Joyce and Mr. Hammond Hall. **Office**, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

"**Daily Mail.**" A halfpenny London morning paper, which was started in '96, and has attained a reputation for brief and crisp reports of current events, brightly written special articles, and reliable foreign news. Its circulation for the first month of its existence (May '96) was 171,000, and in Sept. '99 it was over 600,000. The founder is Mr. Alfred C. Harmsworth, well known as the principal proprietor of *Answers*, *Harmsworth Magazine*, *Evening News*, and many other publications. The *Daily Mail* is Independent Unionist in politics, but aspires to be rather an Imperialist journal than the organ of any party.

"**Daily News.**" A prominent Liberal daily paper, and generally regarded as the organ of the Liberal party. Established in '46. It made much headway in '70-71, owing to its early and impartial telegrams respecting the Franco-German war; again in '76, when Mr. MacGahan, its special correspondent, first called attention to the Bulgarian Atrocities; and later during the Egyptian campaigns. Charles Dickens was its first editor, and it is at present edited by Mr. E. T. Cook (*q.v.*), and managed by Sir John R. Robinson (*q.v.*). The Jubilee of the paper was celebrated by a special number issued on Jan. 21st, '96, giving a history of the Journal for fifty years. **Office**, Bouverie Street, E.C.

"**Daily Telegraph.**" Morning newspaper; founded in '55. Circulation approximates to a quarter of a million daily. Its politics are Independent, and it has taken a foremost part in the discussion of great social problems. Has special wires from New York, Paris, and Vienna. It employed Mr. Smith on his successful special commission to Assyria, and sent Mr. (now Sir) Henry M. Stanley to Central Africa. A notable feature of the *Daily Telegraph* is the correspondence on important social topics, which at frequent intervals appears in its columns. **Offices**, Fleet Street, E.C.

Damaraland. See GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

Danube Improvements. See ENGINEERING.

Dardanelles, The, or Hellespont, is a narrow strait, about forty miles long, and varying in width from one to four miles, between the European and Asiatic coasts of the Turkish Empire between the Sea of Marmora and the Grecian Archipelago. Its strategical importance is great, inasmuch as it is the key to Constantinople. Both sides of the strait are strongly fortified.

Davy Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution. Founded by Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S., as a memorial of Davy and Faraday, for the purpose of promoting by original research the development and extension of chemical and physical science. Opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on Dec. 22nd, '96. **Directors**, The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., and Professor

Dewar, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. **Superintendent**, Dr. Alexander Scott, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Day, William R., whose name was so prominent in the United States during the Spanish-American war of '98, is a native of Canton, Ohio, and was born in April 1849. He was educated at the University of Michigan, and at once took up the practice of the law, therein following a family precedent. One of his ancestors was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and another a member of the Supreme Court and of Congress, while his father was a lawyer and judge in Northern Ohio. Mr. Day was appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio in '89, but he quickly resigned on account of ill-health, and so was almost new to office when he was called by President McKinley to the high office of Secretary of State in '98 in succession to Senator Sherman. He was afterwards appointed on the Commission entrusted with the settlement of the treaty of peace between Spain and the States. When that was successfully concluded he returned from Paris to America, and was appointed by the President a United States Circuit Court Judge (Feb. 25th, '99).

Deaf Training College for Teachers of the, Castle Bar Hill, Ealing, London, W. This College was founded in 1878 by the "Society for Training Teachers of the Deaf and for the Diffusion of the 'German' System," in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining an English-speaking teacher on the German, or Pure Oral system, for a deaf child. This system teaches the so-called "deaf-and-dumb" to speak, and to read the speech of others from their lips (lip-reading), thus enabling them to communicate with their fellows by word of mouth. It was upon this system that the Royal Commission recommended that every deaf child should be given an opportunity of being educated. The examination for the Society's certificate is held annually in July: 113 persons have obtained this certificate, and have engaged in teaching the deaf in institutions at home, abroad, and in the colonies, in school board classes for these children, and in private families. The Training College is approved by the Education Department as an institution for the special training, as teachers of the deaf, of students transferred from ordinary training colleges. The Society's practising school attached to the Training College is conducted strictly upon the Pure Oral system. It has been certified by the Education Department under the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, '93, while a house has been provided for deaf girls sent by local authorities under the same Act. The difference between the Society's income from students' and pupils' fees and the cost of maintaining the Training College and School has to be met by subscriptions. The Training College and School are open to the inspection of visitors on Tuesdays during term time from 10 to 4. **Chairman of Committee of Management**, E. Symes Thompson, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P. The **Lady Superintendent and Secretary** is Mrs. Arthur Kinsey, from whom all information about the College and School, and lip-reading lessons for adults who have become deaf from accident or disease, can be obtained.

Dean and Chapter. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND; and for a list of Deans see the table of BISHOPS.

DEATH DUTIES.

Previous to the passing of the Finance Act, '94, six different death duties were payable—viz., probate duty, account duty, legacy duty, succession duty, additional succession duty, and estate duty. The probate, account, additional succession, and estate duties were abolished by the statute referred to, which came into operation on Aug. 2nd, '94. Under this Act a new estate duty is payable on all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, which passes on the death of any person dying after the Act came into force. The following property is exempted from the estate duty: (1) settled property of every kind in respect of which estate duty has been paid since the date of the settlement, unless the deceased was at the time of his death, or had been at any time during the continuance of the settlement, competent to dispose of the property; (2) property passing under and by virtue of transactions for full money consideration; (3) the property of common seamen, marines, or soldiers who are slain or die in the service of her Majesty; (4) sums of less than £100 which may under the Friendly Societies Act, '75, the Savings Bank Act, '77, and other statutes, be paid to the representatives of the deceased without requiring representation; (5) reversionary interests, the estate duty on which has been commuted; (6) survivorship annuities of less than £25; (7) pictures, prints, books, manuscripts, works of art, and scientific collections given or bequeathed for national or local scientific purposes; (8) pensions and annuities payable by the Indian Government to the widows or children of deceased Indian officers; (9) advowsons or church patronages which would have been free from succession duty under the Succession Duty Act, '53; (10) reversionary interests *bona fide* sold or mortgaged before Aug. 1st, '94; (11) property settled by a husband on a wife, or *vice versa*, before that date, and reverting to the settler. All the property of the deceased is firstly liable to estate duty, and then to legacy and succession duties. Foreign property is to be included only when such property would formerly have been subject to succession or legacy duty; and in the case of property in the colonies any duty payable in the colony for the property is to be allowed as a deduction from the estate duty; and if the Commissioners are satisfied that duty is chargeable in a foreign country in respect of property there, they are to make an allowance of the amount of that duty from the value of the property. The following table notifies the amounts payable under the estate duty of the Finance Act, '94, viz. :—

ESTATE DUTY.

Value of the Estate	Rate per Cent. of Estate Duty
£101 to £500	£1.
£501 " £1,000	£2.
£1,001 " £10,000	£3.
£10,001 " £25,000	£4.
£25,001 " £50,000	£4 10s.
£50,001 " £75,000	£5.
£75,001 " £100,000	£5 10s.
£100,001 " £150,000	£6.
£150,001 " £250,000	£6 10s.
£250,001 " £500,000	£7.
£500,001 " £1,000,000	£7 10s.
£1,000,001 and upwards.	£8.

To ascertain the percentage of duty payable, all the property passing on the death of its owner is to be aggregated so as to form an estate. Legacy duty is payable on legacies and shares of residue under a will or intestacy, and is applicable to personal property, except leaseholds either within the United Kingdom or abroad of a person who died domiciled in the United Kingdom. The rate of this duty is as under: viz., for legacies to children, or father, mother, or lineal ancestors, £1 per cent.; to brothers or sisters or their descendants, £3 per cent.; to brothers and sisters of the father and mother of deceased, or any descendant of such brothers or sisters £5 per cent.; to brothers and sisters of grandfather or grandmother, or any descendants of such brothers or sisters, £6 per cent.; to persons of other degrees of consanguinity, or strangers in blood, £10 per cent. Succession duty is payable on the interest that an individual takes as successor to a deceased person on real or leasehold property in the United Kingdom, or on legacies charged upon the proceeds of sale of real estate of a person who died domiciled in this country, irrespective of the situation of the property; and also on personal property included in a settlement, whether that property was at home or abroad. The duty varies in a similar manner to the legacy duty, and is as follows: £1 per cent. on the value of succession to lineal descendants; £3 per cent. to brothers and sisters and their descendants; £5 per cent. to brothers and sisters of the father or mother of the predecessor, or the descendants of such brothers or sisters; £6 per cent. to brothers and sisters of the grandfathers or grandmothers of the predecessor, or descendants of such brothers or sisters; and £10 per cent. to persons of other degrees of consanguinity or strangers in blood. The value of a succession to real estate is ascertained by tables in the Succession Duty Act of '53. The beneficial interest is considered as an annuity equal to the net yearly value of the property during the lifetime of the successor, or other shorter term to which his interest may extend. By the Finance Act, '94, the principal value of any property liable to the new estate duty is to be estimated on the price which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the property would realise if sold in the open market at the time of the death of the deceased; but, as regards agricultural property, the value is not to exceed twenty-five years' purchase of the property, as assessed under Schedule A of the Income Tax Acts, after deducting £5 per cent. for expenses of management. Disputes as to valuation of the property may be referred to the High Court, or to the County Court where the amount is less than £10,000. Duty on real property may be paid by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments. It is provided by the Finance Act, '96, that estate duty on annuities may be paid by four equal annual instalments. A few other minor amendments of the Finance Act of '94 have been made by the one of '96. A power of appeal is granted to the Court of Appeal in respect of disputed valuations of property for the estate duty. See FINANCE, NATIONAL, and LAW, '99 (Estate Duties).

Deceased Wife's Sister, Marriage with. See MARRIAGE WITH DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Delagoa Bay. Situated on the east coast of South Africa, on the twenty-sixth parallel of

S. latitude. It forms the southern extremity of the Portuguese province of **Lorenzo Marques**. See **EAST AFRICA (PORTUGUESE)**. Delagoa Bay is available for vessels of large tonnage. The Transvaal border begins 52 miles inland. In the course of the negotiations between Great Britain and Portugal as to the action of the latter power in East Africa, the claims of the Delagoa Bay Railway Co. for compensation for the seizure of the line by Portugal on June 29th, '89, were brought forward. The names of the arbitrators and some account of the lengthy proceedings are given in the '98 and previous eds. The extension of the line from the Portuguese frontier at Komati (which is 60 miles from the port of Lorenzo Marques) to Pretoria (Transvaal) is the property of the Netherlands South African Railway Company, and places Pretoria by rail 350 miles from the coast, and Johannesburg 400 miles. The distance from the latter city to Cape Town by rail is 1013 miles. In Jan. '96 it was stated that the total cost of the line, including rolling stock (£318,600), was £4,252,477; it is 382 miles long. The interminable arbitration proceedings are still unfinished. There was a rumour during '98, which received strong confirmation from a statement of the German Chancellor, that Great Britain and Germany had come to an understanding as to their interests in Delagoa Bay and South Africa generally. See **SESSION**, sect. 127, and **TRANSVAAL** (map).

Delcassé, Théophile, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was born at Pamiers, March 1st, 1852, and began his career as a journalist. He was elected to the Chamber in '89, and in '93 he became Under-Secretary for the Colonies under MM. Ribot and Dupuy. It was mainly through his efforts that colonial affairs were entrusted to a distinct department. He became Colonial Minister in the Dupuy Cabinet of May '94, and has always been a consistent advocate of colonial expansion. When M. Brisson formed his ministry, after the fall of the Méline cabinet, in '98, he entrusted Foreign Affairs to M. Delcassé, and it fell to his lot to deal with the difficult position at Fashoda. He accomplished the task with great ability, and retained his portfolio in M. Dupuy's ministry, after the defeat of the Brisson administration. In '99 he negotiated the agreement with Great Britain as to the Nile Valley and Central Africa, and still remained Foreign Minister after M. Dupuy fell, and was succeeded by M. Waldeck-Rousseau.

DENMARK.

A kingdom under Christian IX., of Glücksburg, who succeeded to the throne in 1863. By charter of '49 (modified in '55, '63, '65, and '66) the executive power is vested in King and ministers, the legislative in the Rigsdag or Diet acting jointly with the sovereign. The Rigsdag is composed of the Landsting (or Upper House of 66 members; 12 Crown nominees appointed for life, and 54 indirectly elected by electoral bodies, in which large taxpayers are well represented, for eight years), and the Folkething (or House of Commons of 114 members directly elected by universal suffrage for three years). Members of both houses are paid 6s. 8d. a day while the Rigsdag is sitting, and their travelling expenses. The Rigsdag must meet every October, and all money Bills be submitted to the Folkething. Colonies comprise Iceland, the Faeroe Islands,

Greenland, and three small West Indian islands. The agricultural returns for the past three or four years show that the foreign demand for Danish agricultural produce continues to increase. Cattle breeding is at the same time taking more and more the place of arable farming. Above all, dairy farming is being pursued with unparalleled skill and success. The export of butter and other dairy produce is now the main source of the wealth of Denmark, and this was recognised by the formation of an Agricultural Department under a responsible minister in May '96. The State religion is Lutheran, but all others are tolerated, and there are no disabilities to dissenters. Education compulsory and free, the public schools being maintained by communal rates. **Area**, 14,775 sq. m.; estimated **pop.** 2,299,564. The **total revenue** for '98 was £3,755,550; **expenditure**, £3,744,440; **public debt**, '98, £11,579,335; **imports**, '97, £22,466,879; **exports**, £17,944,387. For army and navy see **FOREIGN ARMIES AND NAVIES**; and for Ministry see **DIPLOMATIC**.

Political Parties. In Denmark parties are broadly divided into supporters and opponents of a parliamentary system like our own. The Conservatives, or **Right**, contend that by the constitutional law of Denmark (promulgated in 1849 and revised in '66) the Folkething has not—like the English House of Commons—the supremacy in matters of taxation and finance, and the power of practically deciding who shall be the ministers. They maintain that the King and Landsting together may overrule the Folkething. The **Left** are parliamentary men attached to the English system. Hence there has arisen an apparently interminable dispute, with the Landsting and the Ministry on one side and the majority of the Folkething on the other. This majority, however, gradually divided into two parties, Radicals and Moderates. After the general election of '92, when the **Right** obtained 30 seats and the **Moderate Left** 43, the **Radical Left** only succeeding in obtaining 28 seats as against 39 at the previous election, an agreement was arrived at that Parliament should confirm the provisional laws that, in spite of the opposition of the Left, the Estrup Cabinet, though in a minority, had enacted, the Cabinet in return promising to make way for a new administration of a Moderate type. This agreement was carried out (Aug. 7th, '94), when M. Estrup's ministry resigned, after nineteen years' tenure of office, Baron de Reedtz-Thott becoming Premier, and selecting Moderate men of the Right for his colleagues. The general election of April '95 scarcely approved this compromise in the way that had been anticipated, for 52 Radicals, 9 Socialists, 28 Moderates, and only 24 Conservatives were returned. The Radicals again won a decisive victory at the elections in April '98, when 15 Conservatives, 23 Moderates, 12 Socialists, and 63 Radicals were returned. The Cabinet, however, retained office, still relying on their supporters in the Landsting, where the Sept. '98 elections resulted in the return of 43 Conservatives and 23 of the Left. A reconstruction of the Cabinet took place in Aug. '99. While its Conservative character was maintained, the change was regarded as an attempt to meet the wishes of the Folkething.

History, '99.—In April 300 joiners in Jutland asked for an advance of wages. At a conference of employers' and workmen's unions

it was agreed that the men should work for a month on a slight increase, to give time for an arrangement. The Jutland unions objected, and the master joiners of Denmark gave notice of a lock-out for May 2nd. The strikers then offered to accept the compromise; but the employers replied that their proposals had been rejected, and unless the men resumed work on the old rate of pay a general lock-out would be declared in all branches of the building trade. The joiners refused these terms, and 30,000 were thrown out of work, and 10,000 more were locked-out by other employers in allied trades (May 24th). The Employers' Union having formulated conditions for the termination of the lock-out, under eight heads, the matter came before the permanent trade court (June 24th). The court decided that the lock-out, though not a breach of law, was inconsistent with the expectations in which the unions were justified in indulging. In August the Employers' Federation extended it to other trades, making it affect 50,000 workmen; but in September a settlement was arrived at, and an agreement was signed by the Danish Employers and Masters Association on the one hand, and the Co-operating Trades Unions on the other. Among the articles of agreement were: that no strike or lock-out be brought about unless approved of by three-fourths of the organisation commencing the action, and after seven days' notice to the opposing organisation; and that, in case of non-settlement of a dispute, each head organisation have the right to bring the matter before the Court of Appeal.

Denmark. King of. See CHRISTIAN IX.

Denominations, The Three, is the abbreviated designation of an association of Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist ministers resident in or near London. The full title is "The General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations Resident in and about the Cities of London and Westminster." This association enjoys the privilege of direct access to the throne and the kissing of hands—a privilege of which it availed itself at the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, and again at the Diamond Jubilee. As far back as the Revolution each denomination had its own ministerial board in London, and each board by itself approached the Throne as occasion arose. On the accession of Queen Anne the three boards united in an address. In July 1727 the present association was organised. It is not a body which represents the Churches. It is composed solely of ministers, and admission must be through one or another of the three ministerial boards, which are not themselves representative either. The secretary is chosen triennially from each of the three bodies in succession. The present secretary is a Congregationalist (the Rev. Thomas Sissons); Mr. J. Minshall, of the Memorial Hall, is permanent clerk, and the annual meeting is held at the Memorial Hall in March. Every meeting appoints its own chairman, who in turn is chosen from the three boards. The "Three Denominations" is often confounded with another body known as the "Dissenting Deputies." The two are quite distinct from each other. The "Dissenting Deputies" are laymen, and represent Churches—Presbyterian, Independent, or Baptist, in or near London—by whom they are elected. This body came into existence in November 1732, in connection with the Test and Corporation

Acts, and still exists to protect the rights of Dissenters. It has not the privilege of access to the Throne. The present chairman is Mr. William Woodall, M.P., and the secretary Mr. A. J. Shephard.

Devonshire, Duke of. See under PEERAGE.

Dewey, George, Rear-Admiral in the American Navy, was b. on Dec. 26th, 1838, in Vermont. He received his training in the United States Naval Academy in '58, and became lieutenant, '61. He was with Farragut when the American fleet forced an entrance to the Mississippi River and captured New Orleans in April '62. He was on the warship *Mississippi* when she grounded in front of the batteries at Port Hudson, where she was torn to pieces by a shot from the guns of the Confederates, the crew being forced to make their escape in small boats. As a lieutenant Rear-Admiral Dewey took part in the attack on Fort Fisher, on the coast of North Carolina, in Dec. '64 and Jan. '65, and was promoted to lieutenant-commander March 3rd, '65, serving in this capacity on the celebrated warship *Kearsarge*. In '72 he was made commander of the *Narragansett*, and became captain Sept. 24th, '84. He commanded the *Pensacola* from '85-98, and became commodore Feb. 28th, '96. In Jan. '98 he was sent to the Asiatic stations. In the war with Spain he greatly distinguished himself, destroying the Spanish fleet in a brilliant engagement in Manila Bay (May 1st, '98), without losing a single vessel of the fleet he commanded. For this he was promoted to be rear-admiral, and was voted a sword of honour, together with the thanks of Congress and the American people. On Sept. 29th, '99, Admiral Dewey received a great popular ovation on his arrival in New York, where he was presented by the mayor, on behalf of the citizens, with a gold loving-cup and the freedom of the city. There was also a review to honour him, in which 30,000 troops took part. On Oct. 3rd the sword of honour was presented to Admiral Dewey in the Capitol at Washington by Mr. Long, Secretary to the Navy, in the presence of President McKinley, the members of the Cabinet and the judiciary, the highest officers in the Army and Navy, and an immense concourse of people. He was married (Nov. 9th) to Mrs. Hazen, widow of the late General Hazen.

Diaz, General D. Porfirio, President of the Mexican Republic, is a modern instance of the benefits of a benevolent despotism. He is nearly seventy years old, and has governed the country ever since '75, when he assumed office as a military dictator. Since '76 he has been the legally elected President, except for the period '80-84. The original constitution of '57 laid it down that the President should be elected for only four years, so during that period a nominee of his was President; but he was elected again in '84, and in '87 an amendment *ad hoc* provided that the President might be elected for consecutive terms. He is now in his fifth term of office, the term expiring Nov. 30th, 1900. His powers of organisation are shown by the wonderful advance made by the country under his rule, although that rule is decidedly autocratic.

Digby, Sir Kenelm Edward, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Home Office, is the eldest son of the Rev. the Hon. Kenelm H. Digby, of Tittleshall, Norfolk. Born in 1836,

and educated at Harrow and Oxford (formerly fellow of Corpus); entered Lincoln's Inn as a student, and was called to the Bar in '65. He held the position of Vinerian Law Reader at Oxford from '68-74, and public examiner in jurisprudence, '75-6. He is the author of a "History of the Law of Real Property," and a work on "The Sale and Transfer of Shares in Companies." His legal knowledge is not only theoretical but practical, because for some years he was judge of county courts, Circuit No. 19 (Derby and Notts). Sir Kenelm is married to a daughter of Edward, 1st Lord Belper.

Dilke, Sir Charles, M.P. See under COMMONS.

Dillon, John, M.P. See under COMMONS; also POLITICAL PARTIES.

Diocese. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND, CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, and ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

DIPLOMATIC.

The following list gives the names of the Cabinet, or Executive Council, or principal members of the Government, of each of the leading Foreign States, and of the more important British colonies.

Abyssinia. *British Agent*, Captain J. L. Harrington.

Aden. *Political Resident*, Brigadier-General O'M. Creagh, V.C.

Afghanistan. *Agent to the Governor-General of India at Cabul*, Maulvi Ghafur Khan.

Africa, South. *High Commissioner*, Sir Alfred Milner, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.—*Secretary to the High Commission*, G. V. Fiddes.—*Resident Commissioner for the Bechuanaland Protectorate*, Major H. Goold-Adams, C.B., C.M.G.—*Assistant Commissioners*, W. H. Surmon and J. Ashburnham.—*British Agent at Pretoria*, W. Conyngham Greene, C.B. [left on outbreak of war in Oct. '99]. See also **British South Africa Company**.

Ajmere. *Chief Commissioner*, A. H. T. Martindale.

Algiers. *Governor-General of Algeria*, M. Laferrrière.—*British Consul-General*, F. Hay Newton.—*British Vice-Consul*, F. E. Drummond-Hay.

Argentine Republic. *President*, General Julio A. Roca. *Ministry: Minister of the Interior*, Dr. Felipe Jofre.—*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Amancio Alcorta.—*Minister of Finance*, Dr. José Maria Rosa.—*Minister of Justice*, Dr. Osvaldo Magnasco.—*Minister of War*, General Luis Maria Campos.—*Minister of Marine*, Commodore Martin Rivadavia.—*Minister of Agriculture*, Dr. Emilio Frers.—*Minister of Public Works*, Dr. Emilio Civit.—*Ministry in London*, 16, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.—*Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires*, Florencio Don L. Dominguez.—*Consul-General*, Dr. S. Garcia Uriburu.—*Consul*, Alfredo O. Lumb, 3, Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C.—*Vice-Consul*, Francisco J. Torromé.—*British Minister at Buenos Ayres*, Hon. W. E. Barrington.

Assam. *Chief Commissioner*, H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I.—*Secretary to Chief Commissioner*, F. J. Monahan.

Austria-Hungary. *Minister of the Imperial and Royal House and for Foreign Affairs*, Count Agenor Goluchowski.—*Imperial and Royal Minister of Finance*, Benjamin de Kállay.—*Imperial and Royal Minister of War*, General

Edmund von Krieghammer. **Ministerial Council for Austria: Premier and Minister of Agriculture**, Count Manfred Clary.—*National Defence*, Count Zeno Welsersheimb.—*Interior*, Dr. Von Körber.—*Justice*, Dr. Eduard von Kindinger.—*Public Worship and Education*, Dr. Wilhelm von Hartel.—*Commerce*, Dr. Franz Stribl.—*Finance*, Dr. Severin von Kniazio-lucki.—*Railways*, Dr. von Wittek.—*Minister without Portfolio*, Dr. Casimir von Chlen-dowski.—**Ministerial Council for Hungary: President of the Council and Minister for Home Affairs**, K. von Szell.—*Public Worship and Instruction*, Julius de Wlассics.—*Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia*, E. de Csch.—*Justice*, S. Plósz.—*Finance*, L. Lukacs.—*Minister at H. M. Court*, Count Szechenyi.—*Minister of National Defence*, Baron de Fejérváry.—*Commerce*, S. de Hegedüs.—*Agriculture*, J. Darányi.—*Ambassador in London*, Count Deym, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W.—*Councillor and 1st Secretary*, Count Albert Mensdorff.—*Secretary*, Count L. Berchtold.—*Attachés*, Count C. Trant-mansdorff, Count A. Esterhazy, Margrave Pallaviani.—*Military Attaché*, H.S.H. Lieut. Gen. Prince L. Esterhazy.—*Naval Attaché*, Commander L. v. Sztranyavsky.—*Consulate-General in London*, 22 and 23, Laurence-Pount-ney Lane, E.C.—*Hon. Consul-General*, Baron Alfred de Rothschild.—*Acting Consul-General*, F. Stöckinger.—*Vice-Consul*, Baron S. Pitner.—*British Ambassador at Vienna*, The Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.—*British Consul-General in Vienna*, Chevalier Paul von Schoeller.—*Consul*, Moriz Feld-scharek.—*British Consul-General at Budapest*, Gerard Lowther, Esq.—*Consul*, Dr. Bruell.

Baden. *President of Ministry*, Dr. W. Nökk.—*British Chargé d'Affaires*, G. W. Buchanan (resides at Darmstadt).—*Consul at Mannheim*, F. Ladenburg.

Bahamas. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, Sir Gilbert Carter, K.C.M.G.; *Private Secretary and Clerk to Executive Council*, J. L. Bonhote. **Executive Council: Colonial Secretary**, J. S. Churchill.—*Attorney-General*, W. Rees Davies.—*Receiver-General*, D. Macdonald. R. H. Sawyer; G. T. R. Kemp, M.D.; W. E. Armbrister; Joseph Brown; and J. H. Young.

Baluchistan. *Agent to the Governor-General for India*, H. S. Barnes, C.S.I.

Barbados. *Governor*, Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G. **Executive Council: The Governor.**—*Officer commanding the Troops*, Major-General R. F. Butler.—*Colonial Secretary*, R. C. Williams.—*Attorney-General*, W. H. Greaves, Q.C.—Sir G. C. Pile, M.L.C.

Baroda. *Resident and Agent to Governor-General*, Lt.-Col. N. C. Martelli, I.S.C.

Basutoland. *Resident Commissioner*, Sir Godfrey Y. Lagden, K.C.M.G.

Bavaria. *Ministers: Minister of State and Foreign*, Baron Von Crailsheim.—*Instruction and Worship*, Herr Von Landmann.—*Justice*, Baron Von Leonrod.—*Finance*, Dr. Baron Von Riedel.—*Interior*, Baron Von Feilitzsch.—*Minister of War*, General Baron Von Asch zu Asch.—*British Minister Resident at Munich*, Victor A. W. Drummond, C.B.

Bechuanaland Protectorate. See Africa, South.

Belgium. *Premier and Minister of Finance and Public Works*, M. de Smet de Nayer.—*Foreign Affairs*, M. de Favereau.—*Interior and Public Instruction*, M. de Trooz.—*Justice*, M.

Van der Heuvel.—*Agriculture and Industry*, Baron Van der Bruggen.—*War*, Gen. Alkemade.—*Industry and Labour*, M. Liebaert.—*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, Baron Whettnall.—*Consul-General*, M. F. H. Lenders, 118, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.—*British Minister at Brussels*, Hon. Sir Francis Richard Plunkett, G.C.M.G.—*Secretary of Legation*, A. S. Raikes.—*British Consul-General at Antwerp*, G. R. de Courcy-Perry, C.M.G.

Bengal. *Lieutenant-Governor and President of Council*, Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I.—*Council of the Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir G. C. Paul, K.C.I.E., Nawab Syud Ameer Hossein, C.I.E., W. B. Oldham, C.I.E., R. B. Buckley, C.W. Bolton, C.S.I., E. N. Baker, M. Finucane, C.S.I., Rai Durga Gati Banerjee Bahadur, C.I.E., J. Pratt, C. E. Buckland, C.I.E., Saligram Singh, Kali Charan Banerjee, Surendranath Banerjee, Jatra Mohan Sen, T. W. Spink, Raja Shashi Shakhadeswar Roy of Tahirpur, Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur of Nashipur, Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, C.I.E., D. F. Mackenzie. *Secretaries to Government*: *Chief Secretary*, C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.—*General Statistical and Revenue*, M. Finucane, C.S.I.—*Financial and Municipal*, H. H. Risley, C.I.E.—*Public Works*, Col. A. D. McArthur, R.E., and R. B. Buckley.

Berbera. See SOMALI COAST.

Bermuda. *Governor*, Lieut.-Gen. G. D. Barker, C.B.—*Executive Council*: The Governor.—*Colonial Secretary*, A. Alison.—*Attorney-General*, S. B. Gray, C.M.G.—*Receiver-General*, F. W. Major.—*Solicitor-General*, R. D. Darrell.—J. H. Trimmingham.

Bolivia. *President*, General José M. Pardo.—*Vice-President*, Colonel Lucio P. Velasco.—*Foreign Affairs*, Señor Guadialla.—*Interior*, Señor Romero.—*Finance*, Señor Calbimonte.—*Justice and Public Instruction*, Señor Oropeza.—*War*, Colonel Montes.—*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London* (3, Roland Houses, S.W.), Señor Don F. Avelino Aramayo.—*Secretaries of Legation*, Señor J. Gutierrez-Ponce and Señor Adolfo Ballivian.—*Military Attaché*, Colonel Don Pedro Suarez.—*Consul-General*, Señor Adolfo Ballivian.—*Acting Consul-General*, Colonel Don Pedro Suarez, 12, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Bombay. *Governor*, Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., till Feb. 1900, and thence onwards Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, Bart., C.B.—*Council of the Governor*, J. Nugent, C.S.I.; Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E.—*Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations*, Basil Lang (Advocate-General); Ranchodlal Chotalal; W. H. Crowe; Daji Abaji Khare; Mir Allah-bakshkhan walad Mir Alibakshkhan Shahvani Talpur; Narayan Ganesh Chandavakar; W. C. Hughes; A. S. Moriarty; Chanchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar; T. R. McLellan; Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh; Meherban Narayanras Govind; Fazulbhai Visram, C.I.E.; Dhondo Shamrao Garud; Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E.; Vijbhukandas Atmaram; R. H. Macaulay; E. Giles; J. K. Spence.—*Secretary*, C. G. H. Fawcett. *Secretaries to the Government*: *Chief Secretary Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments*, J. Monteath, C.S.I.—*Secretary Political, Special, Judicial, and Separate Departments*, S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E.—*Educational, etc., Departments*, J. de C. Atkins.—*Public Works*, H. M. Thompson, M.Inst.C.E.

Borneo. [Brunei, British North Borneo, and Sarawak were placed under British protection in '88.] *High Commissioner and Consul-General* (Singapore), Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G.—*Consul at Brunei*, A. L. Keyser. See also **British North Borneo**.

Brazil. *President*, Dr. Manoel de Campos Salles. *Ministry*: *Finance*, Joaquim Murinho.—*Industry and Public Works*, Severino dos Santos Vieira.—*Interior*, Epitacio da Silva Tessoá.—*War*, General de Medeiros Mallet.—*Marine*, Admiral Pinto da Luz.—*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Maximo de Mayalhaes.—*Minister in London*, Chevalier de Souza Corrêa, 55, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.—*Delegate of the Brazilian Treasury*, Dr. J. A. de Azevedo Castro, 53, New Broad Street, E.C.—*Consul in London*, Francisco Alvas Vieira, 6, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*British Minister to Brazil*, E. C. H. Phipps.

British Columbia. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. T. R. McInnes.—*Premier and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. C. A. Semlin.—*Minister of Finance and Agriculture, and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works*, Hon. F. Carter-Cotton.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Alexander Henderson.—*Minister of Mines*, Hon. J. F. Hume.—*President of Council*, Hon. R. E. McKechrie.

British Central Africa Protectorate. *British Commissioner and Consul-General*, Alfred Sharpe, C.B.—*Deputy-Commissioner, Consul, and Commandant of Armed Forces*, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Manning.—*Assistant Deputy-Commissioner*, Captain F. B. Pearce.—*Vice-Consul and Agent at Chinde*, E. MacDonell.—*Chief Judicial Officer and Vice-Consul* (Blantyre), G. B. Pigott.—*Secretary to the Administration*, A. J. Williams.—*Senior Naval Officer on Lake Nyasa*, Commander Percy Cullen, R.N.R.—*Surveyor*, W. Anderson.—*Director of Customs*, H. A. Hillier.

British Guiana. *Governor*, Sir W. J. Sendall, G.C.M.G.—*Government Secretary*, Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G.—*Court of Policy*: *President*, The Governor.—*Members*: *Gov. Secretary*, Sir Cavendish Boyle.—*Attorney-General*, H. A. Bovell, Q.C.—*Auditor-General*, N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G.—*Immigration Agent-General*, A. H. Alexander.—George W. Dickson; and others.

British Honduras. *Governor*, Colonel Sir David Wilson, K.C.M.G.—*Executive Council*: The Governor.—*Colonial Secretary*, F. J. Newton, C.M.G.—*Treasurer*, W. J. McKinney, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, F. M. Maxwell.—J. H. Phillips, C.M.G.; Carlos Melhado; A. Williamson, C.M.G. *W. H. Lewis, Advocate*.

British North Borneo Company (Incorporated by Royal Charter). *Court of Directors*: *Chairman*, R. B. Martin, M.P.; *Vice-Chairman*, Sir C. J. Jessel, Bart.; *Lieut.-Gen.* the Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., G.C.M.G.; Frederick C. Stoop, Esq.; W. C. Cowie (Managing Director); E. Dent; *Admiral of the Fleet*, Hon. Sir H. Keppel, G.C.B.; J. A. Maitland.—*Secretary*, Harington G. Forbes.—*London office*, 15, Leadenhall Street.—*Establishment*: *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, Leicester Paul Beaufort.

British South Africa Company. *Board of Directors*: The Duke of Abercorn, K.G. (President); Earl Grey (Vice-President); The Right Hon. C. J. Rhodes, M.L.A.; Lord Gifford, V.C.; Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G.; Mr. Rochfort Maguire, and Mr. P. J. Stetson Gell.—

Administrator of Mashonaland and Senior Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. W. H. Milton (Salisbury).—*Administrator of Matabeleland*, Captain the Hon. Arthur Lawley (Bulawayo).—*London office*, 15, St Swithin's Lane, E.C.—*Share office*, 13, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.—*Manager*, H. Wilson Fox.—*Secretary*, J. F. Jones.—*Registrar*, E. C. Clegg.

Bulgaria. *President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship*, Mr. Ivantchof.—*Minister of War*, Col. Paprikof.—*Finance*, Mr. Ténéf.—*Commerce and Agriculture*, Mr. Natchevitch.—*Interior*, Mr. Radoslavof.—*Justice*, Mr. Péshéf.—*Public Instruction*, Mr. Vatchéf.—*Public Works, Ways, and Communications*, Mr. Tóntchéf.—*British Agent and Consul-General at Sofia*, Mr. F. E. H. Elliot.—*Vice-Consul at Sofia*, Mr. F. G. Freeman; at Philippopolis, Mr. P. J. McGregor; at Ruschuk, Mr. W. H. Dalziel; at Varna, Mr. A. G. Brophy.—*Acting Consular Agent at Bourgas*, Mr. J. Bonnal.

Burma. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I.—*Chief Secretary*, E. S. Symes, C.I.E.—*Revenue Sec.*, C. G. Bayne.—*Financial Commissioner*, D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.—*Legislative Council*, J. E. Bridges, E. S. Symes, C.I.E., C. G. Bayne, A. Pennycuik, C.I.E., J. Macgregor, U. Gaung, C.S.I., Hkun Saing, C.I.E., Sawbwa of Hsipaw, C. E. Fox, H. J. Richard.

Canada. *Governor-General*, The Right Hon. the Earl of Minto.—*Premier and President of Privy Council*, Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., Q.C.—*Justice*, Hon. David Mills.—*Trade and Commerce*, Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, G.C.M.G.—*Postmaster-General*, Hon. W. Mulock, Q.C.—*Secretary of State*, Hon. R. W. Scott, Q.C.—*Finance*, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Q.C.—*Marine and Fisheries*, Hon. Sir L. H. Davies, K.C.M.G., Q.C.—*Railways and Canals*, Hon. A. G. Blair.—*Public Works*, Hon. J. Israel Tarte.—*Minister of Militia and Defence*, Hon. F. W. Borden.—*The Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs*, Hon. Clifford Sifton.—*Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. Sydney Fisher.—*Customs*, Hon. Wm. Paterson.—*Inland Revenue*, Hon. Sir Joly de Lotbinière, K.C.M.G.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. R. R. Dobbell and Hon. J. Sutherland.—*Solicitor-General*, Hon. C. Fitzpatrick, Q.C.—*High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada*, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Victoria Chambers, 17, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary*, J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.

Capé of Good Hope. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Colony, and High Commissioner for South Africa*, Sir Alfred Milner, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.—*Imperial Secretary to High Commissioner*, G. V. Fiddes, Esq.—*The Cabinet Ministers are: Premier and Colonial Secretary*, The Hon. W. P. Schreiner, C.M.G., Q.C., M.L.A.—*Treasurer*, The Hon. John X. Merriman, M.L.A.—*Attorney-General*, The Hon. Richard Solomon, Q.C.—*Commissioner for Public Works*, The Hon. J. W. Sauer, M.L.A.—*Secretary for Agriculture*, The Hon. A. J. Herholdt, M.L.C.—*Without Portfolio*, The Hon. T. G. Te Water, M.D., M.L.A.—*Permanent Heads of Ministerial Departments: Under Colonial Secretary*, Noel Janisch, Esq.—*Assistant Treasurer*, Henry de Smidt, Esq.—*General Manager of Railways*, C. B. Elliott, Esq., C.M.G., LL.B.—*Secretary for Public Works*, L. Mansergh, Esq.—*Secretary Law Department*, John Graham,

Esq., C.M.G.—*Secretary to Prime Minister*, Sydney Cowper, Esq.—*Under-Secretary for Agriculture*, Charles Currey, Esq.—*Agent-General in London*, The Hon. Sir David Tennant, K.C.M.G., 112, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary*, Spencer Brydges Todd, Esq., C.M.G.—*Chief Clerk*, T. Slingsby Nightingale, Esq.—*Emigration Agent*, W. C. Burnet, Esq.

Central America. The British Minister to Guatemala, G. F. Jenner, Esq., is accredited to each of the five Republics of Central America, viz. Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador.

Central Provinces (India). *Chief Commissioner*, D. C. J. Ibbetson, C.S.I.—*Chief Secretary*, M. W. Fox-Strangways.—*Revenue Secretary*, C. W. E. Montgomerie.—*Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture*, L. S. Carey.—*Judicial Commissioner*, S. Ismay.

Ceylon. *Executive Council: Governor*, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. W. Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.—*Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary*, Sir Edward Noel Walker, K.C.M.G.—*Commanding the Forces*, Major-Gen. F. T. Hobson.—*Attorney-General*, C. P. Layard.—*Auditor-General*, W. T. Taylor, C.M.G.—*Treasurer*, L. F. Lee.—*Clerk of Council*, H. L. Crawford.—*Surveyor-General*, F. H. Grintlin.—*Principal Collector of Customs*, H. L. Moysey.—*Director of Public Works*, F. A. Cooper.

Channel Islands. **JERSEY:** *Lieutenant-Governor*, Major-Gen. Edward Hopton, C.B.—*Bailiff*, W. H. Venables Vernon, Esq.—*Dean*, Very Rev. Geo. Orange Balleine, M.A.—*Procurator-General*, A. Hilgrove Turner, Esq.—*Viscount*, R. R. Lemprière, Esq.—*Advocate-General*, H. Le V. dit Durell, Esq.—*Government Secretary*, Lieut.-Col. A. Ward-Simpson.—*H.M. Receiver-General*, T. D. Le Gallais, Esq.—*Greffier*, E. Le Sœur, Esq. **GUERNSEY**, SARK, ALDERNEY, ETC.: *Lieutenant-Governor*, Maj.-Gen. Saward, R.A.—*Bailiff*, Thomas G. Carey.—*Dean*, Very Rev. Thos. Bell, M.A., and Hon. Canon of Winchester Cathedral.—*H.M. Procureur*, E. C. Ozanne.—*H.M. Comptroller*, Arthur Wm. Bell.—*Government Secretary*, Colonel Wm. Bell, C.B.—*Receiver-General*, Capt. Cané, R.N.

Chili. It was announced (Nov. 25th, 1899), that all the members of the Cabinet had resigned. See OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.—*Legation in London*, 29, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.—*Minister Plenipotentiary*, Don Domingo Gana.—*First Secretary*, Don Ricardo Salas Edwards.—*Second Secretary*, Don J. O. Herrera-Frederick.—*Consul in London*, A. G. Kendall, 148, Leadenhall Street, E.C.—*British Minister Plenipotentiary at Santiago*, Audley Gosling.

China. *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, His Excellency Sir Chichen Lo Fèng-luh, K.C.V.O., 49, Portland Place, W.—*British Minister*, Sir Claude Macdonald, K.C.M.G.

Colombia. *Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in Europe*, General Rafael Reyes.—*Chargé d'Affaires in London*, General De Narvácz.—*Consul-General*, Don Guillermo R. Calderón, 17, Gracechurch Street, E.C.—*Vice-Consul*, Mr. Leopold Schloss.—*British Minister Resident*, Sir John Ewan Smith.

Colonies, Crown Agents for. The Crown Agents who transact business in London on

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behalf of the Crown Colonies are Sir M. F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G., R.E.; E. E. Blake, Esq., and Major M. A. Cameron, R.E., Downing Street, S.W., and 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C. *Chief Clerk and Accountant*, J. W. Leonard. — *Registrar*, T. S. Dunn. — *Chief Cashier*, L. Adams. — *Engineering Clerk and Head of Contract Branch*, T. R. Marsh, M.A. *Assistant Clerk*, W. H. Lancaster. — *Head of Shipping Branch*, N. Hardingham. — *Head of Correspondence Branch*, G. Hodgson. The following are the Colonies and Protectorates for which the Crown Agents transact business in this country: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Central Africa Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Dominica, East Africa Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, Newfoundland, Niger Coast Protectorate, Northern Nigeria, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles Islands, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang and Malacca), and Native States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang, Negri Sembilan; Somali Coast Protectorate, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Island, Uganda Protectorate, Virgin Islands. The Crown Agents also act as Agents for the Uganda Railway and the West African Frontier Force.

Congo, Independent State of the. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AT BRUSSELS. *Secretary of State*, M. Edm. Van Eetvelde. — *Chief de Cabinet*, M. A. Baerts. — *Secretary-General for Interior*, M. C. Liebrechts, Office, 4, Rue Bréderod. — *Finance*, M. H. Droogmans, Office, 20, Rue de Namur. — *Treasurer-General*, M. H. Pochez. — *Foreign Affairs and Justice*, Chevalier A. de Cuvelier, Office, 20, Rue de Namur. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION AT BOMA. *Governor-General*, —. — *Vice-Governor*, Gen. Wangermée. — *Secretary-General*, M. Van Damme. — *Justice*, M. Ghor. — *Finances*, M. de Keyser. — *Force Publique*, M. Dielman. — *Intendance*, M. Vandenplas. — *Travaux de Défense*, M. Deuster. — *British Consul*, M. W. C. Pickersgill. — *Consul-General in London*, M. J. Houdret.

Costa Rica. *President*, Rafael Yglesias. — *Ministry: Foreign Affairs*, Justo A. Facio (Acting Minister). — *Commerce and Finance*, Juan Bautista Quiros. — *War and Marine*, José Astúa Aguilar. — *Police and Home Secretary*, Ricardo Pacheco. — *Minister to France, Germany, Spain, and Belgium*, Señor M. M. Peralta. — *Consul-General in London*, J. A. Le Lacheur, 58, Lombard Street, E.C. — *British Minister (at Guatemala)*, G. F. Jenner, Esq. — *British Consul in San José*, P. G. Harrison.

Crete. *High Commissioner*, H. H. Prince George of Greece. — *Financial Adviser*, M. de Blonay. *Administrative Council: Justice*, M. Venezelo. — *Interior*, M. Kountoros. — *Education and Religion*, M. Yamalaki. — *Finance*, M. Fournis. — *Posts, Telegraphs, and Public Safety*, Hassan Bey Skylianaki.

Cyprus. *Executive Council: High Commissioner*, Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G. — *Chief Secretary*, Captain A. H. Young, C.M.G. — *Queen's Advocate*, A. G. Lascelles. — *Receiver-General*, A. M. Ashmore. — *Additional members*, P. Constantinides, A. Liassides, and the Chief Cadi.

Denmark. *President of the Council, Minister of Finance, and (provisionally) of Justice and Iceland*, Herr Hørring. — *Marine and Foreign Affairs (ad interim)*, Vice-Admiral Ravn. — *Interior*, Herr Bramsen. — *War*, Colonel von Schnack. — *Public Worship and Instruction*, Bishop Sthyr. — *Agriculture*, Herr von Hage. — *British Minister at Copenhagen*, Sir E. Fane, K.C.M.G. — *Secretary of Legation*, Hon. Alan Johnstone. — *British Consul at Copenhagen*, Captain J. Boyle. — *Vice-Consul*, C. H. Funch. — *Third Secretary*, Mr. A. Ponsonby.

Dominican Republic. Elections pending for President, Vice-President, and Ministry, Nov. '99. — *Consul-General in London for the United Kingdom*, Miguel Ventura, 17, Coleman Street, E.C. — *British Consul at S. Domingo*, H. H. Gosling, Esq.

East Africa Protectorate. *Commissioner and Consul-General*, Sir A. H. Hardinge, K.C.M.G., C.B. (resides at Zanzibar).

Ecuador. *President*, Eloy Alfaro. — *Vice-President*, Carlos Zaldumbidi. — *Foreign Affairs and Finance*, J. Peralta. — *War and Navy*, General Arellano. — *Interior*, A. Moncayo. — *Consul-General in London*, Celso Nevares. — *British Minister Resident for Peru and Ecuador*, Captain H. M. Jones, V.C. (resident at Lima). — *Consul at Quito*, L. Söderstrom. — *Consul at Guayaquil*, George Chambers.

Egypt. *President of the Council and Minister of the Interior*, Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, G.C.M.G. — *Foreign Affairs*, Boutros Pasha Ghaly, K.C.M.G. — *Finance*, Mazloum Pasha. — *Public Works and Instruction*, Fakhry Pasha. — *War*, Abani Pasha. — *Justice*, Ibrahim Fuad Pasha. — *Advisers to H.H. the Khedive: Financial*, J. L. Gorst; *Interior*, P. Machell. — *Judicial*, Mr. McIlwraith. — *Under-Secretaries of State: Finance*, A. Mitchell-Innes; *Public Works*, Sir W. E. Garstin, K.C.M.G. — *Public Instruction*, Yacoub Pasha Artin. — *Postmaster-General*, Saba Pasha. — *Director-General of Customs*, Alfred Caillard, C.M.G. — *President of Railway Administration*, Major Gironard, R.E., D.S.O. — *Controller-General of Accounts*, Harari Bey. — *Director-General of Sanitary Department*, H. H. Pinching. — *British Commissioners: Caisse de la Dette*, Sir Alonzo Money, K.C.M.G.; *Domains Administration*, J. Gibson; *Daira Sanieh*, Dr. H. Crookshank Pasha. — *H.B.M. Agent and Consul General*, Viscount Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., etc. — *General Commanding Army of Occupation*, Major-General the Hon. R. C. Talbot, C.B. — *Sirdar of Egyptian Army and Governor of the Egyptian Soudan*, Major-General Lord Kitchener Pasha, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Falkland Islands. *Governor and Judge*, William Grey-Wilson, C.M.G. *Executive Council: The Governor*. — *Colonial Secretary*, F. Craigie Halkett. — *Treasurer*, C. W. Hill. — *Colonial Surgeon*, Samuel Hamilton.

Fiji. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific*, Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G. — *Chief Justice*, Sir Henry S. Berkeley. — *Attorney-General*, John S. Udal. — *Receiver-General*, W. L. Allardyce. — *Agent-General for Immigration*, J. Forster.

France. *President of the Republic*, M. Emile Loubet, elected Feb. 18th, '99. — *Premier and Minister of the Interior*, M. Waldeck-Rousseau. — *Foreign Affairs*, M. Delcassé. — *War*, General

de Galliffet.—*Marine*, M. de Lanessan.—*Finance*, M. Caillaux.—*Public Instruction*, M. Leygues.—*Justice*, M. Monis.—*Commerce*, M. Millerand.—*Colonies*, M. Decrais.—*Agriculture*, M. Jean Dupuy.—*Public Works*, M. Pierre Baudin.—*Ambassador in London*, M. Paul Cambon.—*Secretary*, M. Geoffray, Minister Plenipotentiary.—*Consul-General*, M. Lequeux.—*Consuls-Suppléants*, MM. Clavery et Gausen, 38, Finsbury Circus, E.C.—*British Ambassador, Paris*, Sir Edmund J. Monson, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Gambia. *Administrator*, Sir Robert B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G.

Germany. *Chancellor of the German Empire*, Fürst zu Hohenlohe Schillingsfürst.—*Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*, Graf Bernhard von Bülow.—*Secretary of State for the Interior*, Graf von Posadowsky-Wehner.—*Secretary of State for the Admiralty*, Rear Admiral Tirpitz.—*Secretary of State for Justice*, Herr W. G. Nieberding.—*Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury*, Freiherr von Thielmann.—*Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs*, Lieut.-Gen. von Podbielski.—*President of the Board of Railways*, Herr Thielen. [NOTE.—There are no Ministers of War, Public Works, and Public Worship for the Empire of Germany. The Imperial Army is under the supreme generalship of the Emperor, and there is a minister of war for each of the four kingdoms; the Prussian War Minister being also Minister for the smaller States.]—*Ambassador in London*, Graf von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.—*Consul-General*, Freiherr von Lindenfels, 49, Finsbury Square, E.C.—*British Ambassador, Berlin*, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.—*Consul-General at Berlin*, Dr. Paul Schwabach.

Gibraltar. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the City and Garrison*, Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.—*Treasurer and Collector*, A. C. Greenwood.—*Chief Justice*, S. H. Gatty.—*Attorney-General*, A. W. Fawkes, Q.C.

Gold Coast Colony. *Executive Council: Governor*, Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G.; *Colonial Secretary*, Wm. Low.—*Attorney-General*, W. Clark.—*Treasurer*, C. Riby Williams.

Greece. *President of the Cabinet and Minister of the Interior*, M. Theotoki.—*Foreign Affairs*, M. Romanos.—*Justice*, M. Carapavlos.—*War*, Colonel Coumoundouros.—*Marine*, M. Boudouris.—*Finance*, M. Simopoulos.—*Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction*, M. Eutaxias.—*Chargé d'Affaires in London*, M. D. G. Metaxas, 31, Marloes Road, Cromwell Road, W.—*Consul-General*, L. M. Messines, Eastcheap Buildings.—*Secretary of the Consulate General*, I. Methodios Ioannides.—*British Minister, Athens*, Sir Edwin H. Egerton, K.C.B.—*Secretary of Legation*, Francis Stronge.—*Second Secretary*, Vincent E. H. Corbett.—*Third Secretary*, George Young.

Guatemala. *President of the Republic*, M. Estrada Cabrera.—*Foreign Affairs*, Francisco Anguiano.—*War*, Gregorio Contreras.—*Education*, Domingo Morales.—*Home and Justice*, F. Anguiano.—*Exchequer*, Pedro Gálvez Portocarrero.—*Public Works* (vacant).—*Minister to England*, Dr. Fernando Cruz (57, Avenue Kléber, Paris).—*Consul-General*,

J. Tible-Machado, 150, Leadenhall Street.—*British Minister*, G. F. Jenner, Esq.

Hawaiian Islands. *President of the Republic*, S. B. Dole.—*Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Ernest A. Mott Smith.—*Minister of the Interior*, J. A. King.—*Minister of Finance*, S. M. Damon.—*Attorney-General*, H. E. Cooper.—*Vice-Consul in London*, Cyril Hopkins, 91, Gracechurch St., E.C.—*Commissioner and Consul-General at Honolulu*, A. G. S. Hawes.

Haiti. *President*, General Tiresias Augustin Simon Sam.—*Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship*, B. Saint-Victor.—*Education and Justice*, L. Cauvair.—*War and Navy*, V. Guillaume.—*Home Affairs and Police*, T. Auguste.—*Public Works and Agriculture*, C. Leconte.—*Finance and Commerce*, H. Roy.—*Chargé d'Affaires in the United Kingdom*, Louis Joseph Janvier, 5, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.—*Consul in London*, Maurice Erdmann, 32, Fenchurch Street, E.C.—*British Consul-General at Port-au-Prince*, Augustus Cohen.

Hesse. *President of Ministry*, Dr. Rothe.—*British Chargé d'Affaires*, George William Buchanan.

Honduras. *President*, General Terencio Sierra.—*British Minister* (at Guatemala), G. F. Jenner, Esq.—*British Consuls*, Wm. Melhado at Truxillo, R. J. Maclachlan at Puerto Cortes, and Colin W. Campbell at Tegucigalpa.

Hong Kong. *Executive Council: Governor*, Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.—*Officer commanding the Troops*, Major-General W. J. Gascoigne, C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General*, J. H. S. Lockhart, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, W. M. Goodman.—*Treasurer*, A. M. Thomson.—*Harbourmaster*, R. M. Rumsey, R.N.—*Director of Public Works*, R. D. Ormsby.—*C. R. Chator*, C.M.G.; J. J. Keswick (temp.).

Hyderabad. *Resident*, Sir T. J. C. Chichele-Plowden, K.C.S.I.—*First Assistant to Resident and Secretary for Berar*, C. H. A. Hill.

India. *Office of the Secretary of State in Council: Secretary of State*, The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton.—*Permanent Under-Secretary*, Sir Arthur Godley, K.C.B.—*Parliamentary Under-Secretary*, The Right Hon. The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.—*Assistant Under-Secretary of State*, Sir Horace G. Walpole, K.C.B. **Council:** Field-Marshal Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir James B. Peile, K.C.S.I.; Sir Alfred C. Lyall, K.C.B., G.C.I.E.; Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.; Sir Stuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; F. C. Le Marchant; Gen. Sir J. J. H. Gordon, K.C.B.; Sir J. L. Mackay, K.C.I.E.; Sir D. Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I.; Sir John Edge, Kt., Q.C.; Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.; Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.—*Clerk of the Council*, Sir Horace G. Walpole, K.C.B.—*Private Secretary to Secretary of State*, R. T. W. Ritchie, Esq., C.B. **Secretaries of Departments:** *Financial*, Sir Henry Waterfield, K.C.S.I., C.B.—*Military*, Major-Gen. Sir E. Stedman, K.C.I.E.—*Judicial and Public*, Sir Charles James Lyall, K.C.S.I.—*Political and Secret*, Sir W. Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I.—*Public Works*, E. Neel, C.I.E.—*Revenue and Statistics*, Sir Charles E. Bernard, K.C.S.I. **The Supreme Government, Calcutta:** *Viceroy and Governor-General*, Lord Curzon of Kedleston.—*Military Secretary*, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Sandbach, R.E. **Council:** *Extraordinary Member of Governor-General's Council*, Gen. Sir William Lockhart,

G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief.—*Ordinary Members of Governor-General's Council*, Major-Gen. Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.; Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.; M. D. Chalmers; C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.; T. Raleigh; C. E. Dawkins.—*Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations*, J. J. D. La Touche, C.S.I.; J. K. Spence, C.S.I.; G. Toynbee; D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.; J. D. Rees, C.I.E.; M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.; Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.; Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.; Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.; Allan Arthur; P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.; Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan; Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga; Nawab Bahadur Sir Khwaja Ahsanullah, K.C.I.E. **Secretaries to the Government for India:** Home, J. P. Hewett, C.I.E.—*Revenue and Agriculture*, T. W. Holderness, C.S.I.—*Finance and Commerce*, J. F. Finlay, C.S.I.—*Foreign*, Sir W. J. Cunningham, K.C.S.I.—*Military*, Major-Gen. P. J. Maitland, C.B., I.S.C.—*Public Works*, F. R. Upcott.—*Legislative*, J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I.

Isle of Man. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Lord Henniker.—*Clerk of the Rolls and Judge of the Chancery Division*, Sir A. Dumbell.—*First Deemster*, Sir James Gell.—*Second Deemster*, John Frederick Gill.—*Attorney-General*, George Alfred Ring.

Italy. *President of the Council and Minister of the Interior*, General Pelloux.—*Foreign Affairs*, Marquis Visconti Venosta.—*Justice*, Count Bonasi.—*Finance*, Signor Carmine.—*Treasury*, Signor Boselli.—*War*, General Mirri.—*Marine*, Admiral Bettolo.—*Public Instruction*, Professor Baccelli.—*Public Works*, Signor La Cava.—*Agriculture*, Signor Salandra.—*Posts and Telegraphs*, Marquis de San Giuliano.—*Italian Ambassador in London*, Baron de Renzis, 20, Grosvenor Square, W.—*Italian Consul-General in London*, Mr. S. Montefiore.—*British Ambassador to Rome*, Lord Currie.—*British Consul in Rome*, Charles Ceccarelli Morgan.

Jamaica. *Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief*, Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G. **Privy Council:** *Senior Officer commanding the Troops*, Maj.-Gen. H. J. Hallows; *Colonial Secretary*, F. Evans, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, H. R. Pipon Schooles.—*Director of Public Works*, Valentine G. Bell; *Dr. J. Pringle*, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward.

Japan. *Premier*, Marquis Yamagata.—*Minister for Foreign Affairs*, M. Aoki.—*Finance*, Count Matsukata.—*Interior*, Marquis Saigo.—*War*, General Katsura.—*Marine*, Admiral Yamamoto.—*Justice*, Count Kiyoura.—*Minister in London*, Mr. T. Kato, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*Consul*, Mr. M. Arakawa, 84, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Tokio*, Sir E. M. Satow, K.C.M.G.

Kashmir. *Resident*, Lieut.-Col. Sir A. C. Talbot, K.C.I.E., I.S.C.

Korea. *British Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General*, Mr. J. N. Jordan, C.M.G., Seoul.—*Chief Commissioner of Customs*, Mr. M'Leavy Brown, C.M.G.

Labuan. *Governor*, Leicester Paul Beaufort.

Lagos. *Executive Council:* *Governor*, Sir William MacGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, G. C. Denton, C.M.G.—*Queen's Advocate*, F. O. Edlin.—*Treasurer*, C. H. H. Moseley.

Leeward Islands. *Governor*, Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G. **Executive Council:** *The Governor*.—*Colonial Secretary*, G. Melville, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, W. H. Stoker.—*Auditor-General*, E. A. Foster.—T. D. Foote, E. G. Todd, J. J. Camacho, C. Major: *The Administrator of Dominica*; *The Administrator of St. Kitts and Nevis*.

Liberia. *President*, His Excellency W. D. Coleman.—*Consul-General in London*, Henry Hayman.—*Consul*, S. de Stein.

Luxemburg. *Grand Duke*, Adolphus, Duke of Nassau.—*Minister of State*, M. P. Eyschen.—*British Envoy*, Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B. (at The Hague, Netherlands).

Madagascar. *Governor*, General Gallieni.—*British Consul*, Tamatave, A. Sauzier.—*British Consul*, Antananarivo, T. P. Porter.—*British Vice-Consul*, Mojuanga, Stratton C. Knott.

Madras. *Governor*, Sir A. E. Havelock, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.—*Members of Council of the Governor*, A. T. Arundel, C.S.I., and H. M. Winterbotham.—*Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations—Officials:* P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur; G. H. Stuart; J. Sturrock; G. Stokes; G. S. Forbes; J. Thomson; W. J. H. Le Fanu. *Non-officials:* P. Rangayya Nayudu; N. Subba Rao Pantalu; G. Jambulinga Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur; Vijayaraghava Chariyar; P. Ratnasabhapati Pillai; S. Shanga Sabbayyar, C.I.E.; Ghulam Muhammad Sahib Bahadur; Henry Percival Hodgson; Raja Sri Rao Venkatasvetachalapati Ranga Rao, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Raja of Bobbili; V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, C.I.E.; Lieut.-Col. Sir G. M. J. Moore, C.I.E.—*Secretaries to Government:* *Chief Secretary*, G. Stokes. *Revenue Department*, G. S. Forbes.—*Local, etc., Departments*, J. H. A. Tremheere.—*Public Works*, W. B. de Winton.

Malta. *Governor and Commander of the Troops*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis W. Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Chief Secretary to Government*, Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, K.C.M.G.

Manitoba. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. James Colebrooke Patterson. **Executive Council:** *Premier*, *President of the Council*, *Minister of Agriculture*, and *Immigration and Railway Commissioner*, Hon. Thomas Greenway.—*Attorney-General and Municipal Commissioner*, Hon. J. D. Cameron.—*Minister of Public Works*, Hon. Robert Watson.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. C. J. Mickle.—*Provincial Treasurer and Provincial Lands Commissioner*, Hon. Daniel H. McMillan.

Mauritius. **Executive Council:** *Governor*, Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G.—*Officer commanding the Forces*, Col. and temporary Major-Gen. J. T. Coke.—*Colonial Secretary*, Sir Graham J. Bower, K.C.M.G.—*Procureur and Advocate-General*, F. T. Piggott.—*Receiver-General*, J. J. Brown.—*Auditor-General*, E. C. Ashley.—H. Leclézio, C.M.G.; W. T. A. Edwards.

Mexico. *President*, Gen. Porfirio Diaz. **Ministry:** *Foreign Affairs*, Don Ignacio Mariscal.—*Interior*, Don Manuel Gonzalez Cosío.—*Justice and Public Instruction*, Don Joaquin Baranda.—*Encouragement of Colonisation*, Don Manuel Fernandez Leal.—*Finance*, Don José Ives Limantour.—*Communications and Public Works*, Don Francisco Z. Mena.—*Army and Navy*, General Felipe Berriozabal.—*Treasurer*, Don Francisco Espinosa.—*Postmaster-General*, Manuel de

Pres. & Att. Gen. - Hugh Macdonald
Sec. & Min. Agriculture - Davidson
Sec. & Public Works - McFadden

198 minutes added portfolio.
Johnson & Campbell
Jan 10, 1900

Zamacona è Inclan. **Legation:** 87, Cromwell Road, South Kensington. *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Don Sebastian de Mier. — *First Secretary (Chargé d'Affaires ad interim)*, Señor Don Cayetano Romero. — *Second Secretary*, Señor Don Luis Torres Rivas, Piccadilly Club. — *Attachés*, Señor Don Valentin Gomes Farios, 151, Cromwell Road; Don Miguel Yearbe, 87, Cromwell Road, S.W. — *Consul*, Adolfo Bülle, Broad Street House, E.C. — *British Minister at Mexico*, His Excellency Sir Henry Nevill Dering, Bart.

Montenegro. *Reigning Prince*, His Highness Prince Nicholas I. **Council of State:** *President and Minister of Interior*, Bojo Petrovic. — *Finance*, N. Matanovic. — *Foreign Affairs*, Gavro Vukovic. — *War*, E. Plamenatz. — *Justice*, M. Bogisic. — *British Minister Resident*, R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G.

Morocco. *British Minister at Tangier, and Consul-General for Morocco*, Sir Arthur Nicolson, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.

Muscat. *Political Agent*, Major C. G. F. Fagan, I.S.C.

Mysore. *Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg*, Lt.-Col. D. Robertson, C.S.I., I.S.C.

Natal. *Governor*, His Excellency Sir Walter F. Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G. — *Premier and Minister of Lands and Works*, The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Hime (late R.E.), C.M.G. — *Attorney-General and Minister for Education*, Mr. Henry Bale, M.L.A. — *Colonial Secretary*, The Hon. C. J. Smythe, M.L.A. — *Treasurer*, The Hon. William Arbuckle, M.L.C. — *Native Affairs*, Mr. F. R. Moor, M.L.A. — *Agriculture*, Mr. H. D. Winter, M.L.A. — *Legislative Council*, Messrs. Arbuckle, Crawford, Jameson, A. M. Campbell, Polkinghorne (Pres.), F. T. Angus, C. J. Labuschagne, D. C. Uys, M. Campbell, Sutton, Kirkman, and Turner. — *Agent-General in London*, Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G., 26, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. — *Secretary to Agency*, R. Russell, Esq., M.A., B.C.L.

Netherlands. *Finance*, N. G. Pierson, D.L. (Premier). — *Foreign Affairs*, W. H. de Beaufort, D.L. — *Home Office*, H. Goeman-Borgesius, D.L. — *Justice*, P. W. A. Cort van der Linden, D.L. — *Marine*, Rear-Admiral J. A. Roëll. — *War*, Lieut.-Gen. K. Eland. — (*Waterstaat*) *Commerce and Industry*, C. Lely. — *Colonies*, J. T. Cremer. — *Minister in London*, Baron van Goltstein. — *Consul-General*, H. S. J. Maas, K.N.L., 4, Coleman Street. — *British Minister at The Hague*, Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B. — *First Secretary*, Arthur F. G. Leveson-Gower. — *Second Secretary*, Arthur Peel.

New Brunswick. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. A. R. McClellan. **Executive Council:** *Premier*, Hon. H. R. Emmerson. — *Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie. — *Chief Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. Henry R. Emmerson. — *Surveyor-General*, Hon. Albert T. Dunn. — *Attorney-General*, Hon. Albert S. White. — *Commissioner for Agriculture*, Hon. Charles H. La Billois. — *Member without office*, Hon. Lauchlan P. Farris.

Newfoundland. *Governor*, Lieut.-Col. Sir H. E. McCallum, R.E., K.C.M.G. **Executive Council:** *Premier and Minister of Justice*, Hon. Sir James S. Winter, K.C.M.G. — *Colonial Secretary*, Hon. J. Alexander Robinson. — *Minister of Finance and Customs*, W. J. S. Donnelly. — *Minister of Marine and Fisheries*, Hon.

Abraham Kean (Acting). — *Minister of Agriculture and Mines*, T. C. Duder. — *Minister of Public Works*, William Woodford. — *Without portfolio*, Hons. C. Dawe, G. Shea, and M. H. Carty, Q.C.

New Guinea (British). **Executive Council:** *Lieutenant-Governor*, G. R. Le Hunte, C.M.G. — *Government Secretary*, Anthony Musgrave. — *Chief Judicial Officer*, F. P. Winter, C.M.G. — *Resident Magistrate Western Division*, B. A. Hely.

New South Wales. *Governor*, The Right Honourable Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G. — *Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir Frederick M. Darley. **Ministry:** *Premier and Treasurer*, Mr. W. J. Lyne. — *Colonial Secretary*, Mr. J. See. — *Minister of Justice*, Mr. W. H. Wood. — *Minister of Public Instruction*, Mr. J. Perry. — *Postmaster-General*, Mr. W. P. Crick. — *Secretary for Public Works*, Mr. E. W. O'Sullivan. — *Attorney-General*, Mr. B. R. Wise. — *Secretary for Mines*, Mr. J. L. Fegan. — *Secretary for Lands*, Mr. T. H. Hassal. — *Vice-President of the Executive Council*, Mr. J. A. K. Mackay. — *Agent-General*, Sir Julian E. Salomons, Q.C., Westminster Chambers, 9, Victoria Street, S.W. — *Secretary*, S. Yardley, C.M.G., J.P. (N.S.W.).

New Zealand. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, The Right Hon. the Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G. — *Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Minister of Labour, Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Minister of Native Affairs, Postmaster-General and Electric Telegraph Commissioner*, Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon. — *Minister of Lands, Agriculture, Commissioner of Forests, and in charge of Advances to Settlers Office*, Hon. J. McKenzie. — *Minister of Railways and Mines*, Hon. A. J. Cadman. — *Minister of Marine, Public Works, and in charge of Printing Office*, Hon. W. Hall-Jones. — *Minister of Education, Immigration, and in charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid*, Hon. W. C. Walker. — *Minister of Justice, Defence, and Industries and Commerce*, Hon. I. H. Thompson. — *Commissioner of Stamp Duties, Acting Colonial Secretary, and Member of Executive Council representing the Native Race*, Hon. J. Carroll. — *Agent-General*, Hon. W. P. Reeves, 13, Victoria Street, S.W. — *Secretary to Agent-General's Department*, Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.

Nicaragua. *President*, Señor Don José Santos Zelaya. — *British Minister (at Guatemala)*, G. F. Jenner, Esq. — *British Consul at Greytown*, Herbert F. Bingham; at *Granada*, W. J. Chambers; at *Managua*, C. E. Nicol. — *Minister to Great Britain*, M. Medina, 3, Rue Boccador, Paris.

Niger Coast Protectorate. *Commissioner and Consul-General*, Sir R. D. R. Moor, K.C.M.G.

Niger Territories. These Territories, administered at present by the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited (Office, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, London), will probably pass under Imperial administration early in 1900.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh (India). *Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir Antony P. MacDonnell, G.C.S.I. — *Members of Legislative Council*, Rājā Rāmpāl Sinh, Sri Rām Rai Bahādur, Lt.-Col. W. E. Cooper, C.I.E., J. O. Miller, C. W. Odling, C.S.I., J. Hooper, Pandit Bishambar Nath, H. F. Evans, C.S.I., T. Colnan, Rājā Balwant Singh, C.I.E., Nawab

Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, Maharaja Sir Partab Narayan Singh, K.C.I.E., R. H. Macleod, J. S. Meston, D. T. Roberts.—*Chief Secretary to Government*, J. O. Miller.—*Secretaries Public Works*, C. W. Odling, C.S.I. (Buildings and Roads and Railways), and S. Preston (Irrigation).

North-West Territories (Canada). *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Amédée E. Forget.—*Premier and Attorney-General*, Mr. F. W. Haultain.—*Commissioner of Works and Territorial Treasurer*, Mr. J. Ross.—*Commissioner of Agriculture and Territorial Secretary*, G. H. Bulyea.—*Clerk of Legislative Assembly*, Mr. R. B. Gordon.—*Deputy Sub-General of Indian Affairs*, Mr. James A. Smart.—*Indian Commissioner*, Mr. David Laird.—*Commissioner of Mounted Police Force*, Lawrence W. Herchmer.

Norway. *President of the Council of Ministers*, M. Steen. *Councillors of State: Defence, War, and Marine*, M. Holst.—*Public Worship*, M. Wexelsen.—*Interior*, M. Qvam.—*Finance*, M. Sunde.—*Justice*, M. Löchen.—*Public Works*, M. Nysom.—*Resident Ministry at Stockholm: Minister of State*, M. Blehr.—*Without portfolios*, M. Thielesen, M. Lövsland.—*Minister in London*, Count C. Lewenhaupt.—*Consul-General*, Daniel Danielsson, 24 Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*Consul-General at Christiania*, Hon. Charles Saunders Dundas.

Nova Scotia. *Lieutenant-Governor*, M. B. Daly. *Executive Council: Premier and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Geo. H. Murray.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. W. Longley.—*Commissioner of Works and Mines*, Hon. C. E. Church.—*Without office*, Hons. T. Johnson, A. H. Comeau, A. Macgillivray, T. R. Black, David McPherson, and W. T. Pipes.

Ontario. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Rt. Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, P.C., G.C.M.G. *Executive Council: Premier and Treasurer*, The Hon. G. W. Ross.—*Attorney-General*, The Hon. J. M. Gibson, Q.C., LL.B.—*Minister of Education*, The Hon. Richard Harcourt.—*Minister of Agriculture*, The Hon. John Dryden.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands*, The Hon. E. J. Davis.—*Provincial Secretary*, Mr. J. R. Stratton.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Mr. F. R. Latchford.—*Ministers without Portfolios*, Mr. J. T. Garrow and the Hon. W. Harty.

Orange Free State. *President*, His Honour M. T. Steyn.—*Government Secretary*, P. J. Blignaut.—*Instruction*, The Rev. J. Brebner, M.A., LL.D.—*Postmaster-General*, A. Falck.—*Treasurer-General*, P. F. R. de Villiers.—*Auditor-General*, J. Bisseux.—*Consul-General*, Sir William Dunn, Bart., M.P., J.P., 43, Broad Street Avenue, E.C.

Ottoman Empire. *Grand Vizier*, Halil Rifaat Pasha.—*President of the Council of State*, Said Pasha.—*War*, Riza Pasha.—*Marine*, Hassan Pasha.—*Interior*, Memdoub Pasha.—*Justice*, Abdul Rahman Pasha.—*Finance*, Reshad Effendi.—*Public Instruction*, Zuhdi Pasha.—*Commerce, Agriculture, and Mines*, Selim Pasha Melhamé.—*Customs*, Nazif Pasha.—*Public Works*, Zihni Pasha.—*Foreign Affairs*, Tewfik Pasha.—*Director of Telegraphs*, Hussein Effendi.—*Ambassador in London*, C. Anthopoulos Pasha, 1, Bryanston Square, W.—*Consul-General*, Emin Effendi, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.—*Ambassador at Constantinople*, Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, G.C.B.

Paraguay. *President*, D. Emilio Aceval.—*Vice-President*, D. Hector Carvallo.—*Ministry:*

Interior, D. G. de los Rios.—*Foreign*, Don José Segundo Decond.—*Finance*, D. José Urdapilleta.—*Justice*, D. G. Perreira Cazal.—*War*, Colonel Escuria.—*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, D. Eusebio Machain, 25, Avenue d'Alma, Paris.—*Consul-General in United Kingdom*, Alfred James, 18, Eldon Street, London, E.C.—*Consul-General in Glasgow*, —.—.—*Consul in London*, Alexander Baillie.—*British Minister*, Hon. W. A. C. Barrington.—*British Consul*, C. W. G. Gosling, Asuncion.

Persia. *Ministry: Prime Minister*, H. H. Sadr-Azam.—*War*, H. H. Amir Khan Sardar.—*Foreign Affairs*, H. E. Mushir-ed-Dowleh.—*Finance*, H. E. Dabir-al-Mulk.—*Mines*, H. E. Mohandes-ul-Mamalik.—*Instruction and Telegraphs*, H. E. Moukhub-al-Dowleh.—*Postal*, Beglar-Begue.—*Minister of Press*, Etemad-as-Sulteneh.—*Persian Legation in London*, 30, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.—*Envoy in London*, General Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan Ala-es-Saltaneh.—*British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General at Teheran*, Sir Mortimer Durand, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

Persian Gulf. *Political Resident*, Lieut.-Col. M. J. Meade, I.S.C. *Rajputana: Agent to Governor-General*, A. H. T. Martindale.—**Turkish Arabia:** *Political Agent and Consul-General, Bagdad*, Lieut.-Col. W. Loch, I.S.C.

Peru. *President*, Señor Romana.—*Ministry: Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Manuel Galvez.—*Justice*, Dr. Elodoro Romero.—*Interior*, Colonel Parra.—*War*, Captain Carrillo.—*Finance*, Señor Mariano Belaunde.—*Public Works*, Señor Carlos Basadre Forero.—*Secretary of the Peruvian Legation in London*, Señor Melendez.—*Consul-General in London*, Señor Eduardo Lembeck, 237, Winchester House, E.C.—*Vice-Consul and Chancellor*, Eduardo Higginson. *British Minister at Lima* (Acting), Alfred St. John Consul).

Portugal. *Premier and Minister of the Interior*, José Luciano de Castro.—*Justice*, J. M. de Alpoim.—*Finance*, Manuel Affonso de Espregueira.—*Marine and Colonies*, Antonio Eduardo Villhaça.—*Foreign Affairs*, Francisco Antonio da Veiga Beirão.—*War*, Sebastião Telles.—*Public Works*, E. J. de Sousa Brito.—*British Minister at Lisbon*, Sir Hugh Macdonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B.—*First Secretary*, C. Conway Thornton.—*Second Secretary*, Walter Townley.—*Consul*, F. H. Cowper,

Prince Edward Island. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Peter A. MacIntyre. *Executive Council: Premier*, Donald Farquharson.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. D. A. Mackinnon.—*Minister of Public Works*, Hon. J. R. McLean.—*Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands and Provincial Secretary and Treasurer*, Hon. Angus McMillan.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. Peter Sinclair, Hon. James W. Richards, Hon. Peter McNutt, Hon. Anthony McLaughlin, Hon. Benjamin Rogers.

Prussia. *President of the Ministry and Foreign Affairs*, Fürst zu Hohenlohe Schillingstürst.—*Vice-President and Finance*, Dr. von Miquel.—*Minister of the Interior*, Freiherr von Rheinbaben.—*Justice*, Herr Schönstedt.—*Commerce and Trade*, Herr Brefeld.—*Agriculture*, Freiherr von Hammerstein Loxten.—*Public Works*, Herr Thielen.—*War*, General von Gossler.—*Without portfolio*, Graf B. von Bülow. See Germany.

Punjab. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir W. Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I.—*Civil Department Chief Secretary*, L. W. Dane.—*Public Works Secretaries*, J. S. Beresford and Col. S. L. Jacob.—*Financial Commissioner*, S. S. Thorburn.

Quebec. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Louis A. Jetté. *Executive Council: Premier and Treasurer*, Hon. F. Marchand.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. H. Archambault.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands*, Hon. S. N. Parent.—*Commissioner of Agriculture*, Hon. F. G. M. Dechene.—*Commissioner of Mines and Colonisation*, Hon. A. Turgeon.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. J. E. Robidoux.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. H. Th. Duffy.—*Members without Portfolio*, Hon. J. Shehyn, G. W. Stephens, and Dr. Guerin.

Queensland. *Governor*: Right Hon. Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G.—*The Ministry: Premier and Chief Secretary*, ————, *Attorney-General*, ————, *Home Secretary*, ————, *Treasurer and Secretary for Mines*, ————, *Secretary for Railways and for Public Works*, ————, *Secretary for Agriculture*, ————, *Secretary for Public Lands*, ————, *Postmaster-General and Secretary for Public Instruction*, ————, *Minister without Portfolio*, ————, *Agent-General*, Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G.—*Secretary*, Charles Shortt Dicken, C.M.G., Westminster Chambers, 1, Victoria Street, S.W. Ministry resigned (Nov. 25th '99). See OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

Rome (Papal). *Secretary of State*, Cardinal Rampolla del Tindaro.—*Under-Secretary*, Monsignor Luigi Tripepi.

Roumania. *Premier and Minister for Interior*, M. G. Cantacuzène.—*Foreign Affairs*, M. J. Lahovary.—*War*, General J. Lahovary.—*Agriculture, Commerce, and Domains*, M. N. Fleba.—*Public Instruction*, M. Take Jonesco.—*Justice*, M. C. Dissesco.—*Finance*, General Mano.—*Public Works*, Dr. Istrati.—*Minister in London*, M. Balaceano.—*Councillor of the Legation*, M. D. Nedeyano, 26, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Consul-General in London*, Capt. James Inman, 68, Basinghall Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Bucharest*, Mr. John Kennedy.

Royal Niger Company. See Niger Territories, ante.

Russia. *Principal Ministers of State: Imperial Household*, General Baron Fredricks. *War*, General Kouroupatkine.—*Marine*, The Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch.—*Directing the Ministry of Marine*, Vice-Admiral P. Tyrtow.—*Foreign Affairs*, Count M. Muravieff.—*Interior*, M. Sepiaguine.—*Public Instruction*, M. Bogolépoff.—*Finance*, M. de Witte.—*Agriculture and Domains*, M. Yermoloff.—*Justice*, M. Muravieff.—*Comptroller of the Empire*, M. Philippow.—*H.M. the Emperor's Private Chancery*, M. Tanéieff (*Directing*).—*Director of the Emperor's Private Chancery for the Institutions of the Empress Marie*, Lieut.-Gen. Count Protassow-Bakhmetiew.—*Governor-General of Warsaw*, Prince Imérétinsky.—*Governor-General of Finland*, M. Bobrikoff.—*Secretary of State for Finland*, M. de Ploëve.—*Committee of Ministers: President*, M. Durnovo.—*Members of the Council of the Empire*, Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch, Grand Duke Michael Nicolaïévitch (President), M. Solsky, Monsr. de Frisch, M. Pobédonostzév, General Vannovsky, Count Worontzow-Daschkow, Vice-

Admiral Tyrtoff, M. Philippow, Count Protassow Bakhmetiew, M. de Witte, M. Ostrowsky, M. Gorémkyne, M. de Ploëve, M. Yermadow, M. Mouravieff, Prince Khilkoff.—*Ambassador in London*, Mr. G. de Staal, Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W.—*Consul-General*, Baron R. U. Sternberg, 17, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*British Ambassador, St. Petersburg*, Sir Charles Scott, K.C.M.G.

St. Helena. *Executive Council: Governor*, R. A. Sterndale, Esq.—*Lord Bishop of S. Helena: Officer commanding the Troops*.—Major A. R. Loscombe; Thomas E. Fowler.

San Domingo. See Dominican Republic.

Salvador. *British Minister (at Guatemala)*, G. F. Jenner, Esq.—*Consul-General in Great Britain*, Mr. M. J. Kelly, 8, Idol Lane, London, E.C.

Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. *Minister of State*, Herr von Streng.—*British Minister Resident*, Sir A. Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Saxony. *Ministers of State: President and Minister of Justice*, Dr. H. R. Schurig.—*Interior and Foreign*, Herr von Metzsch.—*War*, General von der Planitz.—*Worship and Instruction*, Herr von Seydewitz.—*Finance*, Herr von Watzdorf.—*British Minister, Dresden*, Sir A. Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Consul*, H. Palmié.—*British Consul-General, Leipzig*, Baron von Tauchnitz.

Servia. *Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Vladan Georgevitch.—*Interior*, M. Dj. A. Genchitch.—*Finance*, M. Voukashine Petrovitch.—*Commerce*, M. Zivanovitch.—*Justice*, M. Dj. Stefanovitch.—*War*, Colonel Vuchkovitch.—*Public Instruction*, M. Andra Georgevitch.—*Public Works*, Colonel Atanackovitch.—*Legation. Minister in London*, M. Chedomil Mijatovitch.—*Consul-General in London*, H. W. Christmas, Esq., 42a, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.—*Consuls: Liverpool*, Mr. Henry Cooney; *Manchester*, Mr. J. Lieben; *Sheffield*, Mr. Muir Wilson; *Melbourne*, Australia, John Oldham, Esq.—*British Representative, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Belgrade*, W. E. Goschen.—*British Consul at Belgrade*, R. D. G. Macdonald.

Seychelles Islands. *Administrator*, E. Bickham Sweet-Escott, Esq., C.M.G.

Siam. *Minister in London*, Phya Prasiddhu, 23, Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.—*Hon. Consul-General in London*, David King Mason, 6, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*Consul*, James Riches.—*British Minister at Bangkok*, Mr. George Greville, C.M.G.—*Consul*, W. J. Archer.—*Chiengmai, Vice-Consul*, W. R. D. Beckett.

Sierra Leone. *Governor*, Col. Sir Frederic Cardew, K.C.M.G. *Executive Council: The Governor, President.—The Officer commanding the Troops.—Colonial Secretary*, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Gore.—*Treasurer*, E. O. Johnson; *the Attorney-General*, P. C. Smyly.—*Collector of Customs*, W. J. P. Elliott.

South African Republic. *State-President*, S. J. P. Kruger. *Members of the Executive Council: State Secretary*, T. W. Reitz; *Commandant-General and Vice-President*, P. J. Joubert; J. H. M. Kock. *Unofficial Members: P. Cronjé, Schalk Burger; J. M. A. Wolmarans.—Consul-General in London*, Montagu White, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.—*British Agent in Pretoria*, Mr. Conyngham Greene.

South Australia. *Governor*, Rt. Hon. Lord Tennyson, K.C.M.G.—*Lieutenant-Governor*,

Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., D.C.L.—*Chief Secretary*, Hon. J. V. O'Loughlin, M.L.C.—*Attorney-General and Premier*, Rt. Hon. C. C. Kingston, Q.C., M.P.—*Treasurer*, Hon. F. W. Holder, M.P.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration*, Hon. L. O'Lochlin, M.P.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. J. G. Jenkins, M.P.—*Minister of Agriculture and Education*, Hon. Richard Butler, M.P.—*Agent-General in London*, Hon. J. A. Cockburn, M.D., 1, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

Spain. *President and Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Señor Silvela.—*Interior*, Señor Dato.—*War*, General Polavieja.—*Public Works and Instruction*, Marquis de Pidal.—*Finance*, Señor Villaverde.—*Justice*, Count Torranaz.—*Marine*, Señor Gomez Imaz.—*Ambassador in London*, Count de Rascon.—*Consul-General*, Don Urbano Montejo, 23 and 25, Billiter Street, E.C.—*British Ambassador at Madrid*, Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Straits Settlements. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, Sir C. B. Hugh Mitchell, G.C.M.G. *Executive Council*: The Governor; *Major-Gen. commanding H.M. Troops*, J. B. B. Dickson, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, Sir J. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G.—*Resident Councillor of Penang*, C. W. S. Kynnersley, C.M.G.—*Resident Councillor of Malacca*, J. K. Birch.—*Attorney-General*, W. R. Collyer.—*Treasurer*, F. G. Penney.—*Auditor-General*, E. C. Hill.—*Colonial Engineer*, A. Murray.

Sweden. *Minister of State*, E. L. Boström.—*Foreign Affairs*, M. Lagerheim. *Councillors of State*: *Justice*, P. S. L. Annerstedt.—*Marine*, G. Dyrssen.—*War*, J. T. Grusebjörn.—*Interior*, J. E. v. Krusenstjerna.—*Finance*, Count H. H. Wachtmeister.—*Ecclesiastical Affairs*, N. Claëson.—S. H. Wikblad; D. G. Resladius.—*Minister in London*, Count Lewenhaupt, 52, Pont St., Belgravia, S.W.—*Consul-General*, D. Danielson, 24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Stockholm*, Sir Francis John Pakenham, K.C.M.G. See also **Norway**.

Switzerland. The chief executive authority in Switzerland, the "Federal Council," is practically equal to what is called "Cabinet" here. The President and Vice-President of the Council hold office for one year. *President* for '99, Colonel Müller.—*Vice-President*, Herr Hauser.—*Minister to Great Britain*, C. D. Bourcart, Esq., 52, Lexham Gardens, Kensington.—*British Minister at Berne*, F. R. St. John, from Jan. 1st, '93.—*Secretary*, Henry C. Lowther.—*Consul*, G. de Muralt.

Tasmania. *Governor*, Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.—*Premier, Attorney-General, and Minister of Defence*, Hon. N. E. Lewis, M.H.A.—*Treasurer*, Hon. B. S. Bard.—*Minister of Lands and Works*, Hon. E. Mulcahy, M.H.A.—*Chief Secretary*, Hon. J. E. Collins.—*Agent-General*, Sir Philip O. Fysh, K.C.M.G., Westminster Chambers, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.

Trinidad and Tobago. *Executive Council*: *President-Governor*, Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Sir C. C. Knollys, K.C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, N. Nathan, Q.C.—*Auditor-General*, H. C. Bourne.—*Commandant*, Major-Gen. Sir F. C. Scott, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.—*Receiver-General*, D. B. Horsford; and others.

Tripoli. *British Consul-General*, T. S. Jago.—*Vice-Consul*, Alfred Dickson.—*Consul at Bengazi*, J. C. W. Alvarez.—*Vice-Consul at Khoms*, Joseph Tate.

Tunis, Regency of.—*Bey of Tunis*, H.H. Sidi Ali Pacha Bey.—*Prime Minister*, Mohammed al Aziz Bou Attour.—*French Resident-General*, M. René Millet.—*Assistant Resident-General*, M. Paul Révoil.—*Secretary-General*, M. Roy.—*Finance*, M. Ducroquet.—*Public Works*, M. Pavillier.—*British Consul-General at Tunis*, ———.—*Vice-Consul*, Mr. Gerald Lascelles.

Turkey. See **Ottoman Empire**.

Uganda Protectorate. *Commissioner and Consul-General*, Sir H. H. Johnston, K.C.B.

United States of America. *President of the United States and of the Cabinet*, W. McKinley.—*Vice-President*, ———.

Secretary of State, Col. John Hay.—*Secretary of the Treasury*, Lyman J. Gage.—*War*, Elihu Root.—*Navy*, John D. Long.—*Postmaster-General*, Emery Smith.—*Attorney-General*, J. W. Griggs.—*Secretary of Agriculture*, James B. Wilson.—*Ambassador in London*, Joseph W. Choate.—*First Secretary*, Henry White.—*Secretary*, John R. Carter.—*Consul-General to Great Britain and Ireland*, William M. Osborne, 12, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.—*Vice-Consul-General*, Richard Westcott.—*Deputy-Consul-General*, Francis W. Frigout.—*British Ambassador at Washington*, Right Hon. Lord Pauncefote of Preston, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.—*Secretary of Embassy*, Gerard A. Lowther.

Uruguay. *President*, Juan L. Cuestas.—*Ministry of the Interior*, Señor Maceachen.—*Finance*, Dr. Campestegeguy.—*Agriculture*, Señor Carlos Maria Peña.—*Foreign Affairs*, Señor Herrero y Espinosa.—*War*, General Nicomedes Castro.—*Commerce and Public Works*, Dr. Rodriguez.—*Chargé d'Affaires in London (ad int.)*, A. Saenz de Zumaran, 39, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Consul-General*, A. Saenz de Zumaran (ad int.), 39, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Vice-Consul*, Lorenzo E. Dastis.—*British Minister at Monte Video*, Mr. W. Baring.

Venezuela. *President*: General Castro.—*Ministry of the Interior*, Señor Francisco Castello.—*Foreign Affairs*, Señor Anduega Palacio.—*Finance*, Señor Tello Mendoza.—*War*, Señor Ignacio Pulido.—*Commerce*, Señor Manuel Hernandez.—*Public Works*, Señor Victor Rodriguez.—*Public Instruction*, Señor Clemente Urbaneja.—*British Minister at Caracas*, Mr. W. H. Haggard.—*Consul-General in England*, Carlos A. Villanueva, 31 & 32, King William Street.—*Consul in London*, N. G. Bürch, 31 & 32, King William Street.—*Vice-Consul*, Walter White.

Victoria. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B., LL.D.—*The Ministry*: *Premier and Treasurer*, Rt. Hon. Sir George Turner.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. I. A. Isaacs.—*Solicitor-General*, Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.—*Mines and Water Supply*, Hon. H. Foster.—*Lands, Trade, and Customs*, Hon. R. W. Best.—*Chief Secretary and Education*, Hon. A. J. Peacock.—*Public Works and Agriculture*, Hon. J. W. Taverner.—*Defence*, Hon. W. McCulloch, M.L.C.—*Postmaster-General*, Hon. J. G. Duffy. *Railways*, Hon. H. R. Williams.—*Without office*, Hon. A. M'Lean, M.L.A.; Hon. D. Coutts and Hon. S. Williams.—*Agent-General in London*, Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., J.P. of the Colony of Victoria.—*Chief Clerk and Accountant*, H. Myddleton. *Offices*, 15, Victoria Street, S.W.

Western Australia. Executive Council: President, The Governor, Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G.—*Premier and Treasurer*, Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. G. Randell.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. R. W. Pennefather.—*Commissioner of Lands*, Hon. G. Throssell.—*Commissioner of Railways and Director of Public Works*, Hon. F. H. Piessie.—*Mines and Education*, Hon. H. B. Lefroy.—*Agent-General in London*, Hon. E. H. Wittenoom.—*Secretary*, Reginald C. Hare, Esq. Office, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Western Pacific. High Commissioner, Sir George Thomas Michael O'Brien, K.C.M.G.—*Chief Judicial Commissioner*, Sir H. S. Berkeley.

Windward Islands. Governor, Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G.

Württemberg. President of Ministry, Dr. Baron Von Mittnacht.—*Finance*, Dr. Von Riecke.—*Public Worship*, Dr. Von Sarwey.—*Interior*, Herr von Pischeck.—*War*, General Baron Schott v. Schottenstein.—*Justice*, Dr. Von Faber.—*British Minister at Stuttgart*, V. A. W. Drummond, C.B.

Zanzibar. British Political Agent and Consul-General, Sir A. H. Hardinge, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Zululand. Now a province of Natal. See Natal.

Disestablishment. While the State does not concern itself about the affairs of other religious bodies, the Churches of England, of Wales, and of Scotland are national church establishments; and disestablishment means the placing of them on exactly the same footing as those other religious bodies. The Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland was established at one period, but was disestablished by an Act of Parliament passed in 1869. With regard to disendowment, it should be stated that the advocates of disestablishment propose to respect all existing life interests, and also to leave the disestablished churches in possession of the buildings and endowments which have been the result of the liberality of their own adherents during recent years. The disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England in Wales, and the disestablishment of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, are included in the programme of the Liberal Party. A Bill for disestablishing the Church of England in Wales was brought in by Lord Rosebery's Government in '94 (see article on WALES, DISESTABLISHMENT IN, in '96 ed.), and reintroduced in '95. It was read a second time (May 21st, '95) by a majority of 44, 304 members voting for and 260 against it. It was being discussed in Committee, when the defeat of the Government (on another issue) led to their resignation. The Bill, as altered in Committee, provided that the bishops and clergy should retain their incomes, palaces, and parsonages for life, also that the Church should retain the cathedrals and churches and all private benefactions received since 1662. The surplus funds were to be applied partly to Welsh national, and partly to parochial purposes; the latter including hospitals, convalescent homes, institutes and libraries, labourers' dwellings, etc. The Bill was strenuously opposed, not only by Welsh supporters of the Establishment, but by Established Churchmen in England, on the ground that it would dislocate the

Church, and would lead to disestablishment in England also. The organisation which is most closely identified with the disestablishment movement is popularly known as "The Liberation Society," its full title being *The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control*. In '96, and since, the Society has been very active in insisting upon religious equality in relation to national education; and during the session of '99 it offered strenuous opposition to the Tithe Rent-Charge (Rates) Bill. It issued (1) "A Statement of Facts," for the use of Members of Parliament and the Press; (2) a popular tract; (3) a circular to Liberal Associations, Free Church Councils, the Society's District Committees, and other bodies, urging local action; and (4) a circular embodying the Committee's views on the subject, suggesting action at the coming General Election to prevent its re-enactment in 1902. In the autumn the Society appealed to the Free Church Councils, Nonconformist ministers, and Liberal Associations, enforcing the duty of making Disestablishment a foremost question at the General Election as the only remedy for the evils which afflict and hinder the Episcopal Church. The Society's chief office and depot for publications is 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street; Secretaries, Mr. John Fisher and Mr. Sydney Robjohns. The Church Committee for Church Defence and Church Instruction (*q.v.*) is the organisation on the other side.

Dispensaries. See HOSPITALS.

Dissenting Deputies. The. See DENOMINATIONS, THE THREE.

Distinguished Service Order. Her Majesty having taken into consideration that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in the naval and military services who had been honourably mentioned in despatches were limited, instituted and created for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious and distinguished service in war a new naval and military Order of distinction. The statutes of the Order were issued from the War Office on Nov. 6th, '86. Foreign officers who have been associated in naval and military operations with our forces are eligible to be honorary members; and the Order ranks next to the Order of the Indian Empire. The badge, which consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Imperial and Royal cypher V.R.I., is to be suspended from the left breast by a red riband edged blue of one inch in width.

District Councils. See LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Divorce, in English law, is of two kinds: *a vinculo matrimonii*, or dissolution of marriage; and *a mensa et thoro*, now usually known as judicial separation (*q.v.*). Dissolution of marriage is usually in common language, and in the Divorce Court always, meant when divorce is spoken of; the use of the word divorce as meaning the modern judicial separation belongs to the old ecclesiastical courts only. Till 1858 complete dissolution, or divorce, could only be obtained by Act of Parliament (as in Ireland now); separation by suit in the ecclesiastical courts. The Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857 (which came into operation Jan. 1st, '58), established

the Divorce Court, now incorporated in the High Court of Justice (Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division), and this court has power to grant a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* at the suit of the husband on proof of the wife's adultery, and at the suit of the wife on proof of the husband's adultery, coupled with cruelty or desertion for upwards of two years, or after an order for restitution of conjugal rights (*q.v.*), or for certain aggravated forms of adultery, including bigamy and incestuous adultery. Cruelty does not necessarily imply actual physical violence, the House of Lords, in *Russell v. Russell* ('97) having held "cruelty" to include injury or the reasonable apprehension of injury to life, limb, or health, bodily or mental. A charge of cruelty must be supported by evidence other than the petitioner's. Adultery is inferred from circumstantial evidence. A divorce cannot be obtained if the petitioner has connived at or condoned the offence, or the petition is presented in collusion with the other side. The court has a discretion where the petitioner is guilty of cruelty, acts conducing to the misconduct alleged, desertion, adultery, or unreasonable delay. The decree pronounced in the suit is called a decree nisi, and has no legal effect till it is made absolute, six months later; and during this period the Queen's proctor can, and often does, intervene to show cause why the divorce should not be made absolute, on the ground of collusion between the parties, or some fact having been kept back from the knowledge of the Court that pronounced the decree nisi. See also JUDICIAL SEPARATION, RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS, and LAW, '99.

Dog Laws and Licences. Every person in Great Britain keeping a dog over six months old, with two exceptions, must have a licence, the cost of which is 7s. 6d. The licence can be obtained either of an excise officer or at a post-office, and it is in force from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. The exceptions are: a blind person keeping a dog for guidance, and a man who keeps his dog solely for tending sheep and cattle; but certificates of exemption must be obtained from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. The maximum penalty for breach of the law is £5. In Ireland the licence only costs 2s. 6d.

Dominica. An island in the West Indies forming a presidency of the British colony of the Leeward Islands (*q.v.*). Area, 291 sq. m.; pop. 27,339. Capital, Roseau, pop. about 4500; second town St. Joseph. Cocoa, lime-juice, coffee, fruits, and spices are the chief productions. Two-thirds of the people speak French. A few aborigines (Caribs) still exist. But in spite of all its great possibilities, the trade of the island is declining. As the result of an inquiry made in '93 into the causes of the lack of prosperity and of the discontent prevalent in the island, it was placed for local affairs under an administrator with far greater powers and freedom than those previously possessed by the Commissioner of Dominica. The constitution of the Assembly was altered so as to include three official, seven elective and four members nominated by the Lieut.-Governor in Council, and a loan of £30,000 to pay off the floating debt was sanctioned. In '98, however, application had to be made for Imperial aid, and this was offered on condition that the constitution should be altered so as to give the Crown control of the finances. The offer was refused by the Legislative Assembly by 8 votes

to 6; but after an election the newly elected Assembly passed a measure for its own abrogation, and for the substitution of the Crown Colony system. The new Council consists of 12 members, 6 official and 6 non-official, all nominated by the Governor.

Dover Harbour. See ENGINEERING.

Doyle, Dr. Conan, the grandson of John Doyle, the famous political caricaturist "H. B.," was born at Edinburgh in 1859. His education began at Stonyhurst in Lancashire, and was continued in Germany. At both schools the irrepressible literary leanings of the future novelist broke forth in the shape of school magazines which he edited. In '76 he commenced to study medicine at the Edinburgh University, and remained there for five years. His first essay in literature was "The Mystery of the Sassassa Valley," written at the age of nineteen, and published in *Chambers' Journal*. From '82 till '90 he practised his profession at Southsea, writing all the while various short stories, some of which have been since published under the title of "The Captain of the Polestar." After "A Study in Scarlet," "Micah Clarke," and "The Sign of Four," came "The White Company," which led to the final abandonment of medicine for literature. "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," and "The Memoir by Sherlock Holmes," formed a brilliant series of detective stories. In '93 "The Refugees" was published, and in '94 he wrote a short play, "A Story of Waterloo," successfully produced by Sir Henry Irving, and a volume of stories called "The Red Lamp," "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard," and "Rodney Stone," one of his best stories, followed in '96, "Uncle Bernac" in '97, "The Tragedy of the Korosko" and a volume of poems ("Songs of Action") in '98, and "A Duet" in '99. Address: Undershaw, Hindhead, Surrey.

DRAMA, '99.

Regarded as a whole it was a satisfactory year from the literary standpoint of matters dramatic. The output of noteworthy plays may not have been so great in quantity as in '97 or '98, but the general quality was decidedly superior. Absolute originality, too, was more in fashion among experienced playwrights, and the attention accorded to such efforts by the public was eminently encouraging. For at least half a dozen of the most successful pieces produced during the twelve months there would have been no opening in the Metropolis a decade back. It is difficult to say to what extent this improvement is due to the influence of the Norwegian or advanced German schools, but it is certain that thoughtful audiences both for comedy and serious plays are on the increase, and that character-drawing is now as much studied and discussed as plot. The demand for suburban theatres was unabated. To the long list were added during the autumn the Royal Duchess at Balham and the Terriss at Rotherhithe, and a new theatre was erected at Richmond. Should present intentions be carried out there will be at least half a dozen more houses competing ere long. With few exceptions—prominent among which are the Métropole at Camberwell, the Brixton, and the Grand at Islington, where novelties are occasionally essayed—the outlying theatres rely upon established successes; therefore their contributions to the record of the year are com-

paratively slight. At several houses such excellent business prevailed that no change was necessary for months. Mr. Grundy's *The Musketeers* held Her Majesty's, *The Manœuvres of Jane* prospered at the Haymarket, *The Ambassador* was at the St. James's, *A Greek Slave* at Daly's, *The Adventure of Lady Ursula* at the Duke of York's, *On and Off* at the Vaudeville, and *A Little Ray of Sunshine* at the Royalty. Even more fortunate were *A Runaway Girl* at the Gaiety, and *The Belle of New York*, the latter of which celebrated its 600th performance at the Shaftesbury on Oct. 9th.

Shakespeare was not much in evidence until the autumn, and Ibsen appeared to be at a discount. Madame Sarah Bernhardt's highly original impersonation of *Hamlet* drew crowds to the Adelphi in June, and naturally evoked considerable discussion. The new French version prepared by MM. Eugène Morand and Marcel Schwob, and the deviations from the traditional stage "business," were closely followed and as vigorously commented upon as was the embodiment of the title part. For touring purposes Mrs. Lancaster Wallis (who returned to the stage after a lengthy absence) revived *Measure for Measure*; and at the Princess of Wales's, Kennington, Mr. Murray Carson reproduced *Richard III.* with the original text, thus following the example of Sir Henry Irving at the Lyceum some twenty years before. The most remarkable revival of this description was *King John* at Her Majesty's Theatre on Sept. 20th by Mr. Beerbohm Tree. The utmost pains were taken with the decorative details. Many authorities calculated to throw a light upon the period were consulted, and the spectacular result was as brilliant and effective as it was interesting. Judgment was also evinced in the casting of the play. Mr. Tree's *King* was a striking and convincing performance, altogether free from the conventional, and Mr. Lewis Waller's *Falconbridge*, Mr. Franklyn McLeay's *Hubert*, Master Sefton's *Prince Arthur*, and Miss Bateman's (Mrs. Crowe's) *Queen Elinor* were among the deservedly praised assumptions in an artistic production. In the spring Mr. Tree frequently changed his bill. He withdrew "*The Musketeers*" to make room (April 12th) for *Carnae Sahib*, a drama by Mr. Henry A. Jones dealing with the Indian Mutiny. Subsequently the actor-manager fell back upon some of his old successes, including "*Captain Swift*" and old Dufard in "*The First Night*." The announcement of *Sir Henry Irving's* retirement from the management of the Lyceum was received with universal regret. It could scarcely be otherwise, for to him playgoers owe the most imposing series of Shakespearean revivals the modern stage has known. It was some consolation to learn that he would still be associated with the house for part of the year. The new order of things began on April 15th with *Robespierre*, a play expressly written for Sir Henry by Sardou, and rendered into English by Mr. Laurence Irving. The "*Incorruptible*" was depicted as a sincere patriot confident that drastic measures were essential to the preservation of the freedom the people had won, and the story in which he was the principal figure brought out varying attributes of character, in the illustration of which Sir Henry evinced all his accustomed care and spirit. Miss Ellen Terry had a pathetic part in the piece, which Sardou strove to make a faithful reflex of the

Reign of Terror. It ran until the end of the season, when Sir Henry took his company into the provinces with "*Robespierre*" and other plays. The party embarked on Oct. 15th for a sixth tour in America, to extend over five months. Mr. Wilson Barrett entered into possession of the Lyceum on Sept. 2nd, opening with *The Silver King*, and was warmly welcomed. This revival was merely a stopgap, and, although it was doing well, was superseded on Oct. 7th by an entirely new play called *Man and His Makers*, for the theme of which Messrs. Wilson Barrett and Louis N. Parker turned to account the doctrine of heredity. It was withdrawn after a few performances, and *The Sign of the Cross* was reproduced. Mr. Charles Wyndham's arrangements in relation to the new theatre he had built in Charing Cross Road were canvassed. He decided to name it after himself, and to open it in November with a revival of *David Garrick*. At the Criterion on April 6th a great hit was made with *The Tyranny of Tears*, a clever comedy by Mr. Haddon Chambers. As an appropriate piece for his last night at the Criterion, preparatory to taking up his responsibilities elsewhere, Mr. Wyndham revived *Rosemary*, with nearly all the members of the original cast. The performance, set apart for the benefit of the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund, realised a large amount. The Criterion was also the scene of the production of the farcical pieces *My Soldier Boy* (by Messrs. Alfred Maltby and Frank Lindo), of *The Wild Rabbit* (Mr. George Arliss), and of *My Daughter-in-Law* (Sept. 27th), an adaptation from "*Ma Bru*." Each of these was submitted under a different management.

Mr. John Hare, who at the Globe had given some Robertsonian revivals, made a bolder bid for favour on April 8th, by presenting Mr. Pinero's new comedy *The Gay Lord Quex*. The issue more than justified expectations. The merits of the singular plot, of the unhackneyed treatment of strange incidents, and of the witty dialogue were immediately recognised, whilst the embodiments by Mr. Hare and Miss Irene Vanbrugh of the middle-aged lord and the sharp-witted manicurist respectively were voted to be of the best comedy order. In the domain of original production this piece was the most pronounced success of the year. At the St. James's, Mr. George Alexander supplemented John Oliver Hobbes' (Mrs. Craigie's) *The Ambassador* with *A Repentance* (Feb. 28th), a short tragedy of the Carlist War, by the same author. An elaborately mounted drama of the Henry VI. period, called *In Days of Old*, written by Mr. Edward Rose, followed on April 26th. At the end of the season Mr. Alexander gave up the house to the builders for important structural alterations, and in the course of a provincial tour produced at Glasgow, on Oct. 5th, *Rupert of Hentzau*, Mr. Anthony Hope's sequel to "*The Prisoner of Zenda*." Of Mr. Forbes Robertson not much was seen in London until Sept. 21st, when, with Mrs. Patrick Campbell, he opened the Prince of Wales's with *The Moonlight Blossom*, a quaint Japanese romance by Mr. Charles Bailey Fernald. To this was appended, on Oct. 9th, *The Sacrament of Judas*, a strongly dramatic little play adapted by Mr. L. N. Parker from the French of Louis Tiercelin. As an actor of intensely emotional characters, Mr. Martin Harvey (long with Sir Henry Irving) came to the front by his performance of the self-

sacrificing Sydney Carton in Mr. Freeman Wills' **The Only Way**, founded on Dickens's "A Tale of Two Cities," for which the Lyceum was taken (Feb. 16th). The piece was so favourably received that to prolong the run Mr. Harvey transferred it to the Prince of Wales's, where it remained through the summer.

The proceedings at the Adelphi were varied. Mr. Norman Forbes began a season on March 11th, with a new version of **The Man in the Iron Mask**. After Madame Bernhardt came M. Coquelin with **Cyrano de Bergerac** and a selection from his Molière and other parts; and on Aug. 19th a picturesque drama, **With Flying Colours**, by Seymour Hicks and F. G. Latham, was produced. Mrs. Langtry made a sensation in the autumn by producing at the Haymarket Mr. Sydney Grundy's **The Degenerates**, a comedy of the most modern stamp, which in October she moved to the Garrick. Messrs. F. Harrison and Cyril Maude returned to the Haymarket on Oct. 28th, when they offered **The Black Tulip**, a picturesque adaptation by Mr. Sydney Grundy from the elder Dumas' romance of the same name, and its reception was extremely favourable. A welcome also awaited **A Royal Family** (Oct. 14th), a romantic comedy by Capt. R. Marshall, at the Court. Two nights later, at the Duke of York's, arrived Mr. Hall Caine's stage version of his much debated novel **The Christian**, the two principal parts being taken by Mr. Herbert Waring and Miss Evelyn Millard. Soon after came **San Toy**; or, **the Emperor's Own**, a Chinese musical piece by Messrs. E. Morton, H. Greenbank, A. Roos, and Sidney Jones, superbly mounted by Mr. George Edwardes at Daly's; **Captain Birchell's Luck**, a revised edition of Mr. L. N. Parker's seven-year-old "Chris.," with which Mr. Scott Buist opened Terry's on Oct. 30th; and **The Wrong Mr. Wright**, by Mr. George H. Broadhurst, at the Strand, Nov. 6th.

With a smart, thoroughly up-to-date piece, **Wheels within Wheels** (May 23rd), Mr. R. C. Carton distinguished himself at the Court. The American comedian, Mr. Nat Goodwin, with Miss Maxine Elliott and company, appeared at the Duke of York's in June, in Clyde Fitch's **The Cowboy and the Lady**, which was imperfectly understood. This was not the case as regarded Mrs. M. L. Ryley's **An American Citizen** (June 19th), a delightful piece delightfully played by Mr. Goodwin and his companions. Other comedies deserving mention were **A Court Scandal**, adapted for the Court by Aubrey Boucicault and Oswald Shillingford from a piece in which Déjazet used to shine; **What Will the World Say?** by G. P. Bancroft, at Terry's, which yielded to a revival of **Sweet Lavender**; Dr. Conan Doyle's **Halves**, at the Garrick; **The Weather Hen**, by Berte Thomas and Granville Barker, at Terry's; **Intruders**, by John T. Day, at Brixton; and **An Interrupted Honeymoon**, by F. Kinsey Peile, at the Avenue.

The Drury Lane autumn drama was **Hearts are Trumps** (Sept. 16th), in which Mr. Cecil Raleigh blended the romantic and the realistic. Mr. H. V. Esmond's **Grierson's Way** (Feb., Haymarket), showed grim power. Another telling piece was Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's **The Devil's Disciple** (Sept. 26th), at the Princess of Wales's. After successful performance by the Irish Literary Society in Dublin, Mr. Edward Martyn's **The Heather Field** was played at Terry's on June 6th. Attention was also given

to Mr. L. N. Parker's **The May Flower**, Métropole; Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's **A Lady of Quality**, Comedy; Parker and Carson's **Change Alley**, at the Garrick; **The Ghetto**, adapted from Herman Heyermann, jun., Comedy; **The Last Chapter**, by Mr. G. H. Broadhurst, at the Strand; **The Rebels**, an Irish play, by Mr. G. B. Fagan, at the Métropole; and Messrs. Dam, Cartwright, and Landeck's **A King of Fools**, Grand, Islington. The bright Gilbert-Sullivan **H.M.S. Pinafore** was again cordially welcomed at the Savoy, where the year opened with **The Royal Star**, music by Ivan Caryll. **A Gaiety Girl** was revived at Daly's; and at the Lyric were **L'Amour Mouillé**, music by Landon Ronald and Paul Rubens, and **El Capitán**, music by John Philip Souza, in the latter of which Mr. De Wolf Hopper and company appeared. The best of the multitude of farcical pieces were Sims and Merrick's **The Elixir of Youth** (Sept. 9th), Vaudeville; **The Prince of Borneo**, and George H. Broadhurst's **Why Smith Left Home**, Strand; **Great Caesar**, Comedy; **The Cuckoo** (from Meilhac's "Décoré"), Avenue; and Burnand's **The Lady of Ostend**, Terry's. **A Trip to Midgettown**, with which the Olympic was reopened, introduced an active Lilliputian troupe. **A Dream of Whitaker's Almanack** (at the Crystal Palace), and **Pot Pourri** (at the Avenue), were brisk revues. Productions not so easy of classification were Swinburne's **Lochrine**, by the Elizabethan Stage Society (Mar. 20th), at St. George's Hall; Edward Fitzgerald's **Such Stuff as Dreams are Made of**, adapted from Calderon (May 15th), St. George's Hall; and the Hindoo poet Kalidāsa's **Sakuntalā** (July 3rd), Botanical Gardens. Miss Nellie Farren returned to the stage (May 2nd) to play in a farcical sketch, **Justice Nell**, for the farewell benefit to Miss Lydia Thompson at the Lyceum, and at the same house one summer afternoon M. Claretie, the director of the Théâtre Français, lectured on "Shakespeare and Molière." Also worthy of mention was the elaborate masque, **Beauty's Awakening**, organised by the members of the Art Workers' Guild, and played by them several nights at the Guildhall, where a stage was specially erected. As a costly and refined spectacle the procession of "Fair Cities" was unrivalled.

Dreyfus Affair. See under FRANCE.

Dublin, The Most Rev. J. F. Peacocke, Archbishop of, is the son of Mr. George Peacocke, M.D., and was born in 1835. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. (Senior Moderator in History and English Literature) in '57. He won the Regius Professor of Divinity's first premium, and obtained a first class in the Divinity testimonium examination in '58. He proceeded M.A. in '62, B.D. '77, and D.D. '83, and was ordained deacon '58 and priest '59. After holding several curacies he was appointed canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, in '75. He was incumbent of St. George, Dublin, '73-'88, and rector of Monkstown from '78 to '94. In '94 he was appointed Professor of Pastoral Theology in Trinity College, Dublin, and in the same year he was consecrated Bishop of Meath. He married in '65 the daughter of Major John Irvine, of Killadeas, co. Fermanagh. On the death of Lord Plunket, in '97 he was elected by the Bench of Bishops to succeed him as Archbishop.

Dublin University. The University of Dublin, commonly known as Trinity College

Dublin, was founded in 1591 by Queen Elizabeth, who also established in the same year a college under the style of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin. Its constitution has been altered by numerous Royal charters. In the Treaty of Union between Great Britain and Ireland (1800) it is spoken of as the University of Trinity College. The tercentenary festival of the College was celebrated in July '92 with great solemnity and splendour. At the service in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Dean traced the history of the University back to a period three hundred years before the founding of the present University by Elizabeth. In 1321, he stated, the then Archbishop of Dublin established a University at St. Patrick's with the sanction of the Pope, but it came to an end after an existence of nearly two centuries. The Chancellor of the University is the Earl of Rosse, and the Vice-Chancellor the Right Hon. D. H. Madden, LL.D. The undergraduates exceed 800. Certificates of proficiency are granted to women. Degrees: D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., B.Ch., LL.D., LL.B., Mus.D., Mus.B., M.Engin., B.Engin., D.Sc., D.Litt. The two last-named are new degrees, conferred only for original research and discoveries. The Regius Professors are: Rev. Dr. Gwynn (Divinity), John B. Bury, M.A. (Greek), James Little, M.D. (Physic), Henry Brougham Leech (Law), C. B. Ball, M.Ch. (Surgery); Professor of Latin, Louis C. Purser, D.Litt.; Ancient History, Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; Modern History, John B. Bury, M.A.; Mathematics, W. Snow Burnside, D.Sc.; Chemistry, Emerson Reynolds, D.Sc.; Natural Philosophy, Alexander Tarleton, D.Sc.; Experimental Physics, George F. Fitzgerald, D.Sc.; Civil Engineering, Thomas Alexander, M.A., etc. Parliamentary representatives: Rt. Hon. Edward Carson, Q.C., and W. E. H. Lecky, LL.D. Provost, Rev. George Salmon, D.D.; Vice-Provost, James W. Barlow, M.A.; Bursar, Rev. Thomas T. Gray, M.A.; Senior Proctor, Rev. Thomas K. Abbott, D.D.; Senior Lecturer, B. Williamson, D.Sc.; Registrar, Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; Librarian, Rev. T. K. Abbott, D.D. Consult *Dublin University Calendar*.

Dufferin, Marquis of. See under PEERAGE.

Dulwich College (Alleyn's "College of God's Gift" at Dulwich) was founded A.D. 1619, by Edward Alleyn, the Actor, under Letters Patent of King James I., by which a licence was granted to Alleyn to establish a College "to endure and remain for ever," and to be called "The College of God's Gift in Dulwich, in the County of Surrey." Reconstituted '58, and removed to new site and new building '70. Present numbers in the school, 645. No boy may enter the school before the age of 10, or remain after the age of 19. Endowment about £4000 per annum. £1000 may be annually allotted among "boys proceeding to a place of higher education," and £1000 also may be paid annually in scholarships to boys either already in the school or about to enter it. Such scholarships are awarded as the result of open examination. Head Master, A. H. Gilkes, M.A.;

School Secretary, Gilbert B. Stretton, M.A.; Motto, *Detur Gloria Soli Deo*.

"Dundee Advertiser." The morning newspaper which is generally regarded as the most prominent organ of the Liberal party in Scotland. Issued from the same office are the *Evening Telegraph*, the *People's Journal*, and the *People's Friend*. The *People's Journal* is the great Radical working-man's weekly newspaper in Scotland, having a circulation approximating to a quarter of a million, and being read all over the country. Editors, Sir John Leng, M.P., for Dundee, and T. Carlaw Martin. Chief Office, 7 to 25, Bank Street, Dundee. London Office, 186, Fleet Street, E.C.

Durham, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Durham University, founded 1832, comprises University College ('37), Bishop Hatfield's Hall ('46), and the Colleges of Medicine and Science located at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The students number about 200 at Durham, and about 2000 (reckoning matriculated and non-matriculate students) at Newcastle. Unattached students first admitted '71. Affiliated are Coderington College, Barbadoes, and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. Warden, the Dean of Durham, G. W. Kitchin, D.D., F.S.A., who is also President of the College of Science; President of the College of Medicine, G. H. Philipson, M.D., M.A. Degrees: D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., D.C.L., B.C.L., M.D., M.B., M.S., B.S., Mus.D., Mus.E., D.Litt., B.Litt., D.Sc., M.Sc., B.Sc. Licences in theology, Diplomas in public health, and Certificates of proficiency in general education, also granted. Local University Lectures are also given in connection with this University, and local examinations have been established. Consult *Durham University Calendar*.

Dutch Colonies. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Dutch Political Parties. See NETHERLANDS, POLITICAL PARTIES.

Dykes, Rev. J. Oswald, D.D., b. at Port Glasgow 1835, graduated M.A. at Edinburgh '54, studied theology at New College (Edin.), Heidelberg, and Erlangen. Ordained minister of the Free Church, East Kilbride, Lanark, '59; elected colleague of Dr. Candlish in Free St. George's, Edinburgh, '61. Compelled to resign this important charge through feeble health in '64, he visited Australia, where he remained for three years. In '69 he became minister of Regent Square Presbyterian Church, London. He left this charge in '88, when he was appointed Principal of the Theological College, Queen Square, now located at Cambridge and known as Westminster College. Works: "Beatitudes of the Kingdom" ('72), "Laws of the Kingdom" ('73), "Relations of the Kingdom" ('74), "From Jerusalem to Antioch" ('74), "Abraham" ('77), "Daily Prayers" ('81), "Sermons" ('82 and '92), "The Law of the Ten Words" ('84), "The Gospel according to St. Paul" ('88), "Plain Words on Great Themes" ('92). Address: The Lodge, Westminster College, Cambridge.

E

Earl Marshal, The, is one of the great officers of State, and takes precedence next after the Lord High Constable. The latter office ceased to be hereditary in 1521, since which it has been only temporarily revived for successive coronations, and once for a trial by combat, which, however, did not take place. One of the functions of this exalted personage is, in company with the Earl Marshal, to usher the **King's Champion** into Westminster Hall just before the second course of the coronation banquet. The Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal were formerly judges of the ancient Court of Chivalry; but when the former office ceased to be hereditary, the sole jurisdiction in questions of honour and arms was vested in the Earl Marshal, who is head of the College of Arms (see **GARTER KING OF ARMS**). The office of Earl Marshal is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk. **Office**, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Early Closing Association and Traders' Parliamentary Alliance. Founded for promoting: (1) An abridgment of the hours of labour in all departments of industrial life, wherever unduly prolonged—especially on Saturday nights; (2) the adoption of a Saturday or other weekly half-holiday; (3) the abolition of unnecessary Sunday labour; (4) the early payment of wages; (5) the promotion of a profitable employment of leisure hours; (6) the promotion of the interests of traders and their assistants in matters requiring municipal or legislative control. By subscribing 2s. 6d. half-yearly, assistants are entitled to receive gratuitous medical advice from any of the Society's honorary medical staff. **President**, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P. **Secretary**, James A. Stacey. **Assistant-Secretary**, Albert Larking. **Offices**, 21, New Bridge St., E.C.

East Africa, German. The German possessions in East Africa lie immediately to the south of British East Africa, and have an estimated area of about 400,000 sq. m., with a population of 4,000,000. They are bounded on the north by a line running north-west from the Umbe river to the east shore of the Victoria Nyanza, and continuing west from this lake to the Congo State. Lake Tanganyika forms the western boundary, and thence a line to Lake Nyasa, and the river Rovuma form the south-west and southern boundaries. In September '94 it was agreed that the German-Portuguese frontier should follow the parallel 10° 40' S. lat. from the coast to its intersection with the river Rovuma, leaving Kionga and the mouth of the Rovuma to Germany, and Cape Delgado to Portugal. Several stations have been established by the German East Africa Company, and the chief ports are Dar-es-Salaam, Bagamoyo, Kiloa, and Tanga. Colonel Liebert is the Governor of the colony. The products of the country are coffee, tobacco, cotton, ivory, caoutchouc, and gum. Gold has been found at Usambara. **Imports**, '97-8, £424,270; **exports**, £201,560.—**History**, '99. The Reichstag approved of estimates to enable the Government to take over at a cost of 2,000,000 marks the Usambara Railway, which was complete from Tanga to Muhesa, and to extend it to Karagwe (March 10th). A vote for 630,000 marks, the cost of a floating dock to be con-

structed at Dar-es-Salaam, was also carried. During this month, too, Mr. Rhodes visited the German Emperor, and an agreement was arrived at for the construction of a telegraph line through the country from south to north. The Trans-African Telegraph Company undertook to build the line at its own cost, and to erect a further line connecting Rhodesia and British East Africa, this further line to become the property of and to be maintained by the German Government. Negotiations as to the Cape to Cairo Railway were also entered into, but no definite result was reached.

East Africa, Portuguese, comprises the two districts of Lorenzo Marques and Mozambique, which are separated from one another by the Zambesi, and the other smaller districts of Zambesia, Inhambane, and Gaza. Its coast-line extends southwards from Cape Delgado, the southern extremity of the coast-line of German East Africa, to Kosi Bay, just below Delagoa Bay, at a point separating British from Portuguese territory, as fixed by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of '91. The frontier between German and Portuguese East Africa runs along parallel 10° 40' S. lat. from the coast to its intersection with the river Rovuma, leaving the mouth of the Rovuma and Kionga to Germany, and Cape Delgado to Portugal. The eastern boundary is the lake and British Central Africa, or the Nyasa Protectorate down to the junction of the Shiré with the Zambesi; while from that point the British South Africa Company's territory, including Mashonaland and Matabeleland, and the South African Republic, form the boundary. The colony is administered by a Royal Commissioner appointed for three years. The Manica and Sofala region, where gold exists, is placed under the Mozambique Company, which has a royal charter. Other companies are working other parts of the country. The two principal railways of this region are the Delagoa Bay (g.v.), which has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and the Beira Railway, which runs from the river Pungué on the east coast, a point 12 miles from the mouth of the river, to Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, a distance of 382 miles. Beira is also connected by telegraph with Salisbury. The principal exports are oilnuts and seeds, caoutchouc and ivory. **Area**, about 300,000 sq. m.; **pop.** about 3,000,000. See TRANSVAAL (map).

East Africa Protectorate. The British possessions in East Africa extend about 400 miles along the coast northwards from Umba, at the mouth of the Umba river. The southern boundary runs from Umba in a north-west direction to the intersection of the Victoria Nyanza with the first parallel of S. lat., skirts the northern shore of the lake, and thence westwards to the boundary of the Congo Free State. The river Jub begins the northern boundary, which from the intersection of the river with the 6th parallel N. lat. runs to the 35th meridian E. long., and follows that to its intersection with the Blue Nile; the Congo Free State and the western watershed of the basin of the Upper Nile forming the western boundary. The total area is about 1,000,000 sq. miles, embracing a great part of Somaliland,

the Equatorial Province, Uganda, Usoga, Unyoro, etc., and the population is estimated at between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000. The Imperial British East Africa Company opened up the country, having in '88 obtained a concession of territory from the Sultan of Zanzibar and a charter from the British Government. An arrangement for buying them out was, however, come to in '95. It was arranged that the Sultan of Zanzibar should pay £150,000 for the surrender of the Company's concession of a ten-mile strip along the coast, and £50,000 for their assets, while the British Government should pay a grant of £50,000 for the surrender of the Company's charter. The majority of the Company's *employees* were re-engaged by the Government. Uganda was made a protectorate; the country between Uganda and the ten-mile strip along the coast was made a protectorate under the authority of the British Consul-General at Zanzibar; Witu and the river Tana region were similarly treated, and finally the ten-mile strip along the coast bought back from the Company by the Sultan was rented by the Government for £11,000 a year, and the territory placed under the administration of the Consul-General at Zanzibar. The Protectorate is divided into four districts: the Coast Province, capital Mombasa; Ukamba, capital Muchakos; Tanaland with Witu, capital Lamu; and Jubaland, capital Kismayu. The chief ports are Mombasa (which is also the capital of the whole Protectorate), Lamu, Vanga, and Kismayu. The construction of a railway of 670 miles, length from Mombasa to Lake Victoria Nyanza was commenced on Dec. 11th, '95. A White Paper ("Africa," No. 5, '99), giving the report of Sir G. Molesworth on the railway, was published on June 26th, '99. This eminent engineer had been sent out to investigate; and stated that, considering the great difficulties, good progress had been made, the work having been done in an efficient manner. The annual report of the Committee ("Africa," No. 6") was issued on July 21st, and stated that 140 miles had been laid during the year ending March, making 279 miles in all, and the expenditure to date (all told) was £1,945,281. It was reported in July that the railhead was at Nairshi, at mile 325. On July 8th the Macupa bridge, across the arm of the sea separating Mombasa from the mainland, was opened, and was named the Salisbury bridge. It is 1383 ft. long, and was built in 22 months. The principal products of the country are cloves, ivory, indiarubber, copra, hides, etc. See DIPLOMATIC.

East Indies, Dutch. The Dutch possessions in the Asiatic Archipelago include Java (*q.v.*), with Madura, and what are called the Outposts, viz., Sumatra, part of Borneo (*q.v.*), Celebes, the Moluccas, part of New Guinea (*q.v.*), and the Sunda and other islands. For the area and population of these islands, etc., see COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS. Java is dealt with in a separate article. The Outposts, which have an estimated area of about 650,000 sq. m., and an estimated population of about 9,000,000, are administered by Governors, Residents, etc., according to their status. The administrative and executive authority for the whole of Dutch East India is in the hands of a Governor-General, assisted by a Council of five members. The army, which is purely colonial, numbers about 16,500 Europeans and 24,000 natives. The

cost of the navy is borne partly by the colony and partly by the Government of the Netherlands. There are over 1200 miles of railroad opened for traffic. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tea, indigo, and tobacco. Estimated revenue, '97, £10,537,000; expenditure, £11,736,000; average imports, £13,000,000; average exports, £16,000,000.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners, The. owe their origin to the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 77. Incorporated for the purpose of making schemes to carry out the recommendations of certain earlier commissions appointed to inquire into the endowment of bishoprics, the state of cathedral and collegiate churches, the best way of providing for the cure of souls, etc. The Act provided that the two Archbishops, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, and First Lord of the Treasury for the time being, as well as a Secretary of State named by the sovereign, with three others therein named, should be of the commission. A subsequent Act added all the remaining bishops in England and Wales, the Chief Justice, and others. Membership of the Church of England has always been an indispensable condition of holding the office. By an Act of 1856 the Church Building Commissioners had their powers transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Generally it may be said that the function of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is to provide for the adjustment of the endowments to the wants of the Church. The proceedings of the Commissioners are controlled by numerous Acts of Parliament, and various duties have from time to time been imposed upon them—*e.g.*, the formation of new parishes and alteration of boundaries where required, the augmentation and endowment of poor benefices in populous places, the sale and leasing of glebe lands, etc., etc. Since '40, when the common fund was first created, the Commissioners have augmented or endowed upwards of 3800 benefices. The total increase in the incomes of benefices resulting from the operations of the Commissioners exceeds £1,032,330 per annum, and may be taken to represent a capital sum of £31,035,700. The Commissioners determined to appropriate in grants towards the augmentation and endowment of benefices, during '99, the sum of £185,000 of capital. Office, 10, Whitehall Place, S.W. Secretary, A. De Bock Porter, C.B.

Ecclesiastical Courts. These are of three degrees of jurisdiction. First there are the purely spiritual courts, including the Archdeacon's Court, the Bishop's Consistory, and the Archbishop's Court; second, courts of mixed spiritual and secular jurisdiction—*e.g.*, the Court of Arches and the Court of the Official Principal of York; and, third, courts of purely secular constitution—*e.g.*, the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, which is the Court of Final Appeal in ecclesiastical causes. Practically none of these courts now pretends to undisputed authority. The report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts ('83), while vindicating the historical position of them all, bewailed the confusion into which the administration of ecclesiastical law had fallen, and urged the adoption of various reforms. Absolute power, however, meanwhile rests with Sir Arthur Charles, "Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York," under the Public Worship Regulation Act, '74, and,

as such, Dean of the Arches and Master of the Faculties. By the issue of writs de *contumace capiendo* clergymen have been, and may be, imprisoned for defying sentences of monition, by inhibition, suspension, or deprivation decreed by this court. The judgments of the Judicial Committee may be upheld and enforced by any of the High Courts of Justice. The *Archdeacon's Court* is a survival, and nothing more. It is a court of first instance, and appeals lie to the bishop, but its aid is seldom invoked.—*Consistory*. Every bishop has his Consistory Court held before his Chancellor or Commissary, in his cathedral church, or other convenient place in his diocese. In this court are granted *faculties* for the alteration, repair, and renovation of churches. Nothing can be added to or taken from the ornaments of the Church except a faculty is obtained for the purpose. The *Archbishop's Court*, distinguished from the *Provincial Court*, is the canonical tribunal for the hearing of spiritual causes. *Sir Arthur Charles's Court*, or the old Court of Arches modified as stated, unites the powers of the *jus canonicum* with new powers conceded by the Church Discipline Act, '41, and the similar statute of '74, exercising authority in both Provinces. Lastly, the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, as representing the Royal Supremacy, is the absolute though not the canonical court of final appeal. The Bishops assembled at Lambeth in January '99 resolved that a *Bill for the Reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts*, drawn on the lines laid down by the Royal Commissioners in '83, should be submitted to the Houses of Convocation. The following is an outline of the recommendations of the Commissioners. Cases of misconduct and neglect of duty by the clergy would be dealt with still under the Benefices Bill. Procedure in cases of heresy and breach of ritual should be as follows: The Bishop to have the right to veto proceedings being taken at all, but to give his reasons in writing for so doing. By consent the Bishop may hear the case; or the complainant may set the case down before the Diocesan Court, consisting of the Bishop with a legal and a theological assessor; or by consent the Bishop may send it for trial to the Provincial Court. From the Diocesan an appeal shall lie to the Provincial Court, consisting of the Archbishop of the Province, who shall pronounce whether he will leave it for the decision of his official principal or hear it himself, assisted by the official principal as assessor, in which case he may appoint theological assessors, not exceeding five, to sit with the Court. An appeal shall lie to the Crown, who shall appoint a permanent body of lay judges for this purpose. The Court to consist of not less than five, to be members of the Church. The Judges may consult the Archbishops and Bishops in the same manner as the House of Lords now consults the Judges on specific questions.

"*Echo, The*. An evening paper, established Dec. 1868. Its principles are Independent Liberal. *The Echo* gives daily, in a condensed form, the chief and latest news of the day, foreign, home, and commercial, of which it treats in an independent manner. Several new features have recently been introduced in the *Echo*, special prominence being given to topics of social interest. *Proprietors*, The Consolidated Newspapers, Ltd. *Office*, 22, Catherine Street, Strand, W.C.

Economics and Political Science, The London School of. The School commenced work in Oct. '95, and is already the largest centre of systematic training in economic and political studies in the United Kingdom. During the third year, '98-9, 422 students joined the School. Work is carried on, by lectures and classes, both in the morning, and in the evening after 5 p.m. A three years' course of training in economics has been established. With the view of encouraging the elementary study of economics and political science, a limited number of scholarships, tenable at the School, are awarded to selected students from University Extension and other classes in economics. Three research studentships, of from £100 to £25 each, were awarded after an examination held in July '99, for the promotion of special investigations into problems of economic and political science. A sum of more than £2000 has been obtained for the purposes of The British Library of Political Science. The Library is intended for the free use of students of the School, persons engaged in public administration, professors, etc., of a recognised University, and others are admitted by the Directors on recommendation by some person of position. Hours: opens daily at 10 a.m. Closes (a) in Term, on Saturdays at 6, other days at 9 p.m.; (b) in Vacation on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 9, other days at 6 p.m. Closed entirely on Sundays, January 1st, Good Friday and next five days, Saturday before Whit Monday and next four days, first fourteen days of August, Christmas Day and next six days. Contains a valuable collection of English and foreign municipal reports, minutes, etc., publications of other local government bodies, Government publications, etc. The School is located at 10, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. All communications should be sent to the Director.

Ecuador. A republic of equatorial South America, governed by a President elected for four years, with the assistance of a Congress composed of a Senate of 32 members, elected for four years (one-half retiring every two years), representing the provinces, and a Chamber of 42 Deputies, representing the people, which is elected every two years. The electors to both Chambers must be adults able to read and write, and holding the Roman Catholic faith. *Area*, 120,000 sq. m.; *pop.* 1,270,000, of whom nearly 900,000 are Indians. *Capital*, Quito, *pop.* 80,000. The foreign commerce is largely with the United Kingdom, and centres in Guayaquil. The chief products are cocoa, indiarubber, hides, coffee, sugar. Gold and other minerals exist in considerable quantities, but the country badly needs opening up. Army about 3341 officers and men. Between Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia there have been for some time boundary disputes, at present unsettled. *Revenue*, '98, £780,519; *expenditure*, £773,574; *debt*, '97, £750,000; *imports*, '98, £987,080; *exports*, £1,509,415. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Edinburgh University, founded 1582, has since become one of the chief medical centres in the world. During '98 the total number of matriculated students was 2813. Of these 817 were enrolled in the Arts Faculty, 1387 in the Faculty of Medicine, 373 in Law, 63 in Divinity, 147 in Science, and 26 in Music. The aggregate value of the University fellowships, bursaries, and prizes now amounts to about £17,790 per annum, most of the bursaries being open to

competition. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour; Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Sir Wm. Muir, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D., etc.; Lord Rector, Lord Dufferin (elected Nov. 7th, '99). Conjointly with St. Andrews it sends a representative to Parliament; present member Sir William Overend Priestley, K.B., M.D., LL.D. Its Degrees are: M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.B., B.L., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.Sc., D.Sc., D. Litt., D. Phil., Mus. Doc., Mus. Bac. Women have been since '92 admitted to the Arts and Science classes and to Graduation in Arts and Science on the same terms as men. Of the above number of matriculated students, 211 were women, and 32 were also among the non-matriculated students in attendance on the Music Classes. Women who have obtained their medical education in universities, or recognised extra-academical schools, are now admitted to degrees in medicine and surgery in the university. Alumni include Sir William Hamilton, Carlyle, Hume; Nasmyth, the engineer; Sir Walter Scott, Mungo Park, James Mill, Owen, the anatomist; Sir C. Wyville Thomson, scientific chief of the *Challenger* expedition; Dugald Stewart, Lord Brougham, R. Louis Stevenson, and J. M. Barrie. Sec. of Senatus, Prof. Sir L. J. Grant, Bart. Consult *Edinburgh University Calendar*.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

- I. INTRODUCTION.
- II. PRIMARY EDUCATION.
- III. SECONDARY EDUCATION.
- IV. TECHNICAL EDUCATION, ETC.

I. INTRODUCTION.

The educational system of the United Kingdom, as it stands to-day, is a remarkably varied and complex system. First as to primary education. The *Elementary Education Acts* of '70, '76 and '80, required that every school district, whether municipal borough or civil parish, should provide sufficient elementary school accommodation for all the children resident in such district and requiring such accommodation. The *Education Act* of '91 further provided that every parent could claim gratuitous elementary education for his children between the ages of 3 and 15. Education is compulsory for all classes; and elementary education in the primary State-aided schools is free to all classes of children applying for it. Elementary education is imparted under the operation of two great systems, the Voluntary system and the School Board system. The former sprang up early in the century, and was carried on by private effort; but State aid was granted to the schools thus established by a Committee of the Privy Council. The chief educational societies engaged in this work were the National Society of the Church of England, the British and Foreign School Society, the Wesleyan School Society, and the Roman Catholic Poor School Committee. *School Attendance Committees* were established by Lord Sandons' *Education Act* of '76, which prescribed that every district in England and Wales which had not a school board should have such a committee, chosen in boroughs and urban sanitary districts by town councils and urban sanitary authorities, and in all other places by boards of guardians. The chief difference of function between these committees and

School boards is that the attendance committee cannot build or carry on schools; it can only compel attendance in the voluntary schools, and there must be enough voluntary school accommodation for all the children in the district. A large proportion of the rural area is under attendance committees, and there are a few important towns in the same position. During the year ended Dec. 31st, '98, 14 orders were issued creating new school boards in parishes. Of these 7 were formed compulsorily. At that date there were 119 school attendance committees for boroughs, 89 for urban sanitary districts, and 582 for poor-law unions.

The *School Board* system was created by the *Elementary Education Acts* of '70-80. There are 2511 school boards in England and Wales, 189 of which have jurisdiction over municipal boroughs, including London. The total population within the school-board areas is 19,979,924, leaving a balance of 9,022,601 under school-attendance-committee jurisdiction. Wherever there is not enough efficient public elementary school accommodation in a district for all the children a school board must be formed, whose first duty it is to make good the deficiency of accommodation by opening board schools. Districts where there is no deficiency of accommodation may have a school board by passing a vote to that effect by a majority of the town council in boroughs, or of ratepayers in districts which are not boroughs. The boards are elected outside the Metropolis by the burgesses of the borough or the ratepayers of the parish; within the Metropolis by those entitled to vote for common councilmen or vestrymen. *School age* is from 5 to 14, with exemption from compulsory attendance for children over 12 years of age who have passed certain standards of proficiency. Under certain conditions children employed in agriculture may be partially exempted at the age of 11. There must be accommodation also for as many children as present themselves under the age of 5 and over the age of 14, except for such scholars as have passed an examination in the seventh standard. In boroughs with a population of 100,000 and upwards the school board consists of 15 members; from 70,000 to 100,000, 13 members; from 40,000 to 70,000 11 members; from 15,000 to 40,000 9 members; from 5000 to 15,000, 7 members; under 5000, 5 members. Any man or woman twenty-one years of age, without any restriction as to qualification or residence, may be elected a member of a school board. The board may not interfere with the management of voluntary schools, but may demand from those schools returns of the attendance of children. The board may acquire, with the sanction of the Education Department and of Parliament, compulsory possession of a site for a board school. It borrows money for building board schools, paying back the whole amount, interest and principal, in fifty or less years. All other expenses must be met year by year, the deficiency being made up by a school rate. School boards which fail in their duty are declared "in default," and may be superseded by a school board appointed by the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, at the cost of the ratepayers. School boards in Scotland and the Isle of Man are under separate Acts of Parliament, under which the whole area of those countries are under school boards, and such a thing as a school attendance committee is unknown. See LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

AGGREGATE INCOME OF SCHOOLS.
(Extracted from Report of Committee of Council, '97-8, the latest available at the time of going to Press.)

Denominations.	Endowment.	School Board Rates.	Voluntary Contributions.	School Pence, Books, etc.	County Council Grants.	Fee Grant.	Annual Grants ('95-6).	Science and Art Department.	Other Sources.	Total.
Schools connected with National Society or Church of England . . .	123,483	—	632,906	146,400	10,226	936,160	1,771,331	60,883	46,008	3,727,397
Wesleyan Schools . . .	589	—	19,777	34,545	501	61,720	118,817	5,713	1,647	243,509
Roman Catholic Schools . . .	2,795	—	98,664	8,049	76	119,529	217,489	7,108	2,173	455,883
British and other Schools . . .	25,388	—	92,527	43,016	7,394	115,507	234,095	10,295	4,658	533,600
School Board Schools . . .	2,536	2,325,301	1,412	63,667	5,104	1,000,379	2,001,505	105,014	42,268	5,547,186
Total.	154,791	2,325,301	845,286	296,577	23,301	2,523,295	4,343,237	188,993	96,754	10,507,465

An Act was passed in '97 giving to voluntary schools an aid grant equal to 5s. per scholar in average attendance, available for distribution among necessitous schools; providing for the constitution of associations of voluntary schools, for the distribution of the grant among the associated schools; removing the 17s. 6d. limit, and exempting voluntary schools from rates. As this Act left untouched board schools in necessitous districts where the rates pressed heavily upon the poor, another Bill was brought in providing an additional grant for board schools. This Bill provided that where a 3d. rate would produce less than £20, or less than 7s. 6d. per child in average attendance, there should be an additional grant equal to 4d. per child for every 1d. the Voluntary Schools Act, 75 Associations of by which the school rate exceeded 3d. Under Voluntary Schools have been formed; 10 of them are exclusively Church of England, 36, though mainly Church of England, are open to all voluntary schools, 11 British, 11 Roman Catholic, 6 Wesleyan, and 1 Jewish.

Until April 1st, 1900, the Education Department for England and Wales will be the central authority for primary education. This is a committee of the Privy Council, in which are included the President of the Council (the Duke of Devonshire), and the Vice-President for Education (Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P.), assisted by a large permanent staff. The greater share of ministerial work falls upon the vice-president, who is responsible to the House of Commons. The Department distributes the parliamentary grant, frames the Code, and appoints a staff of inspectors; it sanctions the borrowing of loans by school boards on the security of the rates, and may grant provisional orders for the compulsory acquisition of land for school sites. Council office, Whitehall, S.W. Secretary, Sir G. W. Kekewich, K.C.B.

After April 1st, 1900, education, primary, secondary, and technical, will be under the sole control of the Board of Education, established by the Board of Education Act, '99. This Board will take the place of the Education Department (including the Department of Science and Art); and the Queen in Council may transfer to it any of the educational powers of the Charity Commissioners or of the Board of Agriculture, with the reservation that the Charity Commissioners shall determine whether any endowment ought to be applied to educational purposes. The Board of Education is to consist of a President, the Lord President of the Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The President is to be appointed by Her Majesty, and will hold office during her pleasure. Besides the present powers of the Education Department, the Board of Education, either by their own officers or by any university or other organisation, inspect any secondary school desiring to be inspected. The Act also empowers Her Majesty in Council to establish a Consultative Committee, two-thirds of the members of which shall be qualified to represent the views of universities and other educational bodies. The duties of this Committee will be to frame, with the approval of the Board of Education, regulations for a register of teachers, and to advise the Board on any matter referred to the Committee by the Board. The President of the Board of Educa-

tion is to be eligible to sit in the House of Commons.

There is a separate **Department for Scotland**: **Office**, Dover House, Whitehall; **Secretary**, Sir H. Craik, C.B. The **Department in Ireland** is under the Commissioners of National Education, Dublin. The cost of the administration of the English Department was in '96 £398,910 in England and £28,075 in Wales; of the Scotch Education Department, £49,749. The **Science and Art Department** of the Committee of Council, under the same Lord and Vice-President, is at South Kensington, and has charge of all those subjects which are encouraged by State aid and which do not fall within the curriculum of the ordinary elementary school. See **SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT**.

For **Secondary Education** (except in Scotland, where the "higher-class schools" and "secondary" departments in public schools are under the School Boards) there exists at present no such State organisation as is provided for elementary education, and private adventure still rules supreme, uninspected and uncontrolled, in the supply of education for the middle classes. Some excellent and useful organisations for the provision of secondary education have sprung voluntarily into existence, such as the Boys' Public Day-schools Company and the Girls' Public Day-schools Company; and the Charity Commissioners have done a great work in reorganising the old grammar and foundation schools scattered throughout the country. Furthermore, there are the recent advances made as to Technical Education, which was so remarkably stimulated by the grants of money allocated to it under the Customs and Excise Act, '90. But there is no statutory power existing to enable any department to insist on a sufficient and efficient supply of second-grade schools being established in every district in need of it. By the **Local Taxation Act** of '90 the county councils were empowered to supply certain funds for the promotion of technical and commercial education in their districts. In respect of schools of the highest grade, while there is no such thing as State control, the great schools of Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester (see separate articles under their various headings), and their like, offer a liberal education in the humanities. It should be added that nearly all the great public schools have now established laboratories, libraries and museums.

For a summary of the Education measures introduced into the House of Commons during '99, see **SESSION**, sects. 13, 41, 53 and 54.

II. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

1. England and Wales.—The keystone of the whole system of primary education is the requirement by the Education Department—and, after April 1st, 1900, by the Board of Education—that any head master or head mistress of a school receiving grants shall have passed an examination for a certificate of merit, and proved his or her practical ability as a teacher, by obtaining favourable reports from the inspector. All children are grouped in standards of graduated difficulty, and are required to be present at the annual inspection. The curriculum of the schools, which is determined by the Code annually submitted to Parliament, includes sound instruction in the usual essential elementary subjects. Drawing (for boys) and needlework (for girls) are com-

pulsory. Two "class subjects" are generally taught in addition, selected from English, geography, elementary science, and history. The scholars in the three highest standards (V.—VII.) are allowed also to take two subjects, called "specific subjects," of a more advanced character. Much encouragement is being given now to subjects of a technical character, such as drawing, needlework, cookery, laundry, dairy-work, domestic economy and hygiene, carpentry, agriculture, etc. The grants of the Department are made on precisely the same conditions, whether the school is a voluntary school (*i.e.*, maintained by some denominational body, partly by voluntary subscription), or is under a school board with the assistance of the rates.—**Statistics.** On the date to which the last return is made up, there were in **England and Wales** 20,022 elementary schools inspected, having accommodation for 6,345,906 scholars. The average daily attendance was 4,572,236. The Government grant for day schools amounted to £4,554,932, or about 16s. 3d. per infant scholar and £1 os. 9d. per older scholar in average attendance. This does not include the amount contributed in lieu of school fees, which in '98 amounted to £2,265,319. An idea of the progress that has been made in the provision of elementary education since '70 may be formed from the fact that in that year accommodation was only provided for 8.75 per cent. of the population, whereas in '98 the percentage was 20.11. The cost of education per head has steadily increased since the passing of the first Education Act. In '72 the cost per head was £1 7s. 5d.; in '79, £1 16s. 10½d.; in '85, £1 19s. 1¼d.; and in '98, £2 2s. 4½d. in voluntary schools, and £2 13s. 9½d. in board schools. The amount raised during '98 (latest returns published at date of going to press) for purposes of public elementary education in England and Wales will be seen from the annexed table.

2. Ireland.—The 65th Report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, for '98-9, states that on Sept. 30th, '98, there were 9108 schools on the roll, of which 8651 were in operation. There were on the rolls 808,467 pupils, with an average attendance of 518,799, being a percentage of 64.2 as against 63.9 in the preceding year. Of the pupils on the rolls 75.6 per cent. were Roman Catholics, 11.6 per cent. of the late Established Church, 11 per cent. Presbyterians, 1.1 per cent. Methodists, and 0.7 of other denominations. There were 12,990 teachers, exclusive of the teachers of 273 convent and 3 monastery schools paid by capitation, and 5 training colleges for teachers. £44,023 was paid to 1355 teachers in pensions. The aggregate annual expenditure from all sources, including grant, rates fees, and subscriptions, amounted to £1,216,074, giving an average of £2 7s. 5½d. per child in average daily attendance.

3. Scotland.—Here an excellent system of elementary education was adopted long before the passing of the **Scottish Elementary Education Act** in '72. In 1696 a law was passed establishing a school in every parish of Scotland. The great secession from the Church of Scotland in 43 effected the break-down of the parochial school system. The Free Church schools were set up side by side with the schools of the Establishment, and the division of interests and the means of support were not conducive to

educational efficiency. Hence two years after the adoption of Mr. Forster's Act in England and Wales the **Scotch Education Act** was passed, establishing a school board in every Scottish parish, and giving it the control of all parochial schools, not only elementary schools, but also the academies and high schools, and empowering it to erect and maintain new schools, according to the needs of the population. Grants in aid are given from the Imperial Exchequer to all schools under school boards, except those defined as "high-class public schools." The Scotch Education Act is administered by a committee of the Privy Council, called the **Scotch Education Department**. The **Scotch Code** differs from that of England and Wales in that it provides for the teaching of more advanced subjects, and differently defines the term "training college." Free elementary education has now been generally adopted in Scotland, under the powers of Acts passed in '89 and '90. There were in '98 3067 separate institutions inspected, furnishing accommodation for 847,876 scholars. There were 717,747 names on the registers, of whom 605,776 were in average daily attendance. The parliamentary grant to day inspected schools amounted to £664,835. The cost of "maintenance" per scholar in average attendance was, in public schools, £2 12s. 2½d., in voluntary schools, £2 5s. 1½d. Of evening continuation schools, 1019 were inspected, and 59,954 scholars were present.

III. SECONDARY EDUCATION

In England, though the State has at present exercised no direct control over secondary education, it has instituted several inquiries into its condition, from '61 onwards. In Jan. '93 Mr. A. H. Dyke Acland appointed a **Departmental Committee**, to consider as to the best means of organising secondary education in England and Wales. But the work of this committee was suspended in March '94 owing to the appointment of a **Royal Commission** to inquire into the subject. The terms of the reference were that the Commission should consider what are the best methods of establishing a well-organised system of secondary education in England, taking into account existing deficiencies, and having regard to such local sources of revenue from endowment or otherwise as are available, or may be made available, for this purpose, and make recommendations accordingly. The **Commissioners** were Rt. Hon. J. Bryce, M.P. (Chairman), Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C.B., M.P., Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttelton, Sir Henry E. Roscoe, M.P., Very Rev. Dean Maclure, D.D., Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D., R. C. Jebb, Esq., D.C.L., M.P., Dr. R. Wormell, H. Hobhouse, Esq., M.P., M. E. Sadler, Esq., H. Llewellyn Smith, Esq., G. J. Cockburn, Esq., C. Fenwick, Esq., M.P., J. H. Yoxall, Esq., Lady Frederick Cavendish, Mrs. Bryant, and Mrs. Henry Sidgwick. The Secretary of the Commission was the Hon. W. N. Bruce, of the Endowed Schools Department of the Charity Commission.

The **Report of the Commission** was issued at the end of October '95 in nine volumes, including minutes of the evidence taken, memoranda and answers to the Commissioners' questions, the reports of Assistant Commissioners on selected typical districts, etc. The Report itself was divided into four parts: (1) an historical statement as to previous legislation; (2)

a description of the existing state of things; (3) an analysis and exposition of the evidence, with a discussion of the views and suggestions of certain leading witnesses; and (4) the recommendations of the Commissioners. These recommendations fell into five classes, as follows:—

1. **The Central Authority.**—This ought to consist of a Department of the Executive Government, presided over by a Minister responsible to Parliament. There should be under the Minister a permanent Secretary. An **Educational Council** should be created, with not more than 12 members, 4 appointed by the Crown, 4 by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Victoria, and 4 selected by these 8 from among experienced members of the teaching profession. The work of the Charity Commission, so far as it touched educational endowments, and of the Science and Art Department, so far as it touched secondary education, should be transferred to the new Department. The functions entrusted to the **Central Authority** should include a general oversight of the action of such local authorities as may deal with Secondary Education, with some measure of jurisdiction over those important educational foundations which, being used by the country generally, cannot properly be subjected to local jurisdiction, and the management of a Register of Teachers.

2. **Local Authorities.**—The Commissioners recommended that a local authority should be created in every county and county borough with a population exceeding 50,000, but that adjoining counties and county boroughs should have power to unite. As to London, the area dealt with was made the administrative county of London. The local authority should have power to establish new schools where necessary, to initiate schemes for the better management of educational endowments, to supervise and inquire into the working of all endowed schools, and to a certain extent of all proprietary and private schools, within its area, to make schemes for unendowed public schools, to establish scholarships and exhibitions, to aid schools and institutions not under its direct management, to appoint representatives on governing bodies of public schools within its area, to determine the amount of and issue a precept to the county or borough council for the rate found to be necessary for its work, and to receive, instead of the county and borough council, the money available under the Customs and Excise Act of '90.

3. **Arrangements for the Better Organisation of Schools.**—The Commissioners stated under this head that the duty of providing in each area schools of the type locally required had better be left to the local authority. As to existing secondary schools, **Endowed Schools** were first dealt with, and the Commissioners recommended that the great public schools should not be excluded from the supervision of the Central Authority. As to **Unendowed but Public Schools**, Higher Grade Elementary Schools, Organised Science Schools and Evening Continuation and Technical Schools should all be classed and treated as Secondary Schools, but the transition should be gradual. As to **Proprietary and Private Schools**, the Commissioners desired not to weaken but to stimulate and improve them. In rural districts the Commissioners recommended that the endowed schools in the smaller

towns and villages should be remodelled, and an upper department should be established in a certain number of elementary schools.

4. Financial Arrangements.—The Commissioners pointed out that income can be drawn from (1) endowments, amounting to about £735,000 per annum, at present very unequally distributed; (2) the grant under the Customs and Excise Act, '90, amounting in '93-4 to £748,000, which should all be handed over to the Secondary Education Authorities, although it would still go partly in aid of Technical Education; (3) local rates to the limit of 2d. in the £, which would produce £1,280,000 per annum; (4) fees paid by pupils to be fixed by the governors or managers of all secondary schools with an eye to the kind of education provided by the school, and the class of pupils served by it; (5) Parliamentary grants made by the Science and Art Department and by the Education Department to evening and continuation schools. These grants should be consolidated into a grant to the new local authorities, and made applicable to Secondary Education.

5. Questions Specially affecting Teachers.—The Commissioners recommended that some limit should be placed to the power of the head teacher as to the tenure of office of assistant teachers, the power of dismissal being always subject to the approval of the governing body. The fixing of the salaries should be in the hands of the governing body also. A register of qualified teachers should be established, and provision made for their professional training both in the theory and the practice of education.

Sir J. Gorst's Education Bill (March '95) proposed to create local education authorities which—by clause 12 of the Bill—would be competent to deal with secondary education. The power proposed to be given to these authorities would be only optional. The clause very inadequately represented the recommendations of the Commissioners, and received comparatively little attention. See SESSION, sect. 44, ed. '97. Early in '97 the Duke of Devonshire promised a measure on secondary education, mainly on the lines of the report of the Royal Commission on Education; but the Government did not find time to bring in the measure. In Aug. '98 the Duke of Devonshire brought in a Bill relating to Secondary Education and a Bill relating to the Registration of Teachers. The Bills were read a first time, but were not proceeded with. The Board of Education Act, '99, to come into force April 1st, 1900, will affect secondary education by the power it gives the Board to frame a register of teachers and to inspect any secondary school that desires inspection.

The Committee of Council in '98 issued a **Return of Pupils in English Secondary and other Schools** (not being Public Elementary or Technical Schools), the statistics being obtained in reply to circulars sent to as many of such schools as could be discovered. This was the first attempt to obtain such statistics, which are necessarily imperfect owing to the difficulty of defining the term "secondary school." Some of the schools from which the return was received are practically private elementary schools. The schools are arranged under five categories—Private Enterprise, Subscribers' (including schools supported by religious communities and City companies, which are not carried on for profit

and have no fixed endowment), Companies' (carried on for profit), Endowed, and under Local Authority. The statistics are based on returns from 1958 boys' schools, 3173 girls', 1078 mixed. Mixed schools are those in which the boys and girls are within the same upper and lower age limits; they are not always places of co-education, the boys and girls in many of them being taught separately. In 16 schools entered as Boys' Schools there are a very few girls (the proprietors' daughters, etc.). In some entered as Girls' Schools, there are boys receiving a preparatory education and leaving at a much earlier age than the girls. There were 122,313 boys in Boys' Schools, 21,252 in Mixed Schools, and 14,937 in Girls' Schools: total, 158,502 boys. There were 114,239 girls in Girls' Schools, 18,740 in Mixed Schools, and 63 in Boys' Schools. Of the boys there were 64,339, or 40·6 per cent., under 12; 79,359, or 50 per cent., between 12 and 16; and 14,804, or 9·3 per cent., over 16. Of the girls, there were 63,866, or 45·7 per cent., under 12; 57,040, or 42·9 per cent., between 12 and 16; and 15,136, or 11·3 per cent., over 16. The pupils were thus distributed among the five classes of schools:—**Private Enterprise:** Boys' Schools 1311, or 66·9 per cent. of Private Enterprise Schools, with 46,617 or 38·1 per cent. boys; Girls' Schools 2886, or 91 per cent., with 80,286 or 70·3 per cent. girls; Mixed Schools 970, or 90·1 per cent., with 26,027 or 65·3 per cent. pupils. **Subscribers':** Boys' Schools 70, or 3·6 per cent. of Subscribers' Schools, with 8719 or 7·1 per cent. boys; Girls' Schools 99, or 3·1 per cent., with 6321 girls; Mixed Schools 28, or 2·6 per cent., with 3626 or 9 per cent. pupils. **Companies':** Boys' Schools 48, or 2·5 per cent. of Companies' Schools, with 5188 or 4·2 per cent. boys; Girls' Schools 99, or 3·1 per cent., with 13,238 or 11·6 per cent. girls; Mixed Schools 3, or ·3 per cent., with 308 or ·7 per cent. pupils. **Endowed, etc.:** Boys' Schools 502, or 25·6 per cent. of Endowed Schools, with 59,517 or 48·6 per cent. boys; Girls' Schools 86, or 2·7 per cent., with 14,119 or 12·3 per cent. girls; Mixed Schools 31, or 2·7 per cent., with 3035 or 7·5 per cent. pupils. **Local Authority:** Boys' Schools 27, or 1·4 per cent. of Local Authority Schools, with 2272 or 1·8 per cent. boys; Girls' Schools 3, or ·1 per cent., with 275 or ·2 per cent. girls; Mixed Schools 46, or 4·1 per cent., with 6996 or 17·4 per cent. pupils. It is interesting to note the difference between the five classes as to the leaving age. Of **Private Enterprise Schools** only 13·4 per cent. have pupils over 18 in their boys' schools, 20·3 per cent. in their girls' schools, and merely 3·2 per cent. in their mixed schools. The corresponding figures for the other classes are: **Subscribers':** Boys' Schools 42·8 per cent, Girls' Schools 48·5 per cent., Mixed Schools 3·7 per cent. **Companies':** Boys' Schools 66·2 per cent., Girls' Schools 76·7 per cent., Mixed Schools 33·3 per cent. **Endowed, etc.:** Boys' Schools 39 per cent., Girls' Schools 51·2 per cent., Mixed Schools 16·1 per cent. **Local Authority:** Boys' Schools 25·9 per cent., Girls' Schools 66·7 per cent., Mixed Schools 21·7 per cent. More than half of the total number of schools have less than 31 scholars, and about one-quarter have between 31 and 50 scholars; 151 have between 200 and 500, and 22 have over 500. Most of the Private Enterprise Schools have less than 50, only 7 have over 200, and none of them have over 500. Of the 22 schools with more than

500 pupils, 15 belong to the Endowed category. The percentage of boarders in all the schools is: Boys' Schools 35·7, Girls' Schools 18, Mixed Schools 13 of boys and 9 of girls, most of the boarders being in the Private Enterprise and Endowed Schools. There are no day pupils in 224 Boys' Schools, 101 Girls' Schools, and 18 Mixed Schools. Important items in the Return are those referring to the teaching staff. Omitting the visiting staff, and reckoning only the exclusively attached staff, in Boys' Schools 55·9 per cent. of the men and 11·3 per cent. of the women are graduates; in Girls' Schools 29·2 per cent. of the men and 12·7 per cent. of the women; and in Mixed Schools 25·8 per cent. of the men and 7·8 per cent. of the women. There are 626 (or 32 per cent.) Boys' Schools, 2324 (73·8 per cent.) Girls' Schools, and 876 (81·3 per cent.) Mixed Schools without any graduates at all on the exclusively attached staff. The total number of graduates on the attached staff of the schools included in the Return is 4405 men, 1801 women; of non-graduates 3957 men and 13,179 women. The percentage of graduates on the visiting staff is very much less. The Blue Book contains tables giving details for every administrative county and county borough, but not mentioning the names of the schools. Monmouthshire, being under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889, is not included in the Return.

IV. TECHNICAL EDUCATION, ETC.

1. Technical Education.—The Technical Instruction Act of '89 defines technical education to mean instruction in—(1) the principles of science and art applicable to industries; (2) the application of special branches of science and art to specific industries or employment; (3) any other form of instruction (including modern languages and commercial subjects) which may be approved by the Science and Art Department, and are stated by the local authority to be required by the "circumstances of the district." The question passed into the practical stage in the year '90, when Mr. Goschen, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, set apart the proceeds, with a small reduction, of a new tax on spirits, the *Local Taxation (Customs and Excise Duties) Act, '90*, for the benefit of county councils, giving them express permission to use the whole or any part of the sum for the purposes of technical education. Various local authorities also supplement the money thus obtained by grants out of the rates under the provisions of the *Technical Instruction Act, '89*. The National Association for the Promotion of Technical and Secondary Education (Office, 14, Dean's Yard, Westminster) has published numerous valuable pamphlets, and is prepared to advise any local authorities who may apply to it as to the best means of utilising the funds at their disposal.

In the country generally the working of the *Technical Instruction Act* and of the *Local Taxation Act* is entrusted to the county councils, town councils, or urban sanitary authorities. A rate may be levied by either of these authorities under the former Act, but it must not exceed a penny in the pound. Every county council in the country has devoted the proceeds of the *Local Taxation Act*, either wholly or in part, to the purposes of technical instruction; and nearly all the county boroughs have done the same. Exclusive of London, there has been throughout the country,

since '89, a capital expenditure of several millions upon Technical Schools; while many schools and classes are conducted in rented premises, and a number of secondary schools have been utilised as technical institutes during the evening. The progress made in London owes its impulse to the establishment of the *Artisans' Institute* in '74, under the influence of the late Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Lord Lyttelton, Rev. H. Solly, and others. In '78 many of its teachers were taken over by the City and Guilds of London Institute. To the patronage of the Livery Companies of London much of the subsequent progress of the movement may fairly be attributed. There are now many Polytechnics in London, all of them doing efficient work as technical institutes. The *London County Council* has delegated its powers in this respect to a Technical Education Board, consisting of 20 representatives of the Council, 5 of the London School Board, 3 of the City and Guilds Institute, 2 of the City Parochial Charities, and 1 each of the Head Masters' Association, the National Union of Teachers, and the London Trades Council. Very much has been done by means of scholarships to enable the children of poor parents to fit themselves for appropriate technical training. The *Board of Education*, which comes into existence in April 1900, will take practical cognisance of technical education, and is expected to have a department for technical as distinguished from both elementary and secondary education.

In Scotland a large proportion of the available residue under the *Local Taxation Act* accruing to Scotland has been devoted to technical education purposes. In applying the fund the local authorities are fortunate in not being limited to the machinery of the *Technical Schools (Scotland) Act, '87*. The passing of the *Technical Instruction Amendment (Scotland) Act, '92*, has simplified the procedure greatly in this country.

In Ireland, as the residue under the *Local Taxation Act* is not available for technical education, the Science and Art Department continued and augmented in that country the grants in aid of such instruction which they had suspended in England and Wales.

2. Commercial Education.—The *Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board*, after conferring with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, have adopted a scheme under which certificates are granted for proficiency in commercial knowledge preparatory to entering upon a mercantile career. A scheme for junior and higher commercial education has been drafted by the committee of the London Chamber. All information in connection with future examinations, past papers, etc., can now be obtained at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C. At King's College, the City of London School, the Central Foundation Schools (under the control of the Charity Commissioners), the Y.M.C.A. (Aldersgate Street branch), and the Polytechnic Y.M.C.I., among other institutions in London, special provision has been made for a course of education in accordance with the scheme of the London Chamber.

3. Higher Grade Schools.—These schools, springing from a demand for secondary education from the lower social strata, began to be established by school boards in '80, and in '97 there were 60 in existence, 55 of

them being under the control of school boards. In most of them the lower classes are taught as an elementary school, and their higher classes as organised science classes under the Science and Art Department. The scholars get an education extending for at least three years beyond Standard VI., under trained and picked teachers, and without a break in the continuity of study or of social surroundings.

4. Evening Continuation Schools.—

The great municipalities of Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield, through the instrumentality of their school boards, have set themselves resolutely to work to foster the desire and to provide the means for the continuation and perfection of the instruction in the day-schools. Regulations were submitted to Parliament in '93 establishing a Code of Regulations for Evening Continuation Schools. It provides liberally for the establishment of such schools, and abolishes many of the restrictions of former codes, which militated so largely against the spread of evening schools. In '98 there were 5535 evening continuation schools under inspection, with 435,600 scholars, earning grants to the amount of £188,763. The instruction given in these schools is, like that given in the higher-grade schools, largely secondary in its character. For Board of Education Act, '99, see SESSION, sect. 41.

EGYPT.

A state, nominally dependent on Turkey, under the rule of Abbas Pasha, the seventh of the dynasty founded by Mehemet Ali, his great-grandfather. Abbas is the eldest son of the late Tewfik Pasha. The first four rulers bore the title of Vali or Viceroy, but in '66 Ismail, then ruler, received from the Sultan the title of Khedive or king, and the succession was made direct from father to son, instead of descending, in accordance with the original treaty, to the eldest male of the family of Mehemet Ali. From '79 to '83 the country was under the dual control of France and England, but in the latter year England intervened after Arabi Pasha's rebellion, and since then has practically governed the country. Lord Cromer is H.M. Agent at Cairo. There are, however, provincial boards for local affairs, and a General Assembly and Legislative Council for national affairs, but with limited powers. The General Assembly consists of the Ministry, the Legislative Council, and 46 other elected members, and must be summoned every two years. The Legislative Council consists of 30 members, of whom 14 are nominated, and its powers are chiefly consultative. The judicial system is somewhat complex. The Consular Courts try cases of crime brought against foreigners; the Native Courts, instituted '84-9, are occupied with civil actions between natives, and crimes by natives; and there are also courts of religious law for Mahomedans. The Mixed Tribunal was instituted in '75 as a substitute for the Capitulations, under which each country transacted its legal business in its own Consulate. They deal with civil actions between persons of different nationalities, or between natives and foreigners, and to some extent with criminal offences of foreigners. They were set up for a period of five years, and ever since have been renewed periodically for periods of five years. The Powers agreed to the prolongation of the Tribunals for one year from Feb. 1st, '99, pending the discussion by an

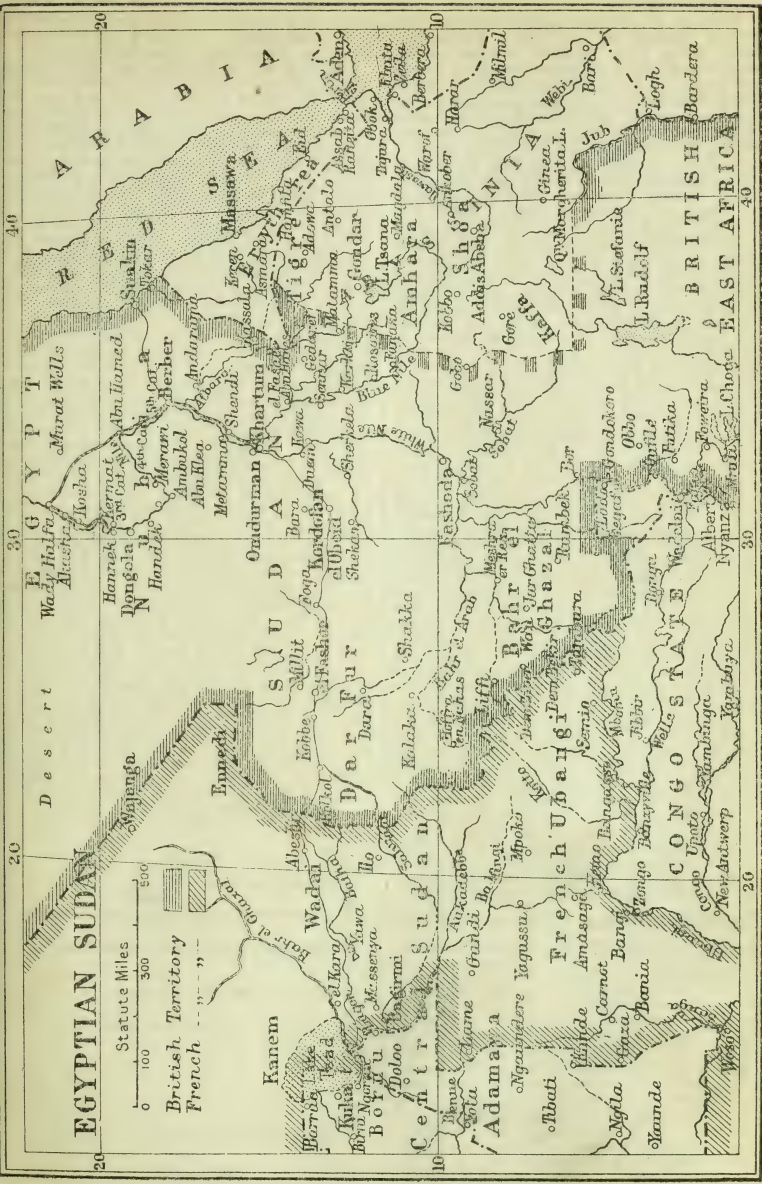
International Commission of various reforms suggested by the Egyptian Government. One of the Government's main points is that the powers of the Mixed Tribunals should be limited so far as the Government's acts are concerned. The chief religion is that of Islam, but there are also many Christians, including the Copts with the Patriarch of Alexandria at their head. There are many Government Coptic and Mahomedan schools. The army contains about 18,000 men. There is also a British force of about 5500 men at Cairo. By the '96, '97 and '98 campaigns the Government has re-established its authority over the provinces in the Soudan, temporarily abandoned in '82 and '83. (See map on p. 217; and History below for the provisions made during '99 as to the administration of the reconquered territory.) Principal products, cotton, sugar, and cereals. Area of Egypt (excluding the provinces reconquered in the Soudan), 394,240 square miles, of which about 12,976 sq. m. are settled. Pop. about 9,750,000. The Soudan territory has an estimated area of between 900,000 and 1,000,000 square miles. The population is not known. Revenue, '98, £11,631,677; expenditure, £10,375,397; exports, '98, £12,100,308; imports, £11,309,049; public debt, '98, £93,851,200. See DIPLOMATIC, SOUDAN, and SESSION, sect. 9.

History, '99.—The '99 Budget estimated the receipts at £10,865,000 and the expenditure at £10,824,000 (Nov. 26th, '98). The cost of the civil administration of the Soudan provinces south of Wady Halfa was estimated at £164,000, including the working expenses of the railway, against £E41,000 revenue. Following on the initiative of Lord Kitchener in establishing an English school at Khartoum under the title of the Gordon College (*q.v.*), it was (Dec. 4th, '98) announced that a group of Frenchmen had undertaken to provide donations to found an Ecole de France at Khartoum, and an Ecole Marchand at Fashoda later on. Major Marchand evacuated Fashoda and started on his journey to the Red Sea coast (10th). Ahmed Fedil, with a force of the Mahdi's followers, was attacked at Roseires, a point on the Nile 426 miles south of Khartoum, by a British force under Colonel Lewis. Over 500 Dervishes were killed and more than 1500 taken prisoners (26th). Lord Cromer and Lord Kitchener received a large number of Soudanese sheiks at Lord Kitchener's house at Omdurman (Jan. 4th), and Lord Cromer told them that the Sirdar would be the sole representative of the British and Egyptian Governments, and they must look to him for justice and good government. His lordship laid the foundation stone of the Gordon College at Khartoum (5th), and said the College would aim at diffusing knowledge of agriculture, engineering, etc. The instruction would be undenominational, and as far as possible in Arabic. The remainder of Ahmed Fedil's force surrendered to the gunboat *Melenmeh* on the Blue Nile (18th), Ahmed Fedil himself escaping to the south. A convention settling the details for the administration of the Soudan was signed by Lord Cromer and the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs (19th). It was agreed that the word "Soudan" in the agreement should mean all the territories south of the 22nd parallel of latitude which had never been evacuated by the Egyptian troops since 1882, or which, having before the rebellion in the Soudan been administered by the Khedive's Government, had

been temporarily lost to Egypt and reconquered by Her Majesty's Government and the Egyptian Government acting in concert, or which may hereafter be reconquered by the two Governments acting in concert. The supreme military and civil command was vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Khedive with the consent of H.M. Government, and only removable by the Khedive with H.M. Government's consent. Until and save so far as it should be otherwise determined by proclamation, the Soudan, with the exception of Suakin, should be and remain under martial law. The importation and exportation of slaves was absolutely prohibited, and it was agreed that special attention should be paid to the enforcement of the Brussels Act of '90 as to the import, sale and manufacture of firearms, and distilled or spirituous liquors. Import duties on entering the Soudan should not be payable on goods coming from Egyptian territory, but such duties might be levied on goods coming from elsewhere than Egyptian territory, in the case of goods entering the Soudan at Suakin or any other port on the Red Sea littoral, not exceeding the corresponding duties for the time being leviable on goods entering Egypt from abroad. A Khedivial decree appointing Lord Kitchener Governor-General was published (21st), and the Soudan was divided into four first-class districts—viz., Omdurman, extending to Abu Harraz on the Blue Nile and Abu Hasa on the White Nile, Sennar, Kassala, and Fashoda; and three second-class districts—viz., Assouan, Wady Halfa, and Suakin. The Duke of Connaught visited Egypt, and laid the foundation stone of the reservoir dam at Assouan (Feb. 12th), afterwards visiting Omdurman and Khartoum (19th). A son and heir to the Khedive was born (20th). An agreement was concluded between Great Britain and France (March 21st), by which the Bahr-el-Ghazal and Darfur were recognised as being reserved to Great Britain, France keeping Wadai, Bagirmi, and Kanem; while from the Nile to Lake Chad, and between the 5th and 15th parallels of latitude, the two Powers mutually conceded equality of commercial treatment, France thus obtaining the right to establish commercial relations on the Nile and its affluents. Sir W. E. Garstin, Under-Secretary for Public Works, returned from a visit to the Soudan, in the course of which he visited the Blue and White Niles. His opinion was that the country had been so long misgoverned and depopulated that for a long time it would constitute a heavy annual drain on the Treasury. The climate of the southern provinces was unhealthy in the extreme, because of malarial fever. He concluded as follows:—"There is reason to hope that, in the course of time, these provinces may be able to pay for the expense of their administration, and even that they may one day repay Egypt the money she has advanced by materially assisting in the expansion of her commerce and her trade. For the present, the crying want is population; to remedy this want the country must be insured peace and quiet, just government, easy taxation, and simple sanitary measures, which will tend to reduce mortality. The process of restoration will take many years, more especially in the southern provinces. During this time the climate will, it is to be feared, levy a heavy toll in the shape of valuable lives. If, however, in a generation, or even two, the water supply of

Egypt can be permanently increased by the removal of the sudd and by the control of the waters of the Upper Nile; if, moreover, the fertile tracts adjoining the Blue Nile can be turned into a large wheat-producing area; these two results alone will fully warrant the expenditure incurred in money and in life, and neither England nor Egypt will have cause to regret the reconquest of the Soudan." The movements of the Khalifa were closely watched during the year, and in the middle of May he was said to be in South Kordofan, not far from Lake Shirkeleh, and about 170 miles from a British post at Duem. Suakin was by agreement brought within the general régime for administration of the Soudan (July 10th). The Sirdar declared the Atbara Bridge open (Aug. 26th), and said that only 75 miles of the railway had to be completed to reach Khartoum. The contract for the bridge was given to an American firm, who offered to deliver the material in 42 days at a cost of £6500, whereas the best English offer was for delivery in 6½ months at a cost of £10,490. An expedition under the Sirdar found the Khalifa at Jebel Gedir, with only 5000 followers, but he incontinently fled, and it was decided not to pursue him. The expedition, therefore, returned to Omdurman (Oct. 25th). Lord Kitchener declared that early in December '99 he would open the Soudan to all comers, and that the railway by that time would have reached Khartoum. The Khedive signed a decree, approved by the Powers, allowing a majority of the members of the Caisse to grant any sum to the Government from the reserve fund, and abrogating the necessity of unanimity, except in the case of extraordinary war credits or expeditions (Nov. 14th). In consequence of a report that the Khalifa had advanced down the White Nile as far as Abbah Island, 150 miles south of Khartoum, Lord Kitchener left Cairo for Khartoum (14th). See SESSION, sect. 14.

Egypt Exploration Fund, The. Founded 1883, for the purpose of historical investigation in Egypt. The work is conducted on the principle of careful examination of all details, and preservation of the objects found in the course of the excavations. The minor antiquities afford valuable evidence as to the history of civilisation by illustrating the influences of Egypt, Assyria, Asia Minor, Syria, Greece, and the peoples of the Mediterranean coasts and islands on one another. After the claims of the National Museum of Egypt have been satisfied, the portable antiquities found are divided between the British Museum and various public collections in Great Britain, America, and the Colonies. The distribution depends mainly on the amount of support contributed by the several districts represented by the museums. Annual illustrated volumes are published, giving the results of each season's work. During the season of '98-9 four parties were at work in Egypt. Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie excavated the cemetery of Diospolis, where he discovered a long series of prehistoric pottery and other antiquities, of great value for dating the objects found with them. Mr. Carter continued the task of protecting the already excavated temple of Deir el Bahari, and of copying the sculptures there. Messrs. B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt searched for Greek papyri in the Fayoum; and Mr. N. de G. Davies copied the Old-Kingdom tomb of Ptahhotep at Sakkareh. All of these will probably be again



at work in Egypt this coming winter. The XVIIth Memoir of the Egypt Exploration Fund, being Prof. Petrie's account of his excavation of the cemetery of Denderah, is now published. In '97 the Society started a *Græco-Roman Branch*, for the discovery and publication of the remains of classical antiquity and early Christianity in Egypt. During the previous winter, Mr. Grenfell and Mr. Hunt, working on account of the Society, had discovered the largest collection of Greek papyri ever yet found. Among these was the leaf containing the *Logia*, or Sayings of Christ, which was published as a pamphlet. There has since appeared the first volume of the *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, including a third-century fragment of St. Matthew's Gospel, a poem by Sappho, considerable portions of known and unknown Greek literature, and a long series of official and private documents. A second volume, now ready, contains historical documents of the first century A.D. In addition to its work of exploration, the Society commenced in '90 an *Archæological Survey of Egypt*. The object of this survey is to map, plan, photograph, and copy all the most important sites, sculptures, paintings, and inscriptions in the valley of the Nile between Cairo and Assouan. Up to the present time its work has chiefly been devoted to the celebrated XIth-Dynasty tombs of Beni Hasan and El Bersheh, and the still earlier tombs of Deir-el-Gebrawi and Sheikh Said. Six memoirs—viz., *Beni Hasan I., II., and III., El Bersheh I. and II., and Hieroglyphs*—have been issued to annual subscribers to the Survey from 1890-96; and the next volume will contain photographs, etc., of the tomb of Ptahhotep, from drawings by Mr. Davies. For the last six years the Fund has also published, under the editorship of Mr. F. Ll. Griffith, an annual *Archæological Report on Egypt and Egyptology*, containing not only an account of the progress of Egyptology and reports by the Society's explorers, but also papers by experts on Coptic and Græco-Roman research, and full bibliographies. The Report is illustrated, and contains maps and plans. An *Atlas of Ancient Egypt*, with letterpress, and a sixpenny Guide to the Temple of Deir el Bahari, have also been issued. The Offices of the Fund are at 37, Great Russell Street, W.C. (opposite the British Museum). There is also an office at 59, Temple Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A., and the Rev. W. C. Winslow is the Vice-President and Hon. Secretary, U.S.A. President, Sir John Evans, K.C.B.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Jas. S. Cotton.

Egyptian Soudan. See EGYPT and SOUDAN.

Egypt, Khedive of. See ABBAS PASHA.

Eisteddfod. The name of an annual bardic congress in Wales, having for its objects the preservation of the music and the general literature of the Principality, the maintenance of the Welsh language and ancient national customs, and the cultivation of a spirit of patriotism among the people. Its origin is lost in antiquity, but it is certain that three such congresses were held in the reign of Edward III., one of them being under the patronage of Earl Mortimer. For history see ed. '88. A *Gorsedd* (this word means throne, but in an Eisteddfodic sense it signifies the four-and-twenty stones of the Druidic circle, whence a year and a day beforehand the Eisteddfod is proclaimed "in the face of the sun, the eye of light," and where

bardic and musical degrees are conferred), is held at the conclusion of each Eisteddfod, and the place of the next festival is announced.

Election of a Member of Parliament. Under the provisions of the Ballot Act, the returning officer is required, in the case of a county election within two days after the day on which he receives the writ, and in the case of a borough election on the day on which he receives the writ or the following day, to give notice of election. The day of nomination is to be fixed as follows: in the case of an election for a county or district borough, not later than the ninth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than three clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination; and in the case of an election for any borough other than a district borough, not later than the fourth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than two clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination. The candidate is nominated in writing, subscribed by two registered electors as proposer and seconder, and by eight other electors, who must also be registered in the same constituency. If at the expiration of one hour after the time appointed for the election not more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the returning officer is to forthwith declare the candidate nominated to be elected; but if at the end of one hour more candidates stand nominated than there are seats to be filled up, the returning officer is to adjourn the election and take a poll. The poll is to take place on such day as the returning officer may appoint, not being, in the case of an election for a county or district borough, less than two or more than six clear days, and not being, in the case of an election for a borough other than a district borough, more than three clear days after the day fixed for the nomination. Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving, are not counted. The following calendar, which will probably make the matter quite clear, shows the time for nomination and poll in boroughs and counties, assuming that the writ has been received by the returning officer on the 1st of any given month:—

Day of Month.	County.
1	Receipt of writ.
2	
3	Last possible day for notice of election.
4	
5	First possible day for nomination.
6	
7	
8	First possible day for poll.
9	
10	Last possible day for nomination.
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	Last possible day for poll.
Borough.	
1	Receipt of writ.
2	Last possible day for notice of election.

- 3 First possible day for nomination.
- 4 { Last possible day for nomination.
- 5 { First possible day for poll.
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9 Last possible day for poll.

In using either table, regard must be had to the intimation given above, that **Sundays, Christmas Day, etc., do not count.** Thus, if an election in a county be fixed for the latest possible day, the poll would, on account of the Sundays, be at least two days later, or on the nineteenth, and in some cases three days later, or on the twentieth day. There is a special allowance of time in the case of the constituency of Orkney and Shetland. Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates at an election for a county or borough, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer, if a registered elector of such county or borough, may give such additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer. But the returning officer may, if qualified, decline to give the casting vote; and if he be not qualified, or if he decline to act, the names of the two candidates are endorsed on the writ and a double return made. Neither candidate returned may vote until the right to the seat has been determined. A petition may be presented by a person qualified to vote, a person claiming to have the right to be returned, and by a person alleging himself to have been the candidate; the petition may be presented on various grounds, and it may allege bribery and corruption. Thus, where there has been an equality of votes, and the casting vote has been given by the returning officer, or where a double return has been made, the seat may be claimed on petition. The voting papers would then be scrutinised by the Court, and some deductions would probably be made on the ground of spoiled papers, disqualification of the voter, etc., which would reduce one party's number more than it would the figure of the other. All election petitions are tried by two judges, who determine and report to the Speaker whether the member petitioned against, or what other person, if any, was duly elected, or whether the election was void; and when corrupt practices have been alleged, the judges report also whether any such practices have been committed, and, if so, whether it was with the knowledge or consent of any candidate, and the nature thereof; the names of the persons proved to have been guilty of such corrupt practices; and whether during the election there was an extensive prevalence of corrupt practices. When such a report as the latter is made to the House, it is usual to appoint a **Royal Commission**, on whose report, if it disclose a serious state of things, the writs for a fresh election may be suspended, so that the constituency remains temporarily unrepresented. Any member returned for two or more places in any part of the United Kingdom is to make his selection for which of the places he will serve within one week after it shall appear that there is no question upon the return for that place. See also **COMMONS, HOUSE OF, PARLIAMENT.**

ELECTRICITY, '99.

Reference was made in the '99 edition to the various problems attending the theoretical conceptions of pure electrical science. These continue to occupy earnest study at the hands of investigators like Lord Kelvin, Profs. J. J. Thomson, Lodge, Larmor, and Stokes, a body of men who in this country may certainly be considered the compeers of foreign observers in kindred work. At the Dover meeting of the British Association, Professor Fleming, F.R.S., in a fascinating lecture entitled, "The Centenary of the Electric Current, 1799—1899," remarked that "to devise a theory of the ether, such that from the simplest possible assumptions could be deduced the facts of electricity, magnetism, and optics, might be said to be the aim of physical inquiry at the present time." Electricity has been aptly denominated the "bright child of the nineteenth century" (Sir M. Foster), while, as a mere word in the literature of science, and apart from metaphor, it is writ large in the history of the era. Who can doubt but that the close of the twentieth century will witness the larger growth of the child, with perhaps, the complete understanding of at least two of the centuries' legacies, viz., the Röntgen rays, and space-telegraphy (see separate article on **WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY**), which at present are only followed through their observed effects. An increasing amount of attention was given to phenomena connected with cathode rays, especially in respect of reflection, diffraction, heating effects, and other characteristics. The introduction of the new Wehnelt apparatus, described farther on, has given a great impetus in this department. The applications of the X-rays in surgery are already pretty familiar. In military surgery diagnoses were made during the Soudan campaign, and it is understood that complete provision exists for similar aid in South Africa. Mr. Mackenzie Davidson, M.B., is the author of an apparatus to enable Röntgen ray shadows upon a fluorescent screen to be seen in stereoscopic relief. See *Archives of the Röntgen Rays*; also the following important paper: "On the Luminosity of the Rare Earths when heated *in vacuo* by means of Cathode Rays," by A. Swinton.

The decision of the Post Office to inaugurate a competitive telephone system in London in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Telegraph (Telephonic) Communication Act, '99, is of wide import. State control is further exemplified by the comprehensive schedules of the Electric Lighting (Clauses) Act, '99. The London County Council are considering a municipal telephone system for the Metropolis. The same authority has advanced the question of electric traction to the point that an experimental line of tramways is to be constructed between Westminster Bridge and Lower Tooting, with Professor Kennedy, F.R.S., as engineer. Regarding cost, we are glad to be able to quote Professor Kennedy's opinion that for the underground or conduit system this would be about £15,000 per mile of single line; that of overhead electric traction, about £12,000 per mile—these estimates being inclusive of all reasonable contingencies. The building of light railways, electrically propelled, has, too, come under fruitful discussion. It is to be noted that overhead traction is approved for at least two light railway schemes in suburban London. The system, however, is

dropped in certain others in favour of underground systems, as it is alleged that the Government might otherwise raise considerable objections on account of the probability of electrical disturbances affecting Greenwich Observatory. In connection with this matter of electrical safeguards for Government observatories and laboratories, special attention is here drawn to the fact that the "**Kew clause**," affecting the operations of the London Tramways Company, quoted in the '99 ed., has been superseded by a new clause, the observance of which it rests with the Board of Trade to enforce, upon appeal by the particular Government department interested. Quite a number of metropolitan and urban schemes are involved thereby, but it is hoped that no undue friction will arise in its application. As may be imagined, we have here, though behind the scenes, it is true, a conflict between the necessities of pure electrical science and the commercial demands of private companies or local bodies. On the whole electric traction appears to be making progress, but it would be unwise to indulge in sanguine expectations. Facts and figures are difficult to get at, and the question of municipal ownership in this, as in general lighting and supply, is one that troubles not a few. The question is put forward, whether municipalities can conduct enterprises as economically and efficiently (from a commercial point of view) as can individual traders working on business principles. We are told by Sir J. Wolfe Barry that the Metropolitan and District Railways are experimenting in electrical methods for their traction system, but underground London still remains smoke-laden and foul. Consult the "**Electric Railway Number**" of *Cassier's Magazine*, published in August '99, for many interesting articles, and W. Bond, in *Fortnightly Review*, Oct. '99.

Under the general heading of **Electrical Industries** may be considered a few of the commercial applications of electricity. Electrical haulage systems for dock and other works are receiving attention. A substitute for platinum would be a desideratum, in view of its present high price. Mention has been made by MM. Guillaume and Dumas of an alloy of nickel and steel, which claims to possess the requisite coefficient of expansion. The current progress of **electro-metallurgy** in relation to the industrial arts is very marked. In our workshops it is now applied to galvanising; the removal of mill scale; the manufacture of reflectors, suitable for search lights; in calcium carbide production; for coating iron and steel with brass; for brazing and soldering, and lately in the manufacture of white lead. In such industrial applications as these, electricity has full play, without let or hindrance from the vexatious restrictions so hampering in other enterprises where it is concerned (consult, especially, S. Cowper-Coles's remarks, *Brit. Assoc.*, '99). An electric process for the **removal of wool from sheep**, patented by a Bradford syndicate, seems likely to be extensively adopted on farms and ranches where large numbers of sheep are concerned, as in our colonies and in America. The apparatus consists of a portable hand-worked cautery, electric current being transmitted under cover of the handle of the instrument, and thence through a wire of platinum-iridium alloy. At Messrs. Johnson and Phillips's electrical works,

a model plant for seasoning wood by electricity was shown in operation. According to the *Times* the process comes from France. The timber is immersed in a large tank, in a solution containing 10 per cent. of borax, 5 of rosin, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of carbonate of soda. Suitable arrangements are made for the completion of a circuit, and under the influence of the current the sap is eliminated and the solution takes its place in the pores of the wood, this part of the process requiring some five to eight hours, after which the material is dried. It is stated that some woods, such as the "maritime pine" of the south coast of France, which resist drying, will, after the new treatment, be found useful for practical purposes. Commercial uses for **automobile vehicles** are steadily increasing, and thus advancing the trade. The appearance of a **motor fire engine**, constructed by Messrs. Merryweather & Sons for service in India, is an interesting novelty. A new and valuable, if somewhat over-exploited, electric lamp, the "Nernst," has been invented, and is in extensive demand. The novel feature lies in the use of a rod (the electrolytic conductor) made of highly refractory substances—in this case the rare earths. It is supported between platinum electrodes, and when heated electrically acts as the incandescent light-giving source. The platinum wire is cut out of circuit automatically as soon as the electrolyte conducts. A wide field yet remains for improvements in electric lamps.

It would be impossible here to particularise the home progress in **electric lighting**. In the pages of the technical journals may be found from week to week the doings of the various towns of the United Kingdom in this respect. We repeat, on the authority of the chairman of the Electrical Trades Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, the statement that there is now some £11,000,000 invested in supply companies or in local authorities undertaking the supply. The lighting schemes of the London County Council, it may be mentioned, comprise the early introduction of installations for the Victoria Embankment and Westminster and Waterloo Bridges. Inconvenience to consumers has been met by the adoption of rules and scales of fees with regard to the testing of **electricity meters**. As a whole the electric lighting supply (other than for private use) is making good progress in London. In round numbers it might be safe to say that about 200 miles of streets and roads have received mains. The rules for the **regulation of wiring** were exhaustively discussed at a meeting of the Institution of Electrical Engineers (see *Journal*), when Mr. R. E. Crompton, the well-known engineering authority, initiated and carried the following resolution: "That this meeting is of opinion that the Institution should take such steps as it thinks best to secure uniformity in rules by pressing on supply companies, municipal engineers and fire offices, the advantage of adopting rules to be drawn up by the Institution, based upon the present ones, as a standard, with such modifications only as local conditions may necessitate."

Dr. A. Wehnelt is the inventor of a **contact-breaker or current interrupter**, a most important improvement in connection with induction coils. It can be made to interrupt a current one thousand times per second. The arrange-

ment (described by Swinton at the Physical Society) has wide applications in Röntgen ray work and wireless telegraphy, and is a distinct step towards obtaining, from continuous currents, alternating currents of any desired high frequency. Mr. C. E. S. Phillips read a paper before the British Association which embodied an original observation, subsequently mentioned by Lord Kelvin as a "splendid discovery." The title ran, "On the production, in rarefied gases, of luminous rings in rotation about lines of magnetic force." These rings usually last for many seconds, sometimes for a minute; and they momentarily brighten before disappearing when the electrodes cease to be magnetised. The appearance of the rings is affected by bringing charged bodies up to the outside of the glass bulb used in the experiment (see, in connection, his "Diselectrification produced by Magnetism," *Proc. Roy. Soc.*). The establishment of the scheme for the **National Physical Laboratory** (*q.v.*), the new institution for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials, and for research work, carried to a successful issue in the year, marks an era in the progress and development of many departments of applied electrical science.

Electric Lighting Clauses Act, '99. See SESSION, sect. 52.

Elgin, Lord. See under **PEERAGE**.

Ely, Bishop of. See under **PEERAGE**.

Emigrants' Information Office. This office was established by Her Majesty's Government in 1886, for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with information respecting emigration, chiefly to the British colonies, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office. The classes most required in the colonies are generally farm labourers, and others connected with the land, miners, female domestic servants, farmers with £200 capital, and, to a limited extent, competent mechanics with a little money; but during '99 the demand for labour was small. Hardly any assisted passages are now granted, Western Australia and Queensland giving the most encouragement. The importance of the subject is shown by the fact that the **exodus** from Great Britain has averaged during the last few years nearly 300,000 persons annually (including foreigners), of whom the majority have gone to the United States. There was a decrease in the number of emigrants from British ports in '98, as compared with '97. Printed particulars, which are revised quarterly, are exhibited at every post-office, and at more than 500 public libraries and institutions; and free circulars and penny and other handbooks of all the principal colonies, and some foreign countries, with maps and full details, can be obtained on application by post or personally to the **Chief Clerk**, at 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.; the circulars can also be obtained at any of the above libraries and institutions. A professional handbook, price 3d., is issued for barristers, solicitors, medical men, police, etc. A monthly report is also compiled for the *Labour Gazette*, published by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade. See also **SELF-HELP EMIGRATION SOCIETY**.

Emigration. The following statistics were issued during '99 relating to emigration from the United Kingdom during the eight preceding years.

Emigration '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97 and '98.

	Total, including Foreigners.	Emigrants of British and Irish Origin only.
No. of emigrants in '98	205,171	140,644
" " '97	213,280	146,460
" " '96	241,952	161,925
" " '95	271,772	185,181
" " '94	226,827	156,030
" " '93	307,633	208,814
" " '92	321,397	210,042
" " '91	334,543	218,507

The decrease in the total emigration, foreigners as well as British and Irish included, for the year ended Dec. 31st, '98, amounts to 8109. The decrease in British and Irish emigrants, for the same year, amounts to 5816.

Employers' Liability. A comprehensive article on this subject appeared in the '96 and '97 eds., giving full details of the law on the subject, of the Act of '80, and of Mr. Asquith's Bill of '93 and the proceedings upon it. In the Session of '97 the **Workmen's Compensation Act** was passed, introducing a new principle and altogether altering the state of affairs. For a summary of this Act, and a discussion of it from the insurance standpoint, see separate article, **WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT**.

ENGINEERING

[Below will be found, arranged in alphabetical order, descriptions of the chief industrial engineering schemes in progress in this country and abroad.]

African Transcontinental Telegraph.

—We have given accounts of the progress of this line in previous editions. On April 21st, '98, a cablegram was received in London stating that through communication had been made between Cape Town and Blantyre (British Central Africa)—an approximate distance of 2000 miles. It was reported in March '99 that Mr. Rhodes, during his visit to Berlin, had come to terms with the German Government for the laying of the line across German East Africa, about 250 miles. The appointment of Col. Frank Rhodes, D.S.O., as managing director of the company was announced in June, by which time the wire had reached Abercorn, whence it was to be pushed on rapidly to Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika. At the moment the management were considering the adoption of an iron telegraph pole made in two sections, and weighing in all 90 lb.; the original poles weighed 180 lb., which was reduced to 121 lb., but the new section pole would save 22 lb. When the Uganda Railway (see **EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE**) reaches a point sufficiently near Lake Victoria, the material will be sent *via* Mombasa, and construction will go on simultaneously from Uganda and Tanganyika. The Belgian project for a telegraph line from Tanganyika to Stanley Falls (about 600 miles), which was referred to in our last edition, is being carried out. It is part of a great scheme for telegraphic and telephonic communication from Boma, *via* Matadi and Leopoldville, the eastern section being in charge of Mr. Mohun,

an American engineer. A branch line to Rejaf on the Nile has also been sanctioned. A letter dated Abercorn, Sept. 2nd, stated that the wire was only 15 miles from that place, or 29 miles from the south end of Lake Tanganyika. On Nov. 10th, the *Times* (second edition) published the chief provisions of the agreement dated March 15th and Oct. 28th, '99, between the German Government and the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company, by which the latter receives permission to carry through German East Africa the wire to connect Cape Town with Cairo. Among the provisions is the stipulation that the line be completed within five years, and another that a tariff of 10 centimes per word be paid to the German Government, but this may be dropped for a concession of equal value. The agreement was signed after an agreement had been arrived at in reference to a railway to the West Coast (see RHODESIA).

Alexandre III. Bridge, Paris.—This bridge is being constructed across the Seine, specially with a view of its completion in time for the Great Exhibition. The total length will be 180 metres, with a single span of 107½ metres, and a width of 60 metres. At the centre the highest point above water level is 8 metres. It is expected that the work of construction will be finished by the end of '99.

Algeria and Timbuctoo Railway.—An extraordinary railway enterprise, to lay a line of rails from Algeria to the ancient centre Timbuctoo, was made public in the spring of '99. It took the form of an application to the French Treasury for a 4-per-cent. guarantee on a capital of £8,400,000, the object being to open up more rapid communication between northern and north-western French Africa across the Sahara.

Batoum Great Pipe Line.—By the end of '99 or the beginning of 1900, it was expected that the 8-in. pipe line to convey petroleum from Michailovo to Batoum, about 143 miles, would be completed. The oil is brought from the wells in cistern waggons to Michailovo, and discharged into iron troughs leading to two tanks holding 12,000 cubic metres. On the line of route there are three elevating stations, each fitted with pumps of 150 horse-power. The daily duty of the pumps is 90 metric tons of petroleum, or a maximum of 25,000 tons a year. Covered with ballast, the pipe line is fitted with safety valves which automatically isolate short sections in case of need.

Behr Mono-rail Railway.—On Jan. 12th, '99, Mr. F. B. Behr, A.I.C.E., delivered an address on "The proposed lightning express electric mono-rail railway between Liverpool and Manchester, to accomplish the journey in 18 minutes." He propounded a scheme involving a capital of £1,500,000, including construction, cost of land, and all expenses, which would be much reduced if the existing railway companies would allow the erection of the mono-rail on the side widths of their trunk lines. He calculated that his trains would run at the rate of about two miles a minute, and that the traffic between the two great cities would yield ample return. The matter elicited much local interest, and a Committee of Investigation reported favourably upon it. It was reported on Nov. 10th, that a syndicate had been formed, with a capital of £40,000, to obtain parliamentary powers for the construction of the high-speed line between the two cities, and that the Exploration Company of London, who

held the option of acquiring M. Behr's patents, had entered into a preliminary contract with Messrs. Mather & Platt for the power and plant. As we stated in our last edition, Mr. Behr's system was seen at Tervuren Park in connection with the Brussels Exhibition of '97. The carriage was provided with pointed ends to diminish the air resistance, the compartments enclosed in these ends being occupied by the driver and conductor respectively. The vehicle had a sitting capacity for 100 passengers, arranged in four rows, two on each side of the carrying rail. There were two electric motors to each track, making four in all; these were placed in the lower part of the carriage body, below the seats. The bottom of the car extended to within a few inches of the sleepers, and was encased throughout, within this space being a quantity of mechanism including the sets of lateral wheels bearing against the side guiding rails. The two trucks, of four wheels each, running on the main rail, were within the recess formed by the framing of the seats. In running order the carriage weighed about 55 tons. By an arrangement of adjustable louvre plates the inclined faces of the pointed ends could be opened to act as air brakes. A similar railway, that is on the suspension principle over a single rail, has been in use for some years between Listowel and Ballybunion.

Ben Clench Railway.—In the summer of '99 it was announced that arrangements were in progress for the construction of an electric railway to the summit of this, the highest, mountain in the Ochil range, N.B., to be completed for the season of 1900.

Birmingham Water Supply.—At a meeting of the Council on May 16th, '99, the Water Committee, in their report for the year ending March, stated that the amount expended on the Elan valley part of the works during the twelve months was £183,408, bringing up the total to that date of £658,922. The Committee reported satisfactory progress with the works in all parts, the Foel Tunnel in the Elan Valley (7160 ft. long) being cut through on April 7th, and all the contracts being let for the whole line of aqueduct. The areas of land secured were enumerated as follows: freeholds 10,131, common and exclusive rights 22,488, mineral or mining rights 5879, and manorial rights 35,848 acres: total, 73,986 acres. The scheme has been described at some length in our previous editions. It is to bring the waters of the Elan and Claerwen and their tributaries in the counties of Cardigan, Radnor, Brecknock, and Montgomery to Birmingham, a distance of about 80 miles. The cost has been calculated at £6,600,000, and the interest and sinking fund are to be raised by an advance in the water rates of from 15 to 20 per cent., the saving in pumping (the new supply coming by gravitation), and the increased revenue from increased consumption. The lower end of the water-works is at Caban Coch, on the river Elan, some three miles from Rhayader. In this glen a dam, 120 ft. high, will turn some four or five miles of valley into a deep, winding, and timber-fringed lake, of 497 acres surface and 7,540,000,000 gallons capacity; in flood times the flow over the top of the dam will be about 3 ft. deep. About half a mile from Caban Coch is the confluence of the Elan and Claerwen, and the reservoir will extend about a mile up the one and two miles up the other. Higher up the Elan valley is the site of the Pen-y-gareg

dam, forming the lower end of a lake of 424 acres, with storage capacity of 1,320,000,000 gallons, and also that of the Craig-y-Allt-Goch, with an area of 217 acres and a capacity of 2,000,000,000 gallons. The three reservoirs (the lower one including the submerged dam) are estimated to provide in the driest season for 27,000,000 gallons a day for Birmingham, and the necessary compensation water. If more is wanted, it is proposed to erect three reservoirs on the Claerwen, having an aggregate area of 661 acres and a capacity of 6,500,000,000 gallons.

Black Sea and Baltic Ship Canal.—The following contains the leading features of the latest detailed description of the scheme published in this country:—The route proposed is from the Gulf of Riga, along the rivers Duna, Beresina, and Dnieper to Kherson on the Black Sea, the length being 994 miles. The channels of the rivers would be deepened, and new cuttings made where necessary, so as to give a depth of 28 ft. of water, the estimated cost being 20 millions sterling, and the time of construction five years. While the primary object of the canal is to connect the naval dockyards at Libau in the north with those at Nikolaieff in the south, it is thought that the great waterway would be commercially successful, as it would develop a very rich tract of country. There is already communication between the two seas, practicable for rafts and small vessels, by this route, and also to the Black Sea, near Memel, by means of the Dnieper, the Oginsky Canal, and the Niemen. The Duna, which empties into the Gulf of Riga, is generally closed by ice from November to April, and the Dnieper, which discharges through nine months into the Black Sea, is closed from January to March. The upper portion of the latter river passes through marshy forests, and it is here that some of the greatest difficulties in the way of the scheme are expected to arise; while 200 miles from the debouchure are a series of nine rapids, extending over 40 miles, with a total fall of 107 ft. A comprehensive series of articles on Russian Waterways appeared in *Engineering* during the autumn of '99. The *Times* correspondent, writing on Sept. 22nd, '99 (published Sept. 25th), gave currency to a statement of the *Novosti* showing that the Russian Government hoped to make a practical commencement. The most weighty consideration was the finding of means by the Minister of Finance.

Brighton Marine Parade Pier.—This pier runs out from opposite the Aquarium gates, and is a much enlarged successor of the old Chain Pier. It will be 1700 ft. in length, and its total area will be 2½ acres. On May 20th, '99, Mrs. A. J. Hawkes, the Mayoress, screwed the first bolt of the large Moorish Pavilion which is to be at the pier head and accommodate 1200 persons. At the same time the completed portion of the pier—1400 ft. long, and 45 ft. wide—was thrown open to the public. A feature of the whole handsome design is a series of three iron arches in trellis work at eight different points for electric lighting; an electric tramway is to be installed, and the pier head will be used by Continental boats. Mr. John Howard, A.I.C.E., and Mr. St. George Moore, M.Inst. C.E., have the work in hand.

Bristol Port Improvement.—The accounts of the dock estates for the year ending April 30th, '99, proved to be of an encouraging

character, showing an increase of £3642; the tonnage movement of '98-9 was in fact the largest on record. The developments at Avonmouth were continued during the year. In June the Great Western and Midland Railways Joint Committee agreed to erect a temporary shelter pending a decision of the Bristol authorities in regard to dock facilities at Bristol. The new granary at Avonmouth has a storage capacity for 70,000 quarters; the cost of erection was estimated at £65,000. On Sept. 19th the Town Council decided to build a new wharf at the City Docks for Liverpool steamers, and to purchase an acre of land at Avonmouth for sidings. On Oct. 17th the Town Council agreed to enlarge the lock at Portishead to 750 ft. by 80 ft., at a cost of £350,000, with an additional £25,000 to give swinging room for the largest steamer within the dock. At a subsequent meeting of the Council, the chairman of the Dock Committee announced that he withdrew his resolution for a Parliamentary bill for the Portishead Dock scheme, on the ground that a promise that had been received to make Bristol an alternative port in a new mail contract had fallen through. It was further stated that another firm of liners had gone from Avonmouth to Liverpool.

Bruges Ship Canal.—In Aug. '95 the Chamber of Representatives at Brussels voted credits for this enterprise. The canal entrance will be at Heyst, about 14 miles to the north-east of Ostend, and proceed direct to Bruges, about 6 miles, where docks, wharfage, and warehouses will be provided. The canal is to be capable of accommodating large ocean vessels, but a feature of the general plan is the construction of an *avant port* at Heyst, where there is deep water. Here a curved mole or breakwater, with a radius of 4000 to 6000 ft., has been begun, and the harbour will cover an area of 270 acres. The lock for the ship canal, which is approached from the harbour by a channel 26½ ft. deep, is to be 925 ft. long and 65½ ft. wide, while the canal itself will be 6 miles long, 72½ ft. wide at bottom, and 229 ft. at water line, the depth being 26½ ft. Only one swing bridge will cross the canal, and there will be a floating ferry for cart traffic. The contractors are MM. Coiseau & Cousin, the amount being fixed at £1,558,761, and the time for completion seven years, which will expire in 1902. Good progress was made during '99.

Brussels Ship Canal (see previous eds.).

Cairo Electric Tramway.—The Egyptian capital is said to be the first Oriental city in which an electric tramway has been laid down. The system, which was established by the Union Elektricitäts Gesellschaft of Berlin, comprises 10 miles, with a total length of track of 25 kilometers, and was completed in a year. It is on the overhead plan, the gauge being one metre, while the generating station is at the mouth of the Ismaïlia canal. There are separate compartments on the cars for Europeans, natives, and ladies of the harem—the latter being enclosed by window screens.

California (Southern) Transmission Scheme (see last ed.).

Channel Bridge (New Scheme).—At the annual meeting of the Channel Bridge Company held at Paris in April '98, a new scheme was approved. The minutes contained the following statement:—"M. Thévenet le Boul, chief engineer of the Ponts et Chaussées, mem-

ber of the Technical Committee of the company, explained that the new method proposed for crossing the Channel consists in rolling on a bridge, submerged to the depth of 15 mètres below low-water mark, an immense platform emerging above the water. It is to be propelled by electricity, and capable of carrying four railway trains. The rails on the platform join the rails on land at the departure and arrival, so that the trains will simply steam on to the platform, and steam off it when the platform reaches the opposite coast. It is the amplification, on a vast scale, of the little platform which is used to convey foot passengers between St. Malo and St. Servan." It was added that the work could be completed in five years, at an estimated cost not exceeding 350,000,000 fr., and that it had been considered by the Compagnie de Fives-Lille and the Thames Ironworks Co. The platform in question would be 150 mètres long and 15 mètres wide, supported by five iron pillars on each side, which would rest on a submerged platform 30 mètres wide, provided with wheels which would run along the rails fixed on the submerged bridge. Three rolling platforms might be at work during the daytime.

Channel Tunnel and Kentish Coal Working.—At the meeting of the Channel Tunnel Company (Jan. 29th, '99), Baron Emile d'Erlanger, who presided, said the share capital of the company now consisted of 456,757 shares of 4s. each, which completed the revision of their capital account. They held 37,250 shares at £1 each in the Kent Collieries Corporation; he gave an encouraging account of the work of this body at the three shafts near Dover. With regard to mining operations in Kent, it was reported later in the year that another seam of coal had been struck farther inland, and that as regards the coast sinkings a deposit of iron ore had been found.

Chicago Drainage Canal.—Early in '98 it was stated, on the authority of the President of the Chicago Drainage Board, that this canal would be ready, and the water turned on, by the end of '99. Up to that time it was calculated that about 87 per cent. of the great work had been completed, including 97 per cent. of the canal itself. The following interesting comparisons, showing the work and cost of the canal up to the end of '97, were prepared:—

Canals.	Miles.	Years.	Cost.
Chicago ..	40'6	6	£5,057,740
Suez ..	66'0	9	20,000,000
Corinth ..	3'7	12	3,000,000
N. Holland ..	16'0	11	3,200,000
North Sea ..	61'5	8	7,488,000
Manchester ..	35'5	6	15,400,000

A proposed development in connection with the new work was brought forward in the spring of '99. This was the utilisation of the water power available from the canal for an electric lighting station for the city, the supply now being obtained from three municipal steam-power stations. It is estimated that with a flow of 600,000 cubic ft. of water per minute between Lockport and Joliet 60,000 horse-power could be utilised, and that two-thirds of the present cost of power supply would be saved.

Colombo Harbour Works.—This great undertaking, up to the end of '97, had cost 17,875,855 rupees, of which the sum of 5,529,916 rupees had been laid out on the two breakwaters commenced in '94. The completion of the whole scheme is expected by 1902; it com-

prises a graving dock and slip, a coaling dépôt, and three breakwaters, inclosing a harbour of one square mile in area. The sterling debt of the colony on account of the harbour improvements will, it is anticipated, amount to £1,300,000. A report from Colombo (*Times*, June 12th), stated that the operations in the harbour and graving dock were going on in satisfactory fashion.

Congo State Electric Traction.—In the issue of the *Bulletin* of the International Railway Congress for March '99, M. Léon Trouet dealt in an interesting manner with the utilisation of certain tributaries of the Congo for the supply of electric traction instead of steam engines on the Congo Railway. Electrical energy derived from the M'Poso would supply tractive power on the first section of 37 miles, that from the Lufu on the section between 37 and 81 miles, that from the Kwilu on the section between 81 and 124 miles, that from the Inkissi on the double section between 124 and 205 miles, and that from the Lukaya on the section between 205 and 241 miles. The points 81, 162, and 241 miles are at the ends of the sections traversed in one day by goods train.

Damascus-Haifa Railway.—A consular report published in the summer of '99 stated that work had lately been carried on with vigour. The 8 kilometers of line laid down a few years ago were ready for traffic, earthworks and cuttings were in progress, and it was hoped that traffic to the Jordan would be open by the winter of '99-1900. The Thames Ironworks Co. had the task in hand. The Syria Ottoman Railway Co. propose to construct a harbour at Haifa when the line is completed to Damascus. This work, which is in the original concession, is calculated to cost £500,000.

Danube Improvements.—The formal opening of the new passage through the Iron Gates—the most formidable of a series of rocky rapids between Turn Severin and Orsova, took place on Sept. 27th, '96, with imposing ceremonial. The work was commenced by the Hungarian Government (under the Treaty of Berlin) in '90, and we have noted its progress in several editions. A waterway has been opened up in the shape of two canals, one being 1700 mètres long and 150 broad and protected by directing walls; higher up the river is a buoyed channel, under 4 miles in length, leading into the straits of Kasan. The depth throughout is 12 ft. On May 9th, '98, the European Commission of the Danube decided upon a scheme which is of great importance to maritime nations. It was agreed to commence a cutting five miles long, 400 ft. wide, and 20 ft. deep, which, together with former cuttings, will convert the Sulina branch of the river into almost a straight waterway 35 miles in length, extending from the port of Sulina to the Tulcha branch of the main river. The new improvement, it is estimated, will be completed in five years. On May 8th King Charles conferred the Grand Cordon of the Crown of Roumania on Sir Charles Hartley, who has been engineer-in-chief and consulting engineer of the Commission from its creation. In Sept. '99 it was reported that the Black Sea and Danube Steamship Co. had petitioned the Russian Government against the heavy toll demanded from Russian ships, and that a reply had been received stating that the complaint would be considered by the Russian and Austrian Governments.

Davos-Platz (Schatzalp) Funicular Railway.—The completion of this line was announced in Nov. '99. Beginning at the rear of the Kurhaus, it is about 2200 ft. long. It is described as one of the first funicular railways in Switzerland to use electric power, which is generated in the valley by dynamos driven by gas engines.

Dortmund-Ems Canal.—This waterway was formally opened by the German Emperor on Aug. 11th, '99. It passes from the North Sea port of Emden, and whilst using the river Ems for some distance, runs through Münster and terminates for the present at the Westphalian village of Herne. The connection with Dortmund is by a branch 9 miles in length which leaves the main canal at Henrichenburg, where there is an elevator of 49 ft. scope. The length of the canal from Emden to Herne is 150 miles, and vessels of 600 or 700 tons are thus enabled to pass between Dortmund and the North Sea direct, to the great benefit, it is hoped, of the Westphalian iron industries. The total cost, as given in our last edition, was estimated at nearly 3½ millions sterling.

Dover Harbour.—Work on the great National Harbour at Dover was actually commenced at the end of '97 or the beginning of '98 by Messrs. Pearson, the contractors, the cost being about £3,500,000, the whole harbour to be completed by 1908. The plan consists of (1) an extension of the existing Admiralty Pier in an east-south-east direction for a distance of 2000 ft.; (2) the erection of an east arm extending seaward in a south-westerly direction for a length of 3320 ft. from the foot of the headland, at a point situated 200 yards to the eastward of the south-east angle of the convict prison enclosure; (3) the construction of a breakwater 4200 ft. long, which, at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile from the shore, will form on the south the outer sheltering arm of the harbour; and (4) the building of a sea-wall, 3850 ft. in length, extending from the Castle Jetty at the eastern end of East Cliff Terrace to the root of the proposed east arm. The area enclosed will be 610 acres at low water, of which 315 acres will be beyond the 5-fathom line, affording anchorage for twenty battle-ships besides numerous smaller craft. There will be two entrances: one at the extremity of the eastern arm, 600 ft. wide and 42 ft. deep at low water; the other at the end of the Admiralty Pier extension, 800 ft. wide and also 42 ft. deep. In the western corner of the National Harbour is enclosed the **Commercial Harbour**, the memorial stone of which, as stated in our last edition, was laid in July '93. It was originally intended that this harbour should enclose 56 acres, but the area will now be increased to at least 75 acres by carrying the Admiralty Pier extension another 640 ft., and by lengthening the eastern arm. Thus the area of the two harbours taken as a whole will be at least 685 acres; it is not anticipated that the enlarged Commercial Harbour, which is in the hands of Sir John Jackson's firm, will be finished before the end of 1901. The National Harbour works are under the direction of Major Henry Pilkington, C.B., R.E., and of Messrs. Coode, by whom the design was prepared. The first pile of the Admiralty Pier extension was driven on Dec. 21st, '98, and the work generally is making progress, especially at the reclamation wall. In Sept. '99, Messrs. W. Matthews and J. C. Coode contributed a paper,

historical and descriptive, for the meeting of the British Association at Dover. Reference was made in the paper, and in the discussion, to the temporary difficulties of cross-channel traffic during the exceptionally heavy weather in the preceding winter, and in the incomplete condition of the works. Steps had been taken to provide for this state of affairs, and it was hoped that the large number of piles in the temporary staging at the end of the pier would afford some relief.

Egyptian Irrigation.—From Cairo, Feb. 20th, '98, it was announced that the Khedive in Council had approved a contract with Messrs. John Aird & Co. which settles the much debated question of the new Nile Reservoir. The work to be done consists of a dam at Assouan and another at Assiout, to be completed in five years from July 1st, '98, and the contractors agree to accept payment by annual instalments of £160,000, beginning on the completion of the dams and extending over 30 years—about £4,800,000, in deferred payments. The Assouan dam will be built on the granite reefs of the cataract, and consist of granite ashlar; it will be 76 ft. above the river bed, and the head of water being about 46 ft., the Philæ Temple will be safe; the approximate length will be about 6000 ft., and the amount of water to be stored 1,065,000,000, cubic metres. The Assiout dam is intended for raising the level of the river during the summer for the benefit of Middle Egypt and the Fayûm. Both dams will be provided with navigation locks, and the regulation of the supply will be by means of sluices. Sir Benjamin Baker is the chief engineer of the scheme. Operations were begun immediately after the signing of the contract, and according to an official report published in June '99, there were about 14,000 labourers engaged on the undertaking at Assouan and Assiout, the work going on both night and day.

Elbe-Trave and Elbe-Rhine Canals.—These projects are further portions of the great German canalising scheme. The former is expected to be completed in 1900, and has been described in previous editions. At present the river Trave is being dredged to a depth of 28 ft. between Lübeck and the Baltic. As to the latter, the German Emperor on opening the Dortmund-Ems canal (see above) made a strong speech in its favour, but on Aug. 17th, '99, the Lower House of the Prussian Diet threw out the Bill. Shortly stated, the canal was to begin at a junction with the Dortmund-Ems at Beveren, and crossing the Weser near Minden would join the existing canal system at Heinrichsburg on the east, thus providing, with an extension of the Dortmund-Ems to the Rhine, a continuous waterway from this river to Berlin. The engineering features present no great difficulty.

Elgin (Gogra) Bridge.—On Jan. 25th, '99, Sir A. P. MacDonnell opened this structure, which is described as the largest metre-gauge bridge in India. It is 3695 ft. long, there being 17 spans of 200 ft. each, weighing 250 tons apiece. The bridge links up narrow-gauge railway systems, having ramifications for some thousands of miles; it cost £200,000, and is expected to have an annual traffic of over 100,000 tons.

Euphrates Valley Railway.—A marked revival of the idea to connect the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf by the construction of a

railway took place in '99. In our last edition the project of a Russian, Count Vladimir Kapnist, was described under the heading **Mediterranean-Persian Gulf Railway**, and the subject generally has been dealt with in previous editions. During the year it was announced that Kapnist's proposal had been rejected for two ostensible reasons: viz., because of the heavy terms demanded, and also owing to the objection of the Sultan to the construction of a railway having no connection with existing lines, nor with Constantinople. An **English syndicate** of considerable financial influence then came forward with a scheme to run a line over well-known ground. Beginning at Koniah (the terminus of the Anatolian railway system) and running through Adana to Aleppo, with a branch to Alexandretta on the Mediterranean, the railway would pursue the valley to Hit, cross the Euphrates to Bagdad, and thence through Bussora to a point on the Persian Gulf near Koweit. This project would shorten the journey to India by five or six days, supposing that fast steamers were put on the route from the Persian Gulf to Karachi or Bombay. But suddenly a strong opposition was forthcoming from the **Germans**, who control the Anatolian system including the line to Koniah, and who set up a moral claim for preference in the shape of extensions, although they have not fulfilled their undertaking in regard to carrying their line to Kaisariah. By an agreement the Anatolian Company and the French-owned Smyrna-Kassaba Company became united, and made various overtures to the Porte (see *Times*, Aug. 10th). A Reuter's Constantinople telegram of Sept. 8th stated that Turkish public opinion was strongly in favour of the British syndicate represented by M. Rechnitzer. On Sept. 16th a German expedition left Koniah to survey the route.

Gibraltar Naval Works.—In the House of Commons, on June 13th, '98, Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, in reply to questions, said that the harbour works, as far as the enclosure and defence is concerned, will be practically completed within the period originally contemplated—namely, '99-1900; but the final completion of portions of the upper structures may require some additional time. In the Naval Works Act '95, a provision of £361,000 was made for one dock (or docks), and that dock was to be completed in '99-1900; but in the Act of '96 it was decided to extend the dockyard and to construct three docks at an estimated cost of £2,674,000, in place of one dock. If the date in the schedule was not changed it was by inadvertence. Under the new scheme the three docks will occupy the site of the New Mole Parade and the whole of the site of the present dockyard, which will remain until the new dockyard, now in progress, is sufficiently advanced to allow the existing establishment to be transferred. The date for the completion of the docks could not be given until the works were more advanced. It was not contemplated to place a floating dock at Gibraltar during the completion of the works.—A tunnel under the Rock was completed earlier in the year by the contractors, Messrs. Topham, Jones & Railton, for the purpose of bringing stone from the east side, though it will probably be used for strategic purposes. It is 1100 yards long, 10 ft. wide, and from 8 ft. to 14 ft. in height. At the beginning of '99 the completion and handing

over of the new main sewer was announced. It is 13,300 ft. in length, and varies in size from 6 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft. 8 in. by 1 ft. 8 in. The work was carried out by Mr. R. Brotherhood, C.E., and makes Gibraltar one of the best drained towns on the Continent.

Glasgow New Bridge.—Opened on May 24th, '99, by Lady Richmond, wife of the Lord Provost; this structure, which spans the Clyde at the foot of Jamaica Street, is 22 ft. wider than Telford's Bridge, being 80 ft. The roadway is 50 ft. wide and the pavements 15 ft. each, the gradients being the same as before. Much of the old material was utilised, but the base, balusters, cope and pediments over the piers are now polished. Messrs. Blyth & Westland of Edinburgh were the engineers, and the contractors Messrs. Morrison & Mason of Glasgow; the work was begun in July '95, and the accepted tender amounted to £81,176, but sundry alterations brought up the cost to about £100,000.

Glasgow Sewage Works.—Lord Provost Sir David Richmond on May 16th, '99, cut the first sod of a further section of the great sewage disposal scheme of this city. The works are intended to complete the scheme of river purification so far as the north side of the city is concerned, and are designed to deal with the drainage of an area of 7570 acres, within whose bounds there is an estimated population of 676,000 persons. Included in the scope of the works begun are upwards of seven miles of the outfall sewer, varying in capacity from 7 ft. in diameter to between 8 ft. and 9 ft., and forming the major portion of the main drains required to collect and deliver the sewage of the northern bank of the river at the precipitation works at Dalmuir.

Greenwich and Millwall Tunnel.—During the session of '97 both Houses of Parliament passed the County Council Bill. The tunnel will begin near Brewhouse Lane, Greenwich, terminating at Millwall, near the western boundary of the Island Gardens, Poplar. The estimated cost, as stated before the Parliamentary Committee, was £70,500, inclusive of lands and property. It was also stated that the roadway of the tunnel would be 3 ft. wide and 9 ft. 4 in. high; the two ends would be approached by circular shafts, the level of the tunnel being 40 ft. deep on one side and 50 ft. on the other. As the dimensions show, the tunnel is only for foot passengers. In Feb. '99, the Bridges Committee recommended the adoption of a tender of £109,500 from Messrs. J. Cochrane & Sons, which was agreed to.

Hastings Harbour.—On June 16th, '97, the Marquis of Duferin and Ava laid the inaugural stone of the new harbour, a work promoted by the Hastings Harbour Commissioners. The area of the harbour in the deep is to be 27 acres, and the two arms will have a total length of 3000 ft. From the first the Commissioners were faced with the difficulty of raising the £200,000 estimated as the cost of the undertaking; but a contract was entered into, although less than £120,000 had been realised. In '98 Sir Douglas Fox reported on the work done, and in regard to the breakwater in particular he recommended the provision of a concrete toe on the sea side and other protective measures. The cost of completion, with the additions he advised, he estimated at £270,000. In the session of '99 the Town Council promoted a bill for authority

to guarantee £3000 a year, in order to enable the Harbour Commissioners to raise a further £100,000 to complete the works. The Bill passed as an unopposed measure.

Irish Channel Tunnel Scheme. (See former eds.). On June 12th, '99, a conference of Members of Parliament in favour of this project was held in one of the Grand Council rooms of the House of Commons. Lord Londonderry, who presided, said "the length of the tunnel by the most favourable route was 25 miles, and the extreme depth of water 85 fathoms." Mr. Arnold Foster, M.P., read letters of general approval from Lord Rosebery, Lord Wolseley, Sir Douglas Fox, Lord Mayo, and Lord C. Beresford. He said the cost was estimated at £10,000,000, with £2,000,000 more for interest during construction. The suggestion was, that when the work was completed, a dividend of 3 per cent. on the subscribed capital should be guaranteed. On the motion of Lord Spencer, it was agreed to ask the First Lord of the Treasury to receive a deputation. An influentially signed memorial having been sent to Mr. Balfour—in which it was stated that, if the suggestion were favourably entertained by the Government, £25,000 would be raised to make soundings and borings—the deputation was received on July 7th. After hearing Lord Londonderry, Mr. Barton, C.E., Sir Douglas Fox, Prof. Hull, and others, Mr. Balfour made a guarded reply, in which, after discussing the engineering and financial sides of the question, he said his colleagues in the Government would give the scheme careful consideration.

Japanese Sea-to-Sea Canal Scheme. (See last ed.)

Jungfrau Railway.—The total length of the line will be 7.7 miles, and the Bill for its construction, as passed by the Federal Council, provided for its completion within six years from '96, but the time limit is likely to be exceeded. Up to the summer of '99 the completed portion was nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, attaining an altitude of 2530 metres, 466 metres above the level of the Scheidegg. The gradients are as much as 25 per cent. Briefly, the Jungfrau Railway, which was the scheme of the late M. Guyer-Zeller, runs right up to the Eiger Glacier, penetrates by tunnels into the Eiger, and will proceed round the back of the Eiger to the Mönch and the Jungfrauoch, and finally into the Jungfrau; the last 240 ft. to the top will be by elevator. The motive power is electricity.

Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.—The description and history of this ship canal under the headings "Baltic" or "North Sea" have been given in our previous editions. From the official statistics for the fourth year's working, from April 1st, '98, to March 31st, '99, it appears that both the traffic and the receipts continue to increase. The number of vessels using the canal was 25,816 of 3,117,840 net register tons, against 23,108 vessels and 2,469,795 tons in the previous year. The steamers numbered 11,005 (2,467,839 tons), against 9,396 (1,927,946 tons); and the sailers 14,811 (650,001 tons), against 13,712 (541,849 tons). The number of craft which passed right through the canal and used both terminal locks was 13,758, against 10,849.

Keyham (Devonport) Extension.—Sir John Jackson secured the contract for this dockyard scheme, commenced in '96, which includes a dam a mile and a half in length

and a great development of the dock accommodation. The total cost was estimated at about £2,000,000; but as the work advanced the Lords of the Admiralty found it necessary to increase the sum. It is expected that the extension will be completed in 1903. The first section of the great cofferdam was successfully closed on June 16th, '98, and was found to be practically watertight.

Kushk-Merv Railway.—General Kuropatkin inaugurated the construction of the Kushk-Merv Railway on May 9th, '97. A St. Petersburg telegram of Dec. 24th (N.S.) was to the effect that levelling operations had begun. The line will be known as the Murghab branch of the Trans-Caspian Railway (*q.v.*) with seven stations—Sary-Yasy, Rapterkan, Sultan-Bend, Imam Baba, Tash-Kuppi, Kalo-i-Mor, and Kushk. The cost was estimated at 8,718,981 roubles. The first train from Merv arrived at Kushk on Dec. 16th, '98, the Russian railway system being thus within 95 miles of Herat, and 5 or 6 miles of the nearest Afghan post. The length of the line is given at 220 miles. A St. Petersburg telegram of Jan. 5th, '99, stated that the Ameer has issued a proclamation reassuring his subjects, and stating that the extension was not intended as a menace by Russia.

Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast Railway.—(See last ed.)

Leicester Water Supply (see Midland).

Liverpool Docks Improvement (see Mersey River).—On Oct. 14th, '97, the Works Committee of the Mersey Docks Board submitted a scheme for improvement of the dock accommodation on a very large scale, and during the session of '98 the Board obtained borrowing powers amounting to about five millions. Briefly stated, the scheme includes the construction of five branch docks and three new graving docks, and the enlargement of six of the existing docks, besides the erection of a huge tobacco warehouse at Stanley Dock. In Feb. '99 the Board adopted a recommendation of the Works Committee to proceed with the construction of the two remaining graving docks, one of 1000 ft. long at the north end of the estate and the other of 650 ft. at the south end, and to carry on other works, the aggregate cost being £1,000,000 sterling. The New Canada graving dock was opened on May 2nd. It is 92 ft. long, 94 ft. wide at the entrance, and the depth is 13 ft. 3 in. below the old dock sill.

Llanelli New Dock.—The first sod of this undertaking was cut on March 15th, '98. The dock will be 9 acres in area, 1000 ft. long and 400 ft. wide, with a quayside of 1200 ft. There will be a depth of 17 ft. on the sill, and a width of 50 ft. at the gates. The cost is estimated at about £200,000.

London Electric Lines.—The following are summarised accounts of various electric railways, in working order, in course of construction, or otherwise dealt with, in '99.—**Central London.** In '95 this company was floated, with a capital of £2,850,000 in £10 shares, and with £950,000 borrowing powers, interest at 3 per cent. during construction. It will be about 6 miles long, starting at Shepherd's Bush, and proceeding under Uxbridge Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, and Cheapside, to the Bank. A public subway is being constructed at the Bank Station, which will be a point of junction with other electric lines. There will be 13 stations on the route. The Company has

powers to extend the line to Liverpool Street. The railway will consist of two parallel tunnels, and the engineers were Sir B. Baker, Sir J. Fowler, and Mr. J. H. Greathead (since deceased), the last-named having been succeeded by Mr. Basil Mott. On Aug. 2nd, '99, at the half-yearly meeting, the chairman, Sir Henry Oakley, said the expenditure to date was £2,841,985, and that a Parliamentary Bill for an extension of time for construction had been passed. The whole of the permanent way had been laid, and all other works were approaching completion. At the Bank station there would be five lifts, each capable of carrying 100 passengers. He could not fix the exact date for opening the line.—**City and Brixton.** This is a scheme for an electric railway from Brixton to the City, with stations at Brixton Hill, Lorne Road, Kennington Oval, Kennington Cross, Lambeth, St. George's Circus, and King William Street, which the City and South London Company (*q.v.*), who will have connections at the Oval and King William Street, agreed to work in perpetuity; capital £1,200,000. The Bill was passed by the Commons' Committee in March '99. At the half-yearly meeting of the City and South London Co. on Jan. 31st, '99, the chairman stated that, in order to economise the working, a short tunnel was proposed to connect this line with the South London depot at Stockwell, and a Parliamentary bill had been introduced for the purpose.—**City and South London.** Two per cent. per annum on the ordinary stock was declared for the half-year ending Dec. 31st, '98. The half-yearly report to June 30th, '99, recommended a dividend of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per annum on the ordinary stock. The approaching completion of the Moorgate Street extension was notified; that at Clapham it was hoped would be opened early in 1900. An agreement had been come to with the Brighton Company for the construction and working of a subway communication between Denman Street and London Bridge Station. Speaking at a special general meeting on Oct. 31st, Mr. G. Mott, the chairman, said they hoped to open the Moorgate Street extension in December, and the Clapham Common in March next. The Islington extension was proceeding rapidly.—**District Railway.** Mr. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, replying to a question in the House of Commons on Oct. 23rd, '99, said the plant had been laid down for the experiment in electrical traction on the Underground Railway, to be tried in November.—**Great Northern and City.** In June '98 the prospectus of this undertaking was published; the scheme has been referred to in previous eds. It was now proposed to construct a line, 3 miles in length, from Finsbury Park to Moorgate Street, with intermediate stations at Drayton Park, Essex Road, and Old Street. The tunnels differ from the usual electric railway tunnel in that they are to be 16 ft. in diameter, large enough to take the heaviest G.N. suburban trains, consisting of 11 vehicles, with seating capacity for 500 persons. The capital consists of £780,000 Four-per-cent. Preferred Ordinary, and a like amount in Five-per-cent. Deferred Ordinary shares; there are also powers for a debenture issue, and dividends during construction and covering the period that the contractors work the line. In Jan. '99 it was stated that Sir Weetman Pearson, of the well-known firm of contractors, was getting the necessary plant on the ground.

Speaking at the half-yearly meeting of the Company on Aug. 1st, Sir Chas. Scotter, who presided, said that the progress of the works was in every way satisfactory. At Essex Road the houses had been pulled down, and the station site fenced off. Sinking operations would be commenced at once. The plant and material barge loading stage at the Regent's Canal was practically completed. The dynamos for the electric lighting instalment were being fitted together.—**Marble Arch and Cricklewood.** This scheme was referred to with approval as furnishing a feeder to the larger line by the chairman of the Central London on Aug. 2nd, '99 (*q.v.*). As it passed the Commons Committee during the session the Bill makes special provision for workmen's trains, but not to the extent demanded by the London County Council.—**Waterloo and Baker Street.** This scheme, referred to in previous editions, was allowed to hang fire till the London and Globe Finance Corporation took it up in '98. It is to run an electric underground line from a point adjoining Baker Street Station on the Metropolitan, with subways connecting both with it and the Marylebone terminus of the Great Central, to Waterloo. There will be intermediate stations at Oxford Circus, Piccadilly Circus, Charing Cross, and the Embankment end of Northumberland Avenue. Work has commenced from a staging in the river near Charing Cross, to which the "spoil" is brought, and it is expected the line will be completed in about three more years. On the line of route connections will be made with the Central London at Oxford Circus, and the District at the Embankment.—**Waterloo and City.** This scheme consists of a railway, beginning at the Waterloo terminus of the London and South-Western Railway, passing under the Thames, coming out close to the northern approach to Blackfriars Bridge, and continuing to the Mansion House, where it will be connected with the Central and South London Railways (*q.v.*). There are no intervening stations, the sole object of the undertaking being to connect Waterloo Station with the City. The length of the line is given at 1 mile 4 furlongs 6·80 chains. The South-Western Company guarantee a 3-per-cent. dividend. The tunnels are of cast iron, 12 ft. in diameter each where the line is straight and on easy curves, and 9 in. wider on sharp curves. At the half-yearly meeting on Aug. 10th, '99, Mr. Wyndham S. Portal said the total expenditure to date amounted to £566,134. The gross receipts were £13,114, and the sum of £8424 was handed over to the South Western against payment of the dividend.—**Westminster, Bank, and Moorgate Street.** On June 15th, '99, it was resolved by the London County Council to request the Highways Committee to investigate and report on the practicability "of constructing a shallow underground electric tramway from Westminster (*via* Parliament Street, Strand, Fleet Street and Cheapside) to the Bank, thence under Moorgate Street to the terminus of the North Metropolitan Tramways Company at Finsbury Pavement, on a similar principle to those laid under Andrássy Strasse, Budapest, and in Boston, U.S.A."

Manchester Ship Canal (see previous eds.).—This great undertaking, the first of its kind completed in this country, is 35½ miles long, average width 172 ft., and at bottom 120 ft. (but much wider between Barton and Manchester), depth 26 ft. There are four

locks between the entrance at Eastham (opposite Garston, on the Mersey estuary) and the city, the total rise of the four steps being about 60 ft. The canal is tidal up to the first (Latchford) locks, a distance of 21 miles; but the entrance itself is through locks, so that the necessary depth of water is always retained in the whole canal. A channel has been dredged in the Mersey estuary to secure the approach to Eastham. The fixed bridges have a minimum height of 75 ft., and there are a number of swing bridges; a fine feature of these works is the Barton swing aqueduct, carrying the waters of the profitable Bridgewater Canal. After passing the last locks, at Mode Wheel, a vast water area comes to view—the Manchester and Salford Docks, including over 104 acres water space and miles of quay frontages. The governing body consists of a board of directors, some of whom are representatives of the Manchester Corporation, who obtained Parliamentary Bills to lend the company £5,000,000 sterling. The works were commenced at Eastham in Nov. '87, and the waterway was opened to public traffic from Eastham to Manchester on Jan. 1st, '94. The Queen declared it open on May 21st. At the meeting on Feb. 16th, '99, Mr. Bythell, the chairman, said the earnings of the past half-year showed an increase of £19,403, as compared with the corresponding six months, and they were able to offer the Corporation £16,270 on account of interest. For the whole year the net revenue was £102,944, against £60,182 for '97. There had been great saving in the working of dock railways, in labour and dredging. Speaking at the half-yearly meeting on Aug. 10th, the chairman said the net revenue for the six months amounted to £55,795, an increase of £13,126, and they had been able to pay £44,742 interest on the first and second debentures, £1000 interest on a new loan on surplus lands, and £10,053 to the Corporation. He spoke in encouraging terms of the prospects of the undertaking. The increase in receipts (approximate) for the nine months ending Sept. 30th was £22,470. A Bill is to be promoted next session for the acquirement of the Manchester Racecourse, about 100 acres, required for railway-sidings, storage, etc. It is estimated that the arbitration price of Duke's Dock, at Liverpool, to be paid for by the Mersey Dock Board, will more than provide for the purchase of the property.

Mediterranean-Persian Gulf Railway. (See Euphrates Valley.)

Mersey Great Bridge.—This is a revival of a scheme described in a previous edition. At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on April 5th, '98, Mr. John J. Webster, M.Inst.C.E., gave details of the newest development of the proposal, as prepared by himself in conjunction with Mr. J. T. Wood, M.Inst.C.E.,—namely, to carry a roadway bridge, 62 ft. wide, from Liverpool to Birkenhead. It is to start in St. George's Crescent, Liverpool, passing over the site of the buildings between and at the rear of the James Street and Red Cross Street properties, turning to the left along Strand Street, then crossing the Lock Pit between Wapping Basin and Salthouse Dock at an angle, and on to the riverside south of the Manchester Dock, where the east abutment of the proposed bridge would be erected. From this position the bridge would cross the river and be carried to the

corner of Hamilton Square, Birkenhead. The estimated cost of land and bridge was £2,750,000. On being put to the meeting, a vote in favour of the scheme was carried with only two dissentients.

Midland Water Scheme.—One of the features of the Private Bill legislation of '99. A species of water trust was authorised eventually for Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Sheffield (including Chesterfield with the last named). Leicester began moving in the matter single-handed, but soon found the necessity to call in allies. Important modifications were made in the various schemes put forward, with the above result. The water which is to be utilised for the purposes of the trust is to be obtained from the Derwent and the valley of the Derwent. The water supply which will be controlled by the new trust will be 28,000,000 gallons per day, or 10,220,000,000 gallons per annum.

Mont Blanc Railways.—(See last ed.). The *Engineer* of Nov. 17th, '99, contains a synopsis of a report of a Commission of representative men who visited the district in '97. The report concludes by stating that it forms only a preface of a more definite investigation.

Murman Coast New Harbour.—The *Times* of July 24th, '99, gave an interesting account of the new port of Alexandrovsk, opened by the Grand Duke Vladimir. The half-forgotten Ekaterinskaja Gavan on this coast was chosen as the site because the last warmth of the Gulf Stream prevents severe ice blocks. "The Moscow-Volgoda-Archangel Railway is now an accomplished fact, and the Perm-Viatka-Archangel line is opened as far as Kotlass on the Dwina, whence regular steamship communication can be kept up with Archangel and Alexandrovsk. As this line opens up direct communication between the new Siberian Railway and Archangel its importance can hardly be overrated for the development of Northern Europe and Asia. Some day direct communication between St. Petersburg and the new port will be established."

Naples Improvements.—The development of this port, according to a British consular report published in the spring of '97, is to be undertaken with vigour. Not the least important item in the programme was that the sewage of the city was to be diverted from the harbour. In the spring of '99 the report of a committee appointed by the Municipality as to the water supply of the city was published. The proposal was that the two old water supplies of Bolla and Carmignano should be collected into tanks, carefully filtered and pumped into higher level cisterns, so that they could at any time be used to supplement the Serino supply and flow into the houses by the same pipes. A British consular report gave the estimated cost at £1,000,000. Later in the year it was reported that the sanitary condition of the city had very much improved under new drainage arrangements, and the laying out of new streets in the old quarters.

Niagara Bridge (New).—In the spring of '99 work was commenced on a new bridge across the Upper Niagara to connect Grand Island with the mainland near Buffalo, to be built by the Niagara River Bridge and Tunnel Co., and completed in two years. The structure will be a two-decker, having double tracks for

steam cars on the lower deck. The total length of the bridge will be nearly 4000 ft., and it will rest on piers, the width being about 50 ft. It will be a drawbridge, and the width of the draw in each span will be 200 ft., making a total swing of 400 ft.; the height above the water will be about 35 ft. The cost will be about £400,000, including the approaches.

Niagara Utilisation.—This great work has been described in our previous editions. The total energy of the Falls is calculated at 16,000,000 horse-power, and the work now in hand is the beginning of "perhaps the most stupendous engineering feat ever undertaken." On April 15th, '95, the first large dynamo was run at full speed, 250 revolutions per minute, and proved quite satisfactory. On July 1st the first electric power transmitted for commercial purposes, 4000 horse-power, was sent to an aluminium factory a mile distant. Various other developments were afterwards reported in rapid succession, especially in the direction of electric railroading, the district between the Falls and the city of Buffalo, a distance of 20 miles, being described as alive with intense activity. On Jan. 17th, '96, the Niagara Falls Power Co. accepted a grant proposed by Mayor Jewett for the transmission of electric power for lighting and power purposes to Buffalo. In Feb. '99 it transpired that the total electric power applied for up to date from the Niagara Falls Companies amounted to 54,300 horse-power. According to news to hand in October, the plant at the Falls is to be doubled in capacity. Estimates had been asked for the excavation of a new wheel-pit, on the opposite side of the canal from the present station. This pit is to be 400 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, and 180 ft. deep, cut out of the solid limestone, accommodating ten of the 5000 horse-power units adopted.

Nicaragua Ship Canal.—In our former editions the history of this proposed enterprise, with the various suggestions of length and route, has been traced, but so far the project is still in the nebulous stage. Various rumours and reports were in circulation during '98, chiefly in relation to the action of the United States Government. In July it was reported that Rear-Admiral Walker, President of the existing Nicaragua Canal Commission, had stated before a committee of the United States Senate that his Commission had not concluded its labours, but he estimated that the canal could be constructed for £25,000,000. On Jan. 21st, '99, the United States Senate passed what was known as the Morgan Bill (Maritime Canal Company), which provided for a subscription of the bulk of the capital of 100,000,000 dollars, and involved a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives, however, threw out the Bill. Other proposals and suggestions were discussed and at length a bill was passed, as part of the River and Harbour Bill, authorising the President to make thorough inquiry into the whole question of a canal connecting the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, and £200,000 was voted for the inquiry. The Walker Commission above referred to, consisting of Rear-Admiral J. G. Walker, Gen. Hains, and Prof. Haupt, presented its report in May. The synopsis of the report sets forth that after mature deliberation the commission has adopted and estimated for the route from Brito to Lake Nicaragua, called the Childs

route, and from the lake to Greytown, called the Lull route. This line, leaving Brito, follows the left bank of the Rio Grande to near Bueno Retiro, and crosses the western divide to the valley of the Lajas, which it follows to Lake Nicaragua. Crossing the lake to the head of the San Juan River, it follows the upper river to near Boca San Carlos, thence, in excavation, by the left bank of the river to the San Juanillo and across the low country to Greytown, passing to the northward of Lake Silico. This route requires but a single dam, with regulating works at both ends of the summit level. The surveys have in general revealed better physical conditions than were hitherto supposed to exist. The commission believes that a canal can be built across the isthmus on this route for a sum not exceeding \$118,113,790. Colonel Hains concurs generally with the views of the other members of the commission, but his estimate of the cost is \$134,818,308. The new Commission is composed of the following members:—Rear-Admiral Walker, General Peter C. Hains, Lieut.-Col. Oswald H. Ernst, Alfred Noble, George S. Morison, Prof. William H. Burr, Prof. Emory R. Johnson, Lewis M. Haupt, and Samuel Pasco. The *Times* of Nov. 15th published a telegram (dated Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 14th) stating that a United States Survey party had called there. The party were about to investigate a route for a canal from Caledonian Bay to San Miguel. The country is unexplored, and the distance across is 37 miles, with good harbours at each end.

Nilgiri Rack Railway.—This, the first rack railway in India, starts from Mettupalaiyam, a station on the Madras Railway, and runs to Ootacamund; it is 28½ miles long, of which 12 miles is a continuous rack on a rise of 1 in 12½, with curves of a minimum radius of about 328 ft.; on the adhesion sections the ruling grade is 1 in 40. In all, the line rises 6148 ft., and reaches an elevation above sea level of 7220 ft. There are a large number of bridges and tunnels *en route*, and nine intermediate stations placed conveniently for the tea plantations.

Ostend Harbour Improvement.—To be completed in four years from the end of '97, at an estimated cost of £500,000. The scheme includes a new outer port, to occupy the position of the present inner port, the military sluice being done away with; and the landing stage of the Dover and Ostend mail steamers to be on its eastern bank. There will be a dry dock, the *bassin de marine* will be enlarged, and there will be a considerable extension of the quays, while there is to be a permanent enlargement of the channel approach. The King of the Belgians laid the first stone on June 19th, '98.

Panama Canal (for previous history see former eds.).—At the annual meeting held at Paris on Dec. 28th, '98, M. Bonnardel presiding, the report was adopted. The document stated that, according to the estimate, about 2,900,000 cubic metres of excavation had been done during the year, and the average number of men employed numbered 3400. The Technical Commission had reported in favour of a canal with four locks on each side, also with a rise of nine metres each, the bed in the highest section of the Canal being at an altitude of 20½ metres. This the Board had adopted, and had forwarded the proposal to the International

Commission as stipulated in the Articles of Association. The Technical Commission reported that the waters of the Chagres River would be utilised in the scheme, and that the problem of cutting through the Culebra might now be regarded as solved. The *Engineer* of March 3rd, '99, gave an interesting summary of various comparative calculations made by the *Scientific American* as to the Nicaragua Canal (*q.v.*) and the Panama enterprise. It stated that two-fifths of the latter work had been completed: "15 out of the total 46 miles are dredged to the original width and to a depth of from 16 ft. to 29½ ft. Work has been opened up for the whole length of the canal. At Panama it would appear that the extent of the difficulties to be met with is known and has been provided for."

Paris Metropolitan Railways.—Early in '98 it was announced that the Government and the Paris Municipal Council had agreed to a normal gauge system to be worked by electricity. The first six lines were sanctioned as follows:—Vincennes to Porte Dauphine; a circular line following the outer boulevards; Porte Maillot to Ménilmontant; Clignancourt to Porte d'Orléans; Boulevard de Strasbourg to Pont d'Austerlitz; and Cours de Vincennes to Place d'Italie. Besides these the Council reserves the right to put into execution three other sections—namely, Place Valhubert to the Quai de Conti, Palais Royal to the Place du Danube, and from Auteuil to the Opéra. The total length of the first six sections, which are chiefly underground, will be 64·679 kilom. All the underground work will be done by the Council, and the Compagnie Générale de Traction, which has secured the concession, will carry out the superstructure, viaducts, and stations. The Council must deliver up to the Company the first three sections within eight years, and the remainder within a period of a further five years; if the additional three lines are authorised they are to be handed over in another period of five years. Certain portions are to be ready for the Exhibition of 1900. The fares will be 25 c. first-class and 15 c. second-class any distance, and the advertisements are to be passed by the Prefect of Police; the names of the stations to be in a distinctive colour. The Chamber passed the Metropolitan Railway Bill on March 7th, and various sections of the work have been in progress since, especially in view of accommodation for the Exhibition of 1900.

Paris Sewage Scheme.—On July 8th, '99, the new sewage works, which had been in operation since '94, were completed. The great collector at Clichy was closed, and the half-million cubic metres of sewage which had been discharged into the Seine daily found an outlet at Achères, Méry, and Gennevilliers, for farming purposes over 3500 hectares of land. The whole enterprise of thus cleansing Paris is said to have extended over 30 years, and to have cost £4,000,000 sterling.

Persian Roads and Railways.—(See former eds.). In regard to the road-making enterprise of a Russian company from Enzeli, on the Caspian, through Resht to Kazvin, whence one branch was to run to Teheran and the other to Hamadan—some details were given by our Consul at Resht in his report published in the autumn of '98. The company began the road from Resht to Kazvin in '95. Later on the concession was extended, so that

now it includes a road from Enzeli to Teheran, with a branch from Kazvin to Hamadan, as well as a narrow-gauge railway on the low lands lying between Enzeli and the foot of the hills—a distance of 40 to 50 miles. In the autumn of '99 it was reported that the road from Enzeli to Teheran had been completed. Various statements in relation to foreign railway schemes in Persia were circulated during the year. In March, attention was called to the fact that Russian railways were rapidly approaching the Persian frontier; the Tiflis-Alexandropol line was nearly completed, and it had been decided to construct a branch from the latter place to Erivan, which is only 209 miles from Tabriz. In April came the statement that the Russian Minister of Finance had authorised a syndicate to construct a line from Alexandropol to Chactan, in Persian territory. The line can be continued later on *via* Tabriz, Teheran, and Ispahan to the Persian Gulf. The construction of the first section from Alexandropol to Djulfa will involve an outlay of £2,000,000. Should the contemplated extension *via* Tabriz be proceeded with, the Russian Government will assist it with a subsidy. The *Daily Chronicle* of May 3rd published a statement from the Persian Minister at Berlin to the effect that the concession just referred to was thirty years old, and had passed through various hands. He also denied a statement, which had caused some sensation, to the effect that a lease of the harbour of Bandar Abbas had been granted to Russia (see *Euphrates Valley Railway*). According to a report from St. Petersburg in November, the superintendent of the State Railway in Persia, who is a Russian, had formed a body of engineers to make surveys in order to carry out the concessions obtained from the Shah some years previously for new railways. At the time the report was circulated, the engineers were at Baku and Tiflis awaiting orders.

Plymouth New Reservoir.—On Sept. 21st, '98, the completion of a large storage reservoir on Dartmoor, in connection with the water supply of Plymouth, was celebrated. It has been made by the construction of a masonry dam across the Meavy, a mile below the head weir, where the river ran through the Burrator Gorge. The dam is 145 ft. high from the foundation and 77 ft. from the river bed; it measures 470 ft. along the parapet or 361 ft. at the water line, and its maximum thickness is 80 ft. A secondary dam is situated near the village of Sheepstor. The length of the reservoir is 1½ miles, by ½ mile at its greatest width, and 77 ft. its greatest depth; when full it will contain 650,000,000 gallons. After being partially filled and emptied several times, in order to clear away any impurities, the filling was completed by the end of Jan. '99. The design was by Mr. E. Sandeman, Corporation engineer, and Mr. James Mansergh, consulting engineer, and it has been carried out by the Corporation, the estimated cost being £150,000.

Port Talbot Railway and Docks.—A railway, 17 miles in length, was opened on Aug. 31st, '97. Before a party of engineers, who visited the works on Sept. 17th, Mr. A. H. Case, C.E., read a descriptive paper. He said the new dock will have a water-level area of 24 acres, in addition to an area of 150 acres of backwater in "The Float." The depth on the sill of the outer gate will be 28 ft. 6 in. at high-water ordinary neap tide, and there will be a

constant depth over the inner sill of the dock of 27 ft. The company's main line of railway taps the Duffryn, Llynfi, and Garw valleys, while two mineral lines tap the Avon and Ogmere valleys respectively. For the half-year ending June 30th, '99, no dividend was recommended, but £5,966 was carried forward. On Sept. 5th, '98, Mrs. Mordey, of Cardiff, opened the new graving dock. It is about 435 ft. long, 110 ft. wide, and of 60 ft. entrance. The engineers were Messrs. P. W. & C. S. Meik, London, and the contractors Messrs. Topham, Jones, & Railton, also of London. The graving dock is the first and only dry dock in the port, and is situated within the floating dock, so that vessels may be docked and undocked irrespective of tides. It is capable of allowing two large vessels side by side into the dock at the same time, and land has been taken so that it may be lengthened to 800 ft.

Rotherhithe-Shadwell Tunnel.—On April 25th, '99, the London County Council decided to adopt a recommendation of the Bridges Commissioners to construct a tunnel under the Thames between Rotherhithe and Shadwell, and to move for a Bill next session. The northern approach to the tunnel, at the point where it is connected with Commercial Road East will be situated about midway in the distance measured in a straight line between the Tower Bridge and the Blackwall Tunnel. The total length of the proposed tunnel and approaches, from Union Road on the south to Commercial Road East on the north will be 6825 ft., or about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile. The width of the thoroughfares proposed in the Rotherhithe Tunnel are 17 ft. for the carriage-way and 4 ft. 2 in. for each footway. The approximate estimate of the total cost of the scheme is £2,198,250. Of this, £798,250 is for the acquisition of the necessary property, but this sum also includes the cost of acquiring sites for re-housing.

St. Lawrence (Massena) Power Scheme.—In July '97 the prospectus of a company formed to carry out this project was published in this country. The enterprise, briefly described, is to construct a canal $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from the St. Lawrence river to a point on the Grass river close to the town of Massena (N.Y. State), which is about 60 miles above Montreal and about 25 miles below Ogdensburg. The canal is to be used for the production of electrical and water power for industrial purposes, the calculation being that 150,000 horse power will be obtained from the works already contracted for, which may be increased to 400,000 or 500,000. The consulting engineers are Messrs. Kincaid, Waller, & Co., of Westminster, and Mr. John Bogart, of New York; the latter was concerned in the Niagara development (q.v.).

St. Lawrence (Soulanges) Navigation.—The Soulanges Canal, the last link of the 14-ft. navigation-way of the St. Lawrence River, was opened on Oct. 11th, '99. It has cost \$5,250,000, and there is now uninterrupted inland navigation at this depth from Quebec to the head of Lake Superior, 1430 miles.

San Bernardino Power Transmission.—This is described as the largest scheme of the kind in the world, and its completion was reported in the spring of '99. It supplies Los Angeles with electricity developed at the head of the Santa Ana, 80 miles away, the wires entering the city through underground

conduits. At the generating station at San Bernardino there is an ample water supply, with an available head of 700 ft. Pelton wheels are used capable of developing 4000 horse-power, and it is proposed to increase this to 6000 horse-power. The electric arrangements comprise three-phase generators and step-up transformers at the generating station. The former generate the current at 750 volts, which is then transformed by the latter to 3300 volts for transmission over the line to Los Angeles. The conductors consist of six No. 1 copper wires, arranged into two three-wire circuits, and supported on poles. At Los Angeles, step-down transformers reduce the potential to 2200 volts, at which the current is distributed to a sub-station in the heart of the city.

Sheffield Ship Canal. This project is to open up an improved waterway from Goole to Sheffield, about 57 miles, and has been described in our earlier editions. The tenth ordinary meeting of the company was held on April 10th, '99, at Sheffield, when dividends of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the preference and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the ordinary shares were declared. Various works were carried on by the Company, and the Aire and Calder Navigation Co., during the year, in view of the completion of the ship canal, which is to effect a junction between the two waterways—the Aire and Calder and the Sheffield Navigation. In October it was stated that the work has not been let to contractors, but is being carried out by the staff of the Aire and Calder Navigation Co., Mr. Beckett acting as resident engineer. The cost is to be defrayed by the two companies jointly. The Act for the construction of this canal was obtained in '91. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. The land through which it passes is level, the difference between the two systems being only $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., which will be overcome by a single lock. Seven roads have to be crossed, for which swing bridges will be provided. These are preferred in such a flat country to overhead bridges, which involve steeper gradients than the people in the district are accustomed to. The canal will be 75 ft. wide at bottom, and 10 ft. deep. The distance from Sheffield to Goole by the new route will be 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and to Hull 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Simplon Tunnel (see former eds.).—There will be two parallel tunnels, each about 66,000 ft. long, the distance between them being 57 ft., and connections will be made every 670 ft. One tunnel will be completed for railway traffic first; the other, which will be used for ventilation purposes, may be developed afterwards. By this means 1800 cubic ft. of air can be passed into the underground passages every second, bringing the temperature down to 77° Fahr. It was calculated that the Simplon Tunnel can be completed in the course of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ years, or in three years' less time than the St. Gothard Tunnel, although the latter is some 15,000 ft. shorter than the former, the Mont Cenis Tunnel being again some 6000 ft. shorter than the St. Gothard. The fact that the new tunnel will be at a level lower than the two others is also a point in its favour; and, although the first cost will be heavy, the working expenses are expected to be considerably less. While the altitude above the sea of the Mont Cenis is 4247 ft., and that of the St. Gothard 3789 ft., that of the Simplon is only 2312 ft. One terminus will be at Brieg, in the Rhone Valley, on the same level as the existing sidings

of Brieg station. The Italian end will be at Iselle. On Dec. 21st, '96, the Federal Assembly at Berne and the Senate at Rome approved of the tunnel convention. It was estimated that the total cost will be £2,800,000; £2,000,000 is to be borne by the (Swiss) Jura-Simplon Company; £600,000 by the Swiss Government, raised by contributions from the different cantons; and £200,000 by Italy, divided as follows—Italian Government, £40,000; province of Milan, £80,000; province of Genoa, £20,000; municipality of Genoa, £60,000. Operations were commenced near Iselle on Aug. 15th, '98, and they are now going on from both ends. The contractors are Messrs. Brandt, Brandau & Co., of Hamburg, with whom is associated Col. Locher, of Zurich; the cost, exclusive of land and other items, is given, as above, at about £2,800,000, and the time for completion is fixed at 5½ years. Excellent arrangements have been made for the care of the workmen, and the most modern drilling and other appliances will be used. The *Engineer* of Nov. 10th, '99, stated that the average daily advance of the Simplon Tunnel was about 30 ft.; but the contractors would have to average 42 ft. to 46 ft. per day in order to meet their engagements. About 2600 men were at work, and twelve drills.

South Staffordshire Mines Drainage (see previous eds.).—At the meeting of the Commissioners on July 5th, '99, it was reported that Parliamentary sanction had been obtained to borrow £20,000. The committee appointed to deal with the Tipton district recommended the expenditure of £5000 for gravity works now in progress, and that an experimental electric plant be laid down at a cost of £500. At the meeting of Nov. 1st the chairman, in referring to the Tipton district, said that the New Moat large pumping engine was now only required to work at half-power, and the Old Moat engine had been stopped. Nearly 200 acres of mines had been unwatered, and it was very much hoped that mine-owners would now reopen collieries that had long been waterlogged.

Staines New Reservoirs.—On May 1st, '98, Mr. E. Boulnois, M.P., turned the first sod of this undertaking, which is being carried out by the New River, West Middlesex, and Grand Junction Waterworks Companies jointly. The reservoirs are situated to the east of Staines, are estimated to contain 3,300,000,000 gallons, and are to form a lake 1½ miles long by ½ mile in width at the northern end, and nearly 1 mile at the southern, with embankments from 21 ft. to 35 ft. in height. Messrs. Hunter & Middleton are the engineers, and Messrs. John Aird & Sons the contractors. In view of a visit by the Institution of Civil Engineers, the *Engineer* of June 2nd, '99, published a lengthy illustrated description of the works, in which it was stated that the total contract time was 4½ years. In this connection it was reported in October that the West Middlesex Company had announced to the Richmond Town Council their intention to construct a tunnel 14 ft. in diameter beneath the Thames to convey their new main.

Transandine Railway.—In the '91 edition an account was given of this scheme, which represents the first attempt to construct a line across the South American continent. The eleventh annual meeting of the Buenos Ayres and Valparaíso Transandine Railway Company took place in London on Dec. 16th, '98, Mr. E. M. Underdown, Q.C., presiding. The report

stated that the receipts of the line as so far opened to traffic amounted to £11,882, as against £12,076 in '97; and the expenses to £25,900, as against £25,612 in '97. The chairman said that there remained to be constructed the gap in the line between the Argentine section on the one side and the Chilian railroads on the other. Although the distance was only 27 kilometers, yet the work of tunnelling the Andes was one of importance, and would occasion expense. Under these circumstances it was inevitable that the expenses exceeded the revenue. Negotiations with the Argentine Government as to the sum to be paid under the agreement with the company were proceeding, and the directors were advised that to continue the construction of the railway was impossible till an arrangement was come to.

Transcaspien Railways.—A new line from Krasnovodsk on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea was opened to commerce in Oct. '96. It is 48 miles long, joins the main line to Samarcand, and superseded the original branch from Uzan-ada. The *Novosti*, according to a telegram of Sept. 28th, '98, announced that certain Russian engineers and a Danish company had proposed a scheme for a railway to Khiva, no guarantee being asked. The starting-point of the new railway is to be at or near Krasnovodsk, whence it will run through the great Ust-Urt desert to the town of New Urgenj, on the Lower Amu Daria. With regard to the numerous railway developments discussed or undertaken during the year in Central Asia, it was announced in October that a leading engineer had been ordered to make a preliminary survey of a line from Orenburg in a south-easterly direction to Tashkend. The length would probably be about 1200 miles.

Tyne New Bridge.—On Sept. 6th, '99, the Newcastle Town Council adopted a recommendation of a special committee for a new high-level bridge to be built by Newcastle and Gateshead at a cost of £560,000. The Gateshead Council remitted the question to a committee of the whole Council. The design is that of Messrs. Sandeman & Moncrieff, of Newcastle, and it is of the cantilever type. Its main feature is that there will be one central span carried on piers situated on either bank of the Tyne, so that in no way will navigation in the river be impeded. This span will be 500 ft. in length, and its underside will be 82 ft. 6 in. above high-water level of ordinary spring tides, which is the same height as the existing high-level bridge of the North-Eastern Railway Company. On either side of this central span will come a span of 190 ft.; then, on the Newcastle side, there are to be two further spans of 167 ft. and 120 ft. respectively, and on the Gateshead side one span of 120 ft. The spans in each case are given from the centres of the piers. The bridge is intended for pedestrians, horse traffic, and tram lines, of which there will be two—probably electrically worked. The roadway will have a clear width of 33 ft.

Vauxhall New Bridge.—In Feb. '98 it was announced that the London County Council had approved of the design of a granite bridge, backed with concrete, submitted by their engineer, Sir Alexander Binnie. The bridge will have five arches, supported by four piers and suitable abutments. The central span will be 149 ft. 9 in., two intermediate spans 144 ft. 6½ in., and the two land spans 130 ft. 6½ in. each in

length. The structure will be 760 ft. in length, and only 28 ft. in height above Trinity high-water mark. The Parliamentary estimate of the cost was £380,000. It is interesting to note that the old bridge, which passed into the hands of the contractors for demolition during the year, cost £300,000, the first stone being laid by Prince Charles of Brunswick in 1813. During '99 considerable public interest was shown in the temporary aerial cableway thrown across the Thames for the removal of the material of the old bridge. Mr. J. M. Henderson, of Aberdeen, put up the structure in six weeks. As finished, the line crossed the river in one span of about 932 ft. between the towers, which were about 80 ft. high, and consisted of two Oregon pine sticks, each 22 in. by 11 in. in cross section, strongly braced together with backstays of steel-wire rope. There were carrying and hauling cables, the dip of the former when not loaded being 35 ft. The maximum load was fixed at four tons. On Aug. 1st, the Bridges Committee of the Council obtained sanction to expend £40,000, beyond the estimate of £74,000, for the acquisition of property.

Vesuvius Railway.—The surveys for the railway up Mount Vesuvius, it was reported in the spring of '99, were being pushed forward under the direction of Mr. Fell, a son of the contractor of the original railway over Mont Cenis.

Zuyder Zee Reclamation.—(See last ed.).

English Church Union (38,500 communicants). Formed in 1859, after the Protestant riots at St. George's-in-the-East, for the purpose of uniting clergy and laity "in defence of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and of the rights and liberties of her faithful children." Viscount Halifax is the President, and the Vice-presidents include many distinguished Churchmen. It comprises 33 bishops, 4367 other clergy, and 34,133 laity. Its main objects are to defend and maintain unimpaired the doctrine, discipline, and ritual the Church of England against Erastianism, Rationalism, and Puritanism, and to repel all attacks on the Church's Marriage Law, and on religious education in Church schools. The Union contends for the recognition of the Church's right to settle disputes concerning Spiritual questions in Courts of her own appointment, and refuses to acknowledge the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or any other court or judge appointed by Parliament alone, as possessing any authority in Spiritual matters. It also advocates reforms in various Church matters, especially Convocation, Patronage, and Parish Vestries, and works for the Unity of Christendom, and the furtherance of Home and Foreign Missions. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND. **Organ, The Church Union Gazette.** **Offices,** 35, Wellington St., Strand. **Secretary,** Col. John Brathwaite Hardy, late R.A.

English Land Restoration League. See LAND RESTORATION LEAGUE, ENGLISH.

English Parliamentary Parties. See POLITICAL PARTIES, UNITED KINGDOM.

Envoys and Plenipotentiaries. See DIPLOMATIC.

Erythrea. The Italian possessions on the Red Sea were combined under this name by various decrees from '90 to '94. The colony has the control of its own administration and

the management of its own finance, a civil Governor appointed by the King of Italy representing the Imperial Government. The colony extends from Cape Kasar about 670 miles along the coast of the Red Sea to a point on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. The heavy reverses inflicted upon the Italian forces during '96 by Menelik's army led to a decision to limit the Italian possessions to the Mareb and the Belesa, to abandon the province of Tigre, which had been incorporated as a part of the colony, and to give up the idea of a protectorate over Abyssinia. A treaty of peace was concluded in Nov. '96, by which the treaty of Ucciali, making Abyssinia a virtual protectorate, was abrogated, the absolute independence of King Menelik was recognised, and a commission was appointed to fix the frontiers. The area of the colony is about 88,500 sq. m., and the population, which is nomadic, numbers about 450,000. Massowah is the capital of the colony. It was an Egyptian possession till '86, when it was taken by Italy. Kassala, which was taken from the Dervishes in July '94, was held till Dec. '97, and then handed over to Great Britain, and the boundary between Egyptian and Erythrean territory was delimited in Dec. '98. The Governor of the colony is Signor Ferdinando Martini. See EGYPT (map).

Erzerum. An important Turkish town in Armenia. It is about 100 miles south-west of Trebizond, on the great commercial highway leading from that town over the plateau to the Persian frontier, and is a chief halting-place for pilgrim caravans from Teheran to Mecca. The population is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 60,000, and as the administrative capital of a Turkish vilayet, covering 20,000 sq. miles, with a population of 600,000, it attracts a fair amount of trade. It has a Catholic bishop of the Armenian religion. See ARMENIA.

Established Church. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Ethical Societies. Associations for promoting ethical culture. Their principles are: (1) the good life has a claim upon us in virtue of its supreme worth to humanity; (2) it therefore rests for justification on no external authority, and on no system of supernatural rewards and punishments, but on the nature of man as a rational and social being; (3) in practice it is to be realised by accepting and acting in the spirit of such common obligations as are enjoined by the relationships of family and society, in so far as these are a means to a fuller human development. The ethical movement in America was initiated by Dr. Felix Adler of New York, and has spread to Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis; also to Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and Italy. An International Committee exists, which will hold a Congress in London in 1900. The following Societies are established in London: **South Place Ethical Society,** Finsbury, E.C., **Secretary,** Mrs. C. F. Smith, 38, Manor Road, Stamford Hill; **West London Ethical Society,** which meets at Kensington Town Hall, **Lecturer,** Stanton Coit, Ph.D.; **East London Ethical Society,** 78, Libra Road, E., **Secretary,** Miss Vallance; **South London Ethical Society,** Surrey Masonic Hall, S.E., **Hon. Secretary,** Miss Law, 7, Victoria Road, Peckham; **North London Ethical Society,** Leighton Hall, Kentish Town, N.W., **Secretary,** Mr. G. A. Smith, Dartmouth Park Lodge, N.W.; **Battersea Ethical Society,** Central Hall, Lavender Hill, S.W.,

Secretary, Mr. J. Oakesmith, M.A. There are also Societies at Bristol, Bradford, and Belfast. The Belfast Society meets at York Street Lecture Hall, Belfast. The North, South, East, and West London, with the Battersea and Belfast Societies, have federated into a Union of Ethical Societies: **Chairman of Council, Dr. Stanton Coit; Secretary, Miss Vallance, the Deanery, Stratford, E.**

Ethics and Social Philosophy, London School of, was founded in Oct. '97, and aims at supplying students of philosophy in London with some of the teaching which the philosophic faculty of a teaching university might be expected to provide. Courses of lectures are given on weekday afternoons and evenings in Bloomsbury, Kensington, and South London from time to time on psychology, logic, ethics, æsthetic and metaphysic; and single lectures are given at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand. Examinations are held at the end of each of the three terms of the session, and prizes are offered for the best essays by students of the School on the subjects of the year. Fees for afternoon courses of ten lectures, 10s. 6d.; evening courses, 5s. **President, Mr. Bernard Bosanquet, LL.D. Vice-Presidents, The Master of Balliol, Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., Prof. Henry Sidgwick, and Mr. Leslie Stephen. Secretary, Mrs. Gilliland Husband, 8, Marlboro' Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.**

Eton College. Founded 1440. Endowment exceeds £20,000 per annum. **Pupils** consist of **King's scholars** or "**Collegers**" (of whom there are 70, and who enter college between twelve and fourteen years of age), and of **Oppidians**, who enter between ten and fourteen years of age. **Exhibitions and scholarships** to both Universities, ranging from £50 for four years downwards. **Motto, Floreat Etona.** Among its **alumni** occur the names of Horace Walpole; Bolingbroke; Porson; Hallam; Gray, the poet; Shelley; Wellington; Pitt; Canning; Fox; Lord North; Lord Camden; Dean Milman; W. E. Gladstone; Dr. Pusey; Lord Idlesleigh; Sir John Lubbock; Goldwin Smith; Lord Salisbury; Lord Rosebery; Lord Coleridge; Lord Justice Cotton; Justices Chitty, Kekewich, Kennedy; Bishops Chichester, Bath and Wells; Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C.; General Sir Redvers Buller, V.C. **Head Master, Rev. Edmond Warre, D.D.** A mission is supported by past and present Etonians at Hackney Wick. Consult the *College Calendar*.

Evangelical Alliance, The. Founded 1845-6, to enable Evangelical Christians of different denominations, and of all countries, to manifest their true unity in the essential doctrines of the Gospel, for the defence of religious liberty and upholding of the Evangelical faith. **International meetings** of the Alliance have been held in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, New York, Geneva, Basle, Florence, and Copenhagen, besides **Annual Conferences** in various towns in the United Kingdom, and great national Conferences in other countries where there are branches of the Alliance. A **Week of Universal Prayer** is observed in the early part of January each year throughout the whole world. **President, Lord Polwarth; Treasurer, Donald Matheson, Esq. General Secretary, E. P. Field, Esq. Office, 7, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.**

Evangelical Continental Society.—Was founded in 1845, as a branch of the London

Missionary Society, but has long been a separate organisation. Its object is to aid existing native Evangelical Churches and Missions on the European Continent. Its spheres are in France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Bohemia, and the city of Vienna; and it is the only Congregational Society at work on the Continent. **Offices: Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. Chairman and Treasurer: John C. Bumstead, Esq. Secretary: Rev. George H. Giddins.**

"Evening News." A daily halfpenny paper of Conservative principles. It is an amalgamation (May '89) of the *Evening News* and the *Evening Post*. It gives the latest political, general, and financial intelligence of the hour, and pays special attention to cable-news. Cricket, football, and sporting news are prominent features. During '96 it became the property of a limited company with a capital of £250,000 (Chairman, Mr. Alfred C. Harmsworth). **Offices, 12, Whitefriars Street, E.C.**

Excise. See FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Executors. See WILLS.

Exeter, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Exeter Hall, Strand, London. (Headquarters of the Central Y.M.C.A.) Erected in 1830-31 by Deering, for the holding of religious and philanthropic meetings. Celebrated as the scene of the religious meetings held annually in the month of May. Now the property of the Central Young Men's Christian Association, having been purchased and presented to that body by friends of the Institution at a total cost of £61,000. **General Secretary, John H. Putterill; Financial Secretary, Clarence Hooper.** See YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Exports. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and TRADE, '99.

Extradition. Extradition is the surrender of a prisoner accused of a crime by the Government in whose territories he has taken refuge to the Government of which he is a subject, so that he may be punished or dealt with according to its laws for an offence committed within its jurisdiction. In the absence of treaty stipulations there is no obligation according to international law for the asylum state to surrender and deliver to the demanding state persons who have committed crimes within the dominion of the latter country; yet, as a matter of courtesy and comity between nations, fugitives from justice have sometimes been surrendered to friendly nations without treaty. The crimes for which extradition may be granted are stated in a schedule to the Extradition Act of '70, and comprise murder, and attempt and conspiracy to murder, manslaughter; counterfeiting or altering money, and uttering; forgery, counterfeiting and altering what is forged or counterfeited or altered; embezzlement and larceny; obtaining money and goods by false pretences; crimes by bankrupts against bankruptcy law; fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee or director, or member or public officer of any company made criminal by any Act for the time being in force; rape; abduction; child stealing; burglary and house breaking; arson; robbery with violence; threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort; piracy by law of nations; sinking or destroying a vessel at sea or attempting or conspiring to do so; assault on a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life, or to do grievous bodily harm;

revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master. The Extradition Act of '73 adds to this list the further crimes of kidnapping and false imprisonment; perjury and subornation of perjury; indictable offences not previously named under the Larceny and other Criminal Acts of '61 (24 & 25 Vict. cc. 96-100); and any indictable offence under the laws for the time being in force relating to bankruptcy not included in the before-mentioned schedule of the '70 Act. Under these two statutes treaties have been concluded with most civilised states. In the event of a fugitive criminal escaping from this country evidence is taken on oath before a magistrate to prove the facts alleged. Such testimony is firstly authenticated by the magistrate before whom it was taken, and afterwards by the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, and the diplomatic representative in London of the nation upon which the demand for extradition is to be made. The documents so verified as accurate are sent through the British representative in the state referred to; and if the criminal is arrested therein they are offered in evidence before a court of competent jurisdiction. If this foreign tribunal decides that a *prima-facie* case has been made out against the fugitive,

he is surrendered and brought home to take his trial in England. If the evidence as to identity or other points against him is considered insufficient, the prisoner is remanded to obtain further proof, if this can be given, or he is immediately released. A demand by a foreign state having an extradition treaty with this country for the surrender of a fugitive criminal of that state who is suspected of being in the United Kingdom, is to be made to a Secretary of State by a diplomatic representative of that state. Unless the former thinks the offence is one of a political character, he may inform a police magistrate of this demand, and require his warrant for the apprehension of the criminal. If the criminal is brought before him he is to admit any testimony that tends to show that the offence is political or is not an extradition crime. If the evidence is such as would justify a committal for trial in England, or would show that the prisoner has been convicted, the magistrate is to send him to gaol, and after an interval of fifteen days or if a *habeas corpus* is issued after the decision of the court, the Secretary of State may by warrant deliver him over to the representatives of the foreign country. If, however, the prisoner is not removed within two months he is to be discharged. The '70 Act applies with certain modifications to all British possessions.

F

Fabian Society. Founded in 1883, chiefly among the middle classes, for the purposes of carrying on a Socialist propaganda. According to its manifesto, the Society "aims at the re-organisation of society by the emancipation of land and industrial capital from individual and class ownership and the vesting of them in the community for the general benefit." The parent Society has 861 members, of whom about 150 are lecturers, and lectures are given gratuitously by members in London and all parts of England. Local Fabian societies have been established in the United States, and in a great many towns in the United Kingdom; but most of those in England have since become merged in branches of the Independent Labour Party. There are also University Fabian Societies at Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberystwith. The Society has published "Fabian Essays in Socialism," which has had a large sale, and "Fabian Tracts," dealing with the theory and the application of Socialism, especially in relation to current national and local politics. The Society has fortnightly lectures in London, followed by discussions, which are usually open to the public. Secretary, E. R. Pease, 276, Strand, W.C.

Factory and Workshop Legislation. The Factory Amendment Act passed into law in the second session of '95 was the last of a long series of measures, many of them of a complex kind, dating from 1802, when Sir Robert Peel the elder carried a Bill for the protection of pauper children in cotton and woollen mills. In '33 Lord Althorp appointed three factory inspectors, and from that year the administration of the law may be said to date. Mr. Asquith's Act greatly

strengthened the protective and sanitary regulations of the statute, reduced overtime for women and abolished it for young persons, brought laundries and dock labour (in respect to accidents) for the first time under the law, besides adding in a variety of ways to the efficiency of the measure. The Act was read a second time unanimously by the House of Commons; it was fully discussed in the Grand Committee on Trade, and it was read a third time in the Commons and passed through all its stages in the Lords (without alteration) after the resignation of the Liberal Government. A full summary of the existing law on the subject appeared in the '96 and '97 eds., the reforms introduced by the '95 Act being indicated in italics. In '99 a report on the work of the Factory Department of the Home Office for the year '98 was issued. The total number of accidents reported to the certifying surgeons in '98 was 19,227, as against 15,985 in '97. The number of minor accidents notified to H.M.'s Inspectors was 38,335 in '98, as against 24,489 in '97. The total, therefore, of all reported accidents was 57,562 in '98 as against 40,474 in '97. The increase, however, was held to be due to better observance of the requirements of the Acts, rather than to an actual increase in the number of casualties. The report referred to the prevention of many more accidents effected by the constant advance in fencing of dangerous machinery and appliances. So far as fatal accidents were concerned the increase was practically limited to adult males. The number of prosecutions instituted in '98 was 3654, an increase upon the number for the previous year, 3518. Of the 3654, 3501 ended in con-

viction, 47 were withdrawn, and 106 were dismissed. The bulk of the cases were prosecutions for employing women and young children at illegal hours. The number of matters referred to the sanitary authorities was 3962, as compared with 5245 in '97. As to poisoning by lead, phosphorus, and arsenic, the returns showed 1278 cases of lead poisoning in '98 as against 1214 in '97, 21 cases of phosphorus poisoning, as against 2 in '97 and 2 in '96. There were 28 cases of anthrax notified, an increase of 5 over the figures of '97. Of lead poisoning cases, earthenware and white lead works accounted for the largest number. The registered factories under inspection number 87,855, and the registered workshops 129,602, employing over 4,500,000 persons, and in these figures a number of places are not included which nevertheless come under the supervision of the Department. The Chief Inspector is Mr. B. A. Whitelegge, Home Office; the Medical Inspector, Mr. T. M. Legge, Home Office; and the Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A. M. Anderson, Home Office.

Factory Bill, '99. See SESSION, sect. 56.

Faeroe Islands ("Sheep Islands"). A group in the North Atlantic, treated as part of Denmark. Capital, *Thorshavn*, on *Stromoe* Island. The islands (22 in number, 17 inhabited) are represented in the legislature of Denmark by a deputy, named by the King. Area, 514 sq. m.; pop. 12,955. See DENMARK.

Fairbairn, Rev. A. M., M.A. (Oxon.), D.D. (Edin. and Yale), LL.D. (Aberdeen), Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, was b. 1838, near Edinburgh, and was ed. at the universities of Edinburgh and Berlin. Commenced ministry ('60) at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, removing in '72 to Aberdeen. In '77 he became Principal of Airedale Coll., Bradford. For five years he lectured at his *alma mater*, Edinburgh University, on "The Comparative History of Religions," and in '92-4 was Gifford Lecturer at Aberdeen University. In '83 he was elected Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. The great work of his life, however, commenced with his removal in '86 to Oxford, and his appointment to the principalship of Mansfield College. He has visited and lectured in America at Yale University, at the University of Chicago (the Haskell lectures on Comparative Religion in India for '98-9), and at Union Seminary, New York. Edited the Hibbert Lectures, '88, of the late Dr. Hatch. He is a frequent contributor to the *Contemporary Review*, and has also written many books, including "Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History," "Studies in the Life of Christ," "Religion in History and in Modern Life," "Christ in Modern Theology," "Christ in the Centuries," "Catholicism, Roman and Anglican," and "The Person of Christ and the Philosophy of Religion" ('99).

Falkland Islands. A British Crown colony situated in the South Atlantic, about 300 miles east of Magellan's Straits. Capital and port, Stanley, on East Falkland, which island contains 3000 sq. m.; West Falkland has an area of 2300 sq. m., and the lesser islands of the group cover about 1200 sq. m.; pop. 2050. South Georgia, an island 1000 miles E.S.E., has been annexed to the colony. Its area is 1000 sq. m., but it is snow-covered, sterile, and uninhabited. The Falklands consist of low, hilly

grass and moorland. The flora and fauna are Patagonian. Frozen mutton and wool are exported to England. The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Farrar, Frederick William, D.D., F.R.S., Dean of Canterbury, was b. at Bombay 1831. Ed. at King's College, London, and at Cambridge, where he graduated with first-class classical honours, and became a Fellow of Trinity College. He obtained the Chancellor's prize for English verse and the Hulsean and Le Bas University prizes. He has been Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge ("The Witness of History to Christ"), and Bampton Lecturer at Oxford ("The History of Interpretation"). Ordained '57. Subsequently assistant master at Harrow, and Head Master of Marlborough School. Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, '73; Deputy Clerk of the Closet to the Queen '94; Canon of Westminster and rector of St. Margaret's ('76); Archdeacon of Westminster and Rural Dean, '83; Dean of Canterbury, '95. Canon Farrar is an eloquent preacher and writer, his chief works being "Life of Christ" ('74), "Life of St. Paul," "The Early Days of Christianity," "Every-day Christian Life; or, Sermons by the Way" ('87), "Lives of the Fathers" ('88), "Sketches of Church History" ('89), "Darkness and Dawn" ('91), "The Voice from Sinai" ('92), "The Life of Christ as represented in Art" ('94), a book on "Daniel" ('95), "Gathering Clouds," a tale of the days of Chrysostom ('96), and "The Bible: its Meaning and Supremacy." He is an ardent temperance reformer, and associated himself with the movement for the institution of an Anglican Brotherhood with modern aims. Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons, '90-95.

Fashoda. See EGYPT (map) and SOUDAN

Federation, Australian. See AUSTRALIA.

Federation, Imperial. See IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Female Suffrage. See WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Ferdinand, Prince of Bulgaria, was b. in Vienna, 1861, and is the youngest son of Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Clementine of Bourbon-Orleans, a daughter of Louis Philippe. He has served as an officer in the Austrian army, and possesses large estates in Hungary. After the deposition of Prince Alexander, Prince Ferdinand received a deputation from the Sobranje in '87, offering him the vacant throne. He accepted the offer, and on Aug. 14th took the oath to the Bulgarian constitution at Tirnova. His sovereignty was not formally recognised by the Porte and the Powers until February '96. He married (April 20th, '93) Princess Marie Louise of Parma, daughter of the Duke of Parma; and has two sons, of whom the eldest, Prince Boris, was in '96 admitted to the Orthodox Greek Church. A daughter was born Jan. 31st, '99, and the next day Princess Marie Louise died. The Prince sacrificed a portion of his Civil List during the year, in view of the financial situation.

Ferghana. A Mussulman khanate in Central Asia, annexed by the Russians in '75. It was formerly called Kokand, and its capital still bears that name. The city of Kokand (pop. 54,000) ranks next in commercial importance

and size to Tashkend and Bokhara. Other principal towns are Marghilan and Samarkand.

Fergusson, Sir James, M.P. See under COMMONS.

Fernando Po. A volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea. Discovered in 1471 by a Portuguese sailor of same name, and ceded by Portugal to Spain in 1778. Capital, **Clarence Cove**, originally an English settlement, established in 1827. The natives, Aniyo or "Boobies," stupid and repulsive in appearance. Exports: indiarubber and palm oil. Now used as a place of exile for political offenders. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Fiji. An island group and British Crown colony in the South Pacific. Fiji is a corruption of Viti, the native name. Consists of two considerable islands: **Viti Levu**, 4,112 sq. m.; **Vanu Levu**, 2432 sq. m.; and 225 smaller. Total area, 7435 sq. m.; total pop. 121,738. Capital, **Suva**, in Viti Levu; second town, **Levuka**, in Ovalau. Island of **Rotumah** (pop. 2409), to the north, annexed to Fiji in '31. The islands are mountainous, well wooded, with luxuriant vegetation and fertile soil, tropical, the larger being of volcanic origin, the smaller of coral formation. Forests contain valuable timber. Climate tropical, but healthy and favourable to Europeans. Natives Polynesian with Papuan intermixture; are peaceable, orderly, becoming Christianised and civilised. Europeans number 3927, and there are over 12,000 Indian and Polynesian labourers. In '74 the "king" and chiefs voluntarily ceded the group to England. Boundaries determined in '80. Fiji is administered by the Governor, who is also Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. The Legislative Council consists of six official and six unofficial members, appointed by the Governor. The colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. Of the natives about 100,000 are returned as Wesleyans, and 10,000 as Roman Catholics. Two State-aided public schools, and many schools carried on by the Wesleyan Mission. The chief exports are sugar, copra, and fruit. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table) and DIPLOMATIC.

Finance Act, The, '94. A detailed study and explanation of this Act appeared in the '95 ed. The Death Duties are set out under the heading DEATH DUTIES.

Finance Act, '99. See SESSION, sect. 57.

FINANCE, NATIONAL.

- I. THE REVENUE.
- II. GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.
- III. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.
- IV. THE NATIONAL DEBT.
- V. THE BUDGET.

The public revenue is now derived from customs and excise duties, estate and legacy, etc., duties, stamps, land tax, house duty, property and income tax, the post office, the telegraph service, the hereditary revenues of the Crown from woods, forests, and land, and a number of miscellaneous sources, including fee and patent stamps. Little more than half a century ago, scarcely a necessary of life, not to mention luxuries, escaped

taxation; and an idea of the extent to which the system was carried may be gained from the statement that whereas the total number of articles and subdivisions of articles in the English Tariff of Import Duties was 53 in '75, in '59 it was 307, and in '40 no less than 1046. Of the aggregate revenue raised by the State, the bulk is paid into the Exchequer, but a large sum goes, as explained lower down, to the Local Taxation Accounts. The public expenditure, which is met by issues from the Exchequer, may be classed under two heads: (1) Consolidated Fund Services, or sums the payment of which from the Consolidated Fund has been already authorised by Acts of Parliament, and which are issued at the proper time without the annual intervention of Parliament; and (2) Supply Services, which are the numerous items brought forward every year in Committee of Supply. Under the first head are included the charges for interest and management of the National Debt, the Civil List and Annuities to the Royal Family, and many salaries and pensions which are set forth in some detail below, and which in the national balance sheet are included under "Other Consolidated Fund Services." The total expenditure for Consolidated Fund Services in '98-9 was £27,044,000, and for Supply Services £81,106,000. The financial year ends on March 31st, and generally after but sometimes before that day the Chancellor of the Exchequer makes the financial statement of income, expenditure, and national indebtedness, known as the Budget. There is a standing committee of the House of Commons for the examination of the accounts, showing the appropriation of the sums granted by Parliament to meet the public expenditure; and the Comptroller and Auditor-General reports to this committee whether or not the expenditure has been in accordance with the purpose for which it was granted.

I. THE REVENUE.

As explained above, the revenue of the State collected by Imperial officers is paid part into the Exchequer and part to the Local Taxation Accounts. The aggregate revenue so raised amounted in '97-8 to £116,016,000, and in '98-9 to £117,857,000, and in the latter year £108,336,000 was paid into the Exchequer (see TABLE C), and £9,521,000 (in round figures) into the Local Taxation Accounts (see TABLE A). Here are the figures for the two years:—

	1897-8.	1898-9.
Aggregate Revenue raised by State .	£116,016,000	£117,857,000
(a) For the Exchequer	106,614,000	108,336,000
(b) For the Local Taxation Accounts .	9,402,000	9,521,000

The figures given below under the headings of Customs, Excise, etc., show the net receipts under the heads of duties, the total net produce, and the amount paid into the Exchequer, and in the case of Customs, Excise, and Estate Duties into the Local Taxation Accounts also. There is frequently a little variation between the total receipts and the total payments, a little being sometimes left in hand which may go to augment the payments in the next year.

Customs.

We subjoin figures showing the net produce from the principal articles contributing to Customs:—

Beer, Mum, Spruce, etc.	£17,552
Chicory	52,158
Cocoa	138,710
Cocoa Husks and Chocolate	55,135
Coffee	173,693
Currants	120,695
Figs	25,700
Plums (Dried or Preserved)	31,494
Prunes	7,127
Raisins	196,980
Spirits (Colonial and Foreign):	
Rum	2,227,537
Brandy	1,415,332
Geneva	184,128
Other Sorts	614,055
Tea	4,030,259
Tobacco and Snuff	11,012,927
Wine	1,401,413
All other articles	9,599
Charges on deliveries from Bonded Warehouses	34,177
Moneys deposited and not appropriated to Goods	43,424
Isle of Man: Duties, etc., collected in the island exclusive of Tea, Tobacco and Wine	53,331
Total	£21,845,436

Of the total customs receipts £20,850,000 was paid into the Exchequer; £204,011 to the Local Taxation Accounts; and £82,299 on account of the Isle of Man.

Excise.

The following is the net produce under different heads of Excise duties:—

Beer	£12,085,823
Spirits	17,967,143
Railway Duty	308,975
Charges on delivery from Bonded Warehouses, etc.	4,442
Chicory	1,427
Coffee Mixture Labels	1,704
Licence Duties, viz.:	
Auctioneers, Appraisers, etc.	88,791

Beer and Cider, and Beer and Wine	£187,430
Brewers	10,625
Dog	532,275
Establishment, viz.:	
Armorial Bearings	75,347
Carriages	511,017
Male Servants	153,999
Game	202,095
Gold and Silver Plate (Dealers')	59,871
Gun	102,722
Hawkers and Pedlars	25,178
Medicine (Patent) Vendors	8,499
Pawnbrokers	37,791
Refreshment House	9,486
Spirits:	
Distillers and Rectifiers	13,161
Dealers	150,996
Publicans, including Grocers in Scotland and Ireland	1,688,925
Tobacco Manufacturers	6,557
Tobacco Dealers	87,528
Wine and Sweets	78,205
Other than the foregoing	2,505
Local Taxation Penalties	6,963
Total	£34,415,481

Of the total net produce of Excise £29,200,000 was paid to the Exchequer, and £5,084,549 to the Local Taxation Accounts.

Estate, etc., Duties.

Estate Duty payable on property of persons dying after Aug. 1st, '94	£11,908,086
Probate and Account Duty payable on Personal Property of persons dying before Aug. 2nd, '94	115,234
Temporary Estate Duty payable in like manner on:	
Personality	11,692
Realty	31,816
Legacy Duty	2,873,091
Succession Duty	751,227
Corporation Duty	41,432

Total net produce **£15,732,578**

Of which £11,400,000 was paid into the Exchequer, and £4,232,600 to the Local Taxation Accounts.

PAYMENTS TO LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNTS '98-9. Table A.

	England.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Total Payments.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties	1,197,355	14 5	165,061	3 11	134,777	19 8	1,497,194	18 0
Licences (including Penalties)	3,432,685	12 3	358,679	7 1	..	..	3,791,364	19 4
Share of Estate Duty, etc.:—								
(a) Under the Finance Act '94, in relief of rates generally	2,117,437	16 0	285,647	13 10	237,711	15 1	2,640,797	4 11
(b) Under Agricultural Rates Act and consequential Acts	1,333,432	16 4	183,347	0 4	75,023	8 2	1,591,803	4 10
Total	8,080,911	19 0	992,735	5 2	447,513	2 11	9,521,160	7 1

Stamps.

Deeds and other Instruments not otherwise enumerated . . .	£4,182,377
Deeds, etc., Penalties . . .	6,807
Bills of Exchange . . .	667,311
Receipts, Drafts, and other id. Stamps . . .	1,381,835
Composition for the Duties on Bills and Notes of the Banks of England and Ireland, and of Country Bankers . . .	122,611
Cards . . .	24,406
Licences and Certificates . . .	169,277
Life Insurances . . .	64,984
Marine Insurances . . .	165,734
Medicines (Patent) . . .	266,404
Bonds to Bearer and Substituted Securities . . .	180,789
Companies' Capital Duty . . .	320,492
Contract Notes (above id.) . . .	151,893
Total . . .	£7,704,920

There was paid into the Exchequer £7,630,000.

Land Tax, House Duty, Income Tax, Miscellaneous.

The items Land Tax and House Duty speak for themselves. In regard to the **Property and Income Tax**, which was at the rate of *8d.* in the *£*, an approximate appropriation of the net produce under the different schedules, if based on the statistics of assessments for '98-9, would be: **Schedule A**, Lands, Tenements, etc., £4,979,000; **Schedule B**, Occupation of Lands, Tenements, etc., £150,000; **Schedule C**, Annuities, Dividends, etc., £1,171,000; **Schedule D**, Professions, Trades, etc., £10,396,311; **Schedule E**, Public Offices, Annuities from Public Revenues, etc., £1,346,000. The gross **Post Office receipts** were composed of postage collected in cash (£301,081), postage stamps sold (£13,207,228), postage from foreign and colonial offices (£378,649), commission on money orders (£128,408), commission on postal orders (£323,130), and other items. The payments made out of receipts include £544,760 to Inland Revenue department, £720,111 to railway companies on account of Parcel Post, and £343,900 postage collected for credit of foreign and colonial offices, the total of these payments being £1,623,550. The sum which appears against the heading of **Crown Lands** is the produce of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown, which was paid into the exchequer and consolidated with the rest of the public revenue in return for the Royal Civil List. The interest and dividend received in the year on 173,001 ordinary Suez Canal Shares amounted to £668,505, and there was also received £10,351 dividend for the same period on 3,601 "actions de jouissance." Up to March 31st, '98, 3601 ordinary shares had been drawn and paid off, and 175 were drawn and paid off in '98-9. There was also received in respect of loans (Sardinian, Transvaal, Greek, Fiji, and St. Helena), £34,698. "**Miscellaneous**" contains numerous features of interest. Small branches of the Hereditary Revenue, under which is included £455 for "Rents and Royalties of Guano, etc., Islands,"

brought in £19,342; and in other Receipts are included £612,895 seignorage on silver purchased for coinage, and £101,429 profit on bronze coinage. A great item under the head of Miscellaneous is £925,256 Fee and Patent Stamps. Among the sums in this last total are Companies' Registration, £75,497; County Courts, Ireland, £26,279; District Audit, £48,465; Judicature, England, £357,459; Judicature, Ireland, £35,470; Patents for Inventions, £212,863; Newspaper Registration, £355; *Edinburgh Gazette*, £3524; *London Gazette*, £23,679.

II. GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION

The portion of the Revenue paid into the Local Taxation Accounts for local services consists of Licence Duties, a share of the Estate Duty, the additional beer duty of threepence, the extra spirit duty of sixpence, and a further share of the Estate Duty for the Agricultural Rating, etc., grants. In this particular financial year ('98-9) the sums paid to the Local Taxation Accounts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, were £1,497,194 18s., being the produce of the additional beer duty and spirit duty; £3,791,364 19s. 4d. on account of Licences; and £4,232,600 9s. 9d. (including £1,591,803 4s. 10d. Agricultural Rating, etc., grants), share of Estate Duty, etc.: total, £9,521,160 7s. 1d. **Table A** shows the figures in more detail. The sum of £9,521,160 therein given does not, however, represent the total amount of the subventions or aids from state revenues to local taxation. There still remain upon the Civil Service estimates, which are of course met by issues from the Exchequer, many charges transferred from local to Imperial funds, and certain other expenditure of a local character amounting to a considerable aggregate. Details of these grants in '98-9 and the estimates for '99-1900 will be found in **Table B**. Taking the sums of the two tables together, therefore, the total relief to local burdens from State funds amounted in '98-9 to £12,867,043. It should be added that the following payments to Local Taxation Accounts, not included in the above, were made from the Exchequer during the year:—Exchequer contribution to Ireland under the Land Purchase Ireland Act, '91, £40,000; Agricultural Grant under sect. 48 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, £363,827; Increased Agricultural Grant under the Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, '98, £48,535. Total, £452,382. The grand total was accordingly £13,319,425. See details as to Local Taxation under **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**.

Table B.

	'99-1900.	'98 9.
	£	£
England and Wales . . .	1,158,405	1,137,153
Scotland . . .	220,156	219,040
Ireland . . .	1,736,596	1,989,690
Total for United Kingdom . . .	3,115,157	3,345,883

Table C.

Table C.
INCOME.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Budget esti- mate, '98-9.	Exchequer re- ceipts, '98-9.	Budget esti- mate '99-1900.
£	£	£
1. Customs	21,080,000	21,770,000
Inland Revenue:—		
2. Excise	20,200,000	20,850,000
3. Estate, etc., Duties	28,950,000	29,850,000
4. Stamps	10,670,000	11,400,000
5. Land Tax	7,630,000	8,050,000
6. House Duty	925,000	800,000
7. Property and Income Tax	1,600,000	1,550,000
Total Inland Revenue	17,700,000	18,350,000
8. Exchequer Receipts from Taxes	68,600,000	69,800,000
Total Exchequer Receipts	89,450,000	91,570,000
9. Post Office	12,600,000	13,200,000
10. Telegraph Service	3,140,000	3,300,000
Total Postal Services	15,740,000	16,500,000
11. Crown Lands	430,000	450,000
12. Interest on Suez Canal Shares, etc.	715,000	767,000
13. Miscellaneous	1,730,000	1,850,000
Total Exchequer Receipts from Non-Tax Revenue	18,615,000	19,587,000
Total Revenue	107,110,000	111,157,000*

* See Part V. of this article, THE BUDGET.

Table C.
EXPENDITURE.

(4)	(5)	(6)
Budget esti- mate, '98-9.	Exchequer issues, '98-9.	Budget esti- mate '99-1900.
£	£	£
I.—Consolidated Fund Services:		
1. National Debt Services	25,000,000	23,000,000
2. Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,605,000	1,603,000
3. Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	495,000	1,147,000
Total Consolidated Fund Services	27,044,000	25,750,000
II.—Supply Services:		
1. Army (including Ordnance Factories)	10,221,000	20,617,000
2. Navy	23,778,000	24,668,000
3. Civil Services	21,763,000	22,180,000
4. Customs and Inland Revenue	2,836,000	2,813,000
5. Post Office	8,030,000	8,553,000
6. Telegraph Service	3,355,000	3,638,000
7. Packet Service	824,000	781,000
Total Postal Services	12,191,000	12,972,000
Total Supply Services	79,819,000	85,177,000
Total Expenditure	106,829,000	110,927,000*

III. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Pensions.

Turning to the Expenditure for National and Imperial purposes for '98-9, some references to National Debt Charges and to the capital of the Debt will be found in Part IV. Analysing the item "Other Consolidated Fund Services," there is first the sum of £408,773 issued on account of the Civil List, which is made up of £60,000 for Her Majesty's Privy Purse; £131,260 for salaries of Her Majesty's household and retired allowances; £172,500 expenses of Her Majesty's household; £13,200 for Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services; £8040 unappropriated; and £23,773 for pensions on the Civil List limited to £1200 per annum (see CIVIL LIST PENSIONS). Next comes a charge of £168,000, being the amount of the annuities to the Royal Family (see ROYAL FAMILY). In addition there is a list of pensions for naval and military services, the amount and duration of the grants ('98-9) being: Lord Rodney (and all and every the heirs male to whom the title shall descend), £2000; Earl Nelson (and to whom the title shall descend), £5000; Duke of Wellington (for life of present duke), £4000; the late Viscount Combermere, £355, being at the rate of £2000; Lord Seaton (for life of present baron), £2000; Lord Keane (for life of present baron), £2000; Viscount Hardinge (present viscount), £3000; Viscount Gough (to present viscount), £2000; Lord Raglan (for life), £2000; Lord Napier of Magdala (to the present baron), £2000; and the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, £720; total, £24,975. Pensions for political and civil services amounted during the year to £9303, and the recipients included the late Countess of Elgin and the Countess of Mayo, widows of Governors-General of India; the late Mr. S. H. Walpole, £758, being at the rate of £2000; Viscount Cross (who receives no salary in respect of the office of Lord Privy Seal), £2000; the late Mr. C. P. Villiers, M.P., £36, being at the rate of £1200; Viscount Peel, late Speaker of the House of Commons, £4000. The names of Lord G. Hamilton, M.P., and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, M.P. are not included in the above list, as their pensions are suspended, as is customary, during their tenure of office. (For a return of the names of all pensioners under the Political Offices Pension Act, '69, with amounts paid to March '98, see '99 edition, p. 245.)

Pensions for judicial services (England) amounted to £34,720; among the recipients being the late Lord Herschell, as ex-Lord Chancellor, £5000; the late Lord Esher, ex-Master of the Rolls, £3750 from the date of his retirement; Lord Penzance, Lord Field, Sir Edward Fry, Lord Ludlow, and Sir Arthur Charles, retired judges, each at the rate of £3500 from the date of their retirement, and several retired county court judges—who as a rule received £1000 each. A large sum is paid by way of compensation, some amounts being still issued to persons formerly attached to the old Courts of Requests, the Marshalsea, and the Ecclesiastical and Prerogative Courts. Other sums were paid as judicial pensions to retired judges in Scotland and Ireland.

Salaries, Allowances, etc.

The salaries and allowances comprise the sums of £5000 paid to the Speaker of the House

of Commons, £20,000 to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; the salaries of the judges, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary receiving £6000 per annum each, the judges of the Court of Appeal, of the Chancery Division, and of the Queen's Bench Division receiving £5000 each, with the exceptions of the Master of the Rolls (£6000), and the Lord Chief Justice (£8000); the salaries of the county court judges £1500; the salaries of the Metropolitan police magistrates, one at £1800 and twenty-four at £1500 per annum; the salaries of the Scotch judges, sheriffs and sheriffs' substitutes, and of the Irish judges. **Miscellaneous services** charged on the Consolidated Fund include £16,216 paid to the Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, compensation for loss of duties on the coinage of tin; £9513 being the amount of annuities for ten years payable to the National Debt Commissioners, created to redeem perpetual annuities and pensions; and £215,000 annuity under the Indian Army Pension Deficiency Act, '85. The cost of the **Army and Navy** will be found under those headings.

Civil Service Votes.

The **Civil Service Votes** granted in the session of '98, with the net estimates for '99-1900, are subjoined. The net total of the original estimates for Civil Services, '98-9, was £21,792,646; and the net total of the parliamentary grants in the session of '98 was £21,918,064. The net total of the original estimates for '99-1900 was £22,179,665, showing an increase over the original estimates of '98, allowing for a small transfer to Revenue Departments, of £387,819.

Service.	1899-1900.	'98-9. (Grants in Session of '98.)
CLASS I.		
(Public Works & Buildings.)	£	£
Royal Palaces and Marlborough House	49,000	57,955
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens	119,000	115,045
Houses of Parliament Buildings	36,000	34,000
Miscellaneous Legal Buildings, Great Britain	54,000	52,000
Art and Science Buildings, Great Britain	30,000	30,000
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings	31,000	53,180
Revenue Department Buildings, Great Britain	348,000	355,200
Public Buildings, Great Britain	266,000	271,000
Surveys of the U. Kingdom.	210,537	209,672
Harbours in U. Kingdom, and Lighthouses abroad, under Board of Trade	4,393	21,571
Peterhead Harbour	23,500	22,000
Rates on Govt. Property	419,705	414,003
Public Works and Buildings, Ireland	204,641	207,228
Railways, Ireland	99,936	92,207
Total	1,895,622	1,935,061

	1899-1900.	'98-9. (Grants of Session '98.)
CLASS II.		
(Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.)		
United Kingdom and England:	£	£
House of Lords Offices	10,099	14,107
House of Commons Offices	28,269	30,005
Treasury and Subordinate Departments	89,300	89,440
Home Office and Subordinate Departments	146,868	128,156
Foreign Office	74,482	72,971
Colonial Office	48,905	43,250
Privy Council Office	11,900	12,255
Board of Trade and Subordinate Departments	193,098	189,544
Mercantile Marine Fund, Grant in Aid	94,070	47,525
Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade	9	10
Board of Agriculture	103,919	105,726
Charity Commission, etc.	42,594	40,787
Civil Service Commission	43,405	41,747
Exchequer and Audit Department	61,407	60,734
Friendly Societies Registry	7,112	8,159
Local Government Board	198,732	197,085
Lunacy Commission	14,446	14,432
Mint, including Coinage	77	52
National Debt Office	14,274	14,362
Public Record Office	24,300	23,372
Public Works Loan Commission	23	1,995
Registrar-General's Office	39,884	39,982
Stationery Office & Printing	579,579	579,535
Woods, Forests., etc., Office of	21,400	21,405
Works and Pub. Buildings, Office of	55,393	56,094
Secret Service	30,000	30,000
Scotland:		
Secretary for Scotland	13,358	13,100
Fishery Board	24,169	28,479
Lunacy Commission	5,454	5,612
Registrar-General's Office	4,829	5,241
Local Government Board	12,000	11,698
Ireland:		
Ld.-Lieutenant's Household	4,797	4,835
Chief Secretary and Subordinate Departments	43,782	44,010
Charitable Donations and Bequests Office	1,979	1,961
Local Government Board	42,479	139,773
Public Record Office	5,900	5,940
Public Works Office	37,239	36,791
Registrar-General's Office	18,113	16,096
Valuation and Boundary Survey	13,071	13,100
Total	2,160,715	2,180,366

	1899- 1900.	'98-9. (Grants in Session of '98.)		1899- 1900.	'98-9. (Grants in Session of '98.)
CLASS III. (Law and Justice.)			CLASS V. (Foreign and Colonial Services.)		
United Kingdom and England:	£	£		£	£
Law Charges	79,232	79,280	Diplomatic and Consular Services	497,335	491,420
Miscellaneous Legal Expsns.	49,200	48,800	British Protectorates in Uganda and in Central and East Africa, etc. . .	404,463	267,463
Supreme Crt. of Judicature	326,527	326,251	Colonial Services, including South Africa	472,801	395,181
Land Registry	23,742	7,985	Cyprus, Grant in Aid . . .	13,000	33,000
County Courts	39,714	38,810	Slave Trade Services . .	—	1,100
Police, England and Wales	54,968	55,107	Subsidies to Telegraph Companies	71,241	75,100
Prisons (England and the Colonies)	615,161	604,696	Total	1,458,840	1,263,264
Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain) .	264,195	263,813			
Broadmoor Crim. Lun. Asyl.	31,942	32,251			
Scotland :			CLASS VI. (Non-effective & Charitable Services.)		
Law Charges and Courts of Law	90,806	92,046	Superannuation and Re- tired Allowances	567,628	542,887
Register House, Edinburgh	44,565	41,931	Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions	5,130	5,630
Crofters Commission . . .	5,000	5,250	Miscellaneous Charitable & other Allowances, Gt. Brit.	1,785	1,805
Prisons	78,180	79,889	Pauper Lunatics, Ireland .	—	143,653
Ireland :			Hospitals and Charities, Ireland	17,497	17,576
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	69,895	62,660	Total	592,040	711,551
Supreme Court of Judicature and other Legal Dptmtns.	109,777	107,929			
Land Commission	134,484	119,341	CLASS VII. (Miscellaneous.)		
County Court Officers, etc. .	111,675	113,151	Temporary Commissions .	22,000	21,792
Dublin Metropolitan Police	98,316	95,953	Miscellaneous Expenses .	13,500	2,924
Royal Irish Constabulary .	1,350,900	1,354,557	Congested Districts Board, Scotland	20,000	20,000
Prisons	114,096	114,096	Repayment to Civil Con- tingencies Fund	—	6,018
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	110,169	109,936	Relief of Distress (Ireland)	—	50,000
Dundrum Crim. Lun. Asyl.	6,544	6,455	Public Funeral of Mr. Glad- stone	—	2,200
Total	3,809,088	3,760,207	Total	55,500	102,934
CLASS IV. (Education, Science & Art.)			In addition to the above grants in the Session of '98 there were granted in the Session of '99 various Supplementary Esti- mates in respect of the financial year '98-9, amounting in all to £1,860,115, of which £624,914 was for the Civil Service and Revenue De- partments. Among the items going to make up this latter sum are £256,000 for Uganda, Central and East Africa Protectorates, Uganda Railway; and £139,425 for Colonial Services, including certain grants in aid. See East and Central Africa (SESSION, sect. 12), and West Africa (SESSION, sect. 37). The latter of the two votes just referred to includes £1775, a contribution towards the initial cost of institu- ting a school for giving instruction in tropical medicine to doctors selected for the service of certain colonies and the protectorates under the control of the Foreign Office; and grants of		
United Kingdom and England:					
Public Education, England and Wales	8,753,986	8,567,746			
Science and Art Department (United Kingdom)	581,793	552,095			
British Museum	160,280	162,280			
National Gallery	11,149	16,274			
National Portrait Gallery .	5,481	6,025			
Wallace Gallery	12,000	5,927			
Scientific Investigation, etc., United Kingdom	36,724	28,452			
Universities and Colleges, Great Britain, and Inter- mediate Education, Wales	105,700	104,507			
London University	9	15			
Scotland :					
Public Education	1,301,861	1,281,867			
National Gallery	3,400	4,400			
Ireland :					
Public Education	1,221,117	1,226,734			
Endowed Schools Commrs.	910	905			
National Gallery	2,500	2,504			
Queen's Colleges	4,950	4,950			
Total	12,207,860	11,961,481			

£40,000 and £25,000 to Barbados and St. Vincent respectively, towards the heavy expenditure entailed on the Governments of those colonies by the disastrous hurricane in Sept. '98. Here are a few details of the Civil Service Estimates for 1899—1900. Certain changes are made in the year's finance in respect of the Mercantile Marine Fund and the Local Government (Ireland) Act, including in the latter case a charge of £282,000 now thrown on the Consolidated Fund. The net effect of the Irish Act has been to reduce the voted charge by £243,313, while the net effect of the Mercantile Marine Fund Act '98 has been to add £59,528 to the Civil Estimates. Consequently, for purposes of comparison, the net increase for 1899—1900 should really be taken at £387,819 *plus* £183,785, or £571,604 in all; though this figure is reduced if allowance be made for the supplementary grants of the session of '98. The estimate for Art and Science Buildings contains an item of £1000 for constructing a gallery and preparing accommodation for the Waddesdon Bequest at the British Museum. As regards the estimate for Public Buildings, the provision for Hertford House is less by £14,500, and that for the Record Office by £16,000. In the Local Government Board Estimate there is an increase of £1840 for staff and expenses of the National Vaccine Establishment. Stationery and printing shows a net increase of £9044, £4000 of which is attributable to diminished receipts, while £3590 arises in connection with the Houses of Parliament. The net total of the estimates for Education, Science and Art stands for 1899—1900 at £12,207,860, an increase of £243,179 over last Session's Grants. Of this increase £200,617 (net) occurs under the three Education Votes, and £29,698 under the Science and Art Department. In the English and Scotch Education Votes certain items are included as a preliminary provision for allowances under the Elementary School Teachers' (Superannuation) Act, '98. In view of the supplementary grant of £11,800 in February '99 for purchasing two portraits by Rembrandt, the usual item of £5000 for purchase of pictures is not inserted under the National Gallery Estimate. The increase of £6073 in respect of the Wallace Collection is due to special expenditure to enable Hertford House to be opened to the public on January 1st, 1900. The Scientific Investigation Estimate includes grants of £2000 for administration expenses, and of £5000 towards building expenses, in connection with a new National Physical Laboratory, to be managed by the Royal Society. With regard to Class V., the growth in the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Services still continues, but at a less rapid rate. The net total for this class, which rose from £819,229 in '97-'8 to £1,263,264 in '98-'99, now stands at £1,458,840, or £195,576 in excess of the grants of last Session. Only £13,000 is expected to be required to meet the deficiency of Cyprus Revenues, as against £33,000 for '98-'9, the decrease of £20,000 being due partly to the improved financial position of the island and partly to the fact that last year's Grant proved more than sufficient for the requirements of the year, leaving a balance of £6842 available towards meeting the anticipated deficiency in '99—1900. The increase of £195,576 in the total of this class arises almost entirely under the two estimates for British Protectorates in

Uganda, etc., and for Colonial Services. Of these, the former shows an increase of 50 per cent. upon the previous year, Uganda itself accounting for £108,000 out of a total increase of £137,000; while the latter, which now stands at £472,801 as against £395,181 for '98-'99, has been augmented principally on account of the increased requirements of the West Indies and the Gold Coast. Out of an increase of £45,000 proposed under the latter head, the sum of £25,000 is for the extension of the telegraph to Gambaga, and is to be treated as a loan to be repaid by the colony. Of the remaining estimates in Class V., that for Diplomatic and Consular Services shows an increase of £5915. £2000 of this amount is in respect of Commercial Intelligence in connection with the Board of Trade Estimate in Class II.; and the increase in the Consular Service in China has involved additional expenditure. A decrease of £3859 under Subsidies to Telegraph Companies is accounted for by the fact that the period of twenty years from '79, for which the annual subsidy of £35,000 is payable to the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company in respect of the Aden-Zanzibar-Durban cable expires in December '99, only £8750 per annum being payable after that date. In spite of the fact that the Customs and Inland Revenue Estimates show decreases, there is a net increase of no less than £757,064 under Revenue Departments as a whole. The rapid increase in the total of the Post Office Estimate observable in '97-'8 and last year is still maintained. The net total now stands at £8,552,885, or £550,035 in excess of the provision made in the Session of '98. The increase is, as before, principally for staff, chief offices, and provincial establishments, and is accounted for partly by increase of business, but still more by the improvements in pay and position accorded to postal servants in recent years. Post Office Telegraphs show an increase of £273,555, due partly to the same causes as the increase under Post Office and partly to increased charges for maintenance.—Some additions were as usual made during the Session of '99 to the original estimates for '99—1900, amounting in the case of the Civil Services to £278,676, and thus bringing up the total voted in the Session for '99—1900 to £22,458,341. Among the items were £65,000 for Public Buildings, being the additional provision required for the purchase of the buildings now occupied by the Imperial Institute and for their adaptation in part for use by the London University. The purchase price was £55,000, £7000 was set down for structural alterations, £1000 for maintenance and repairs, £600 for fuel, lighting, etc., and £1400 for furniture. The arrangements made would enable the Government to offer to the London University accommodation in the building, which provides much more space than the present building in Burlington Gardens, and the University would occupy its new quarters under conditions substantially the same as those under which it now occupies the building in Burlington Gardens. As regards accommodation for the practical examinations of the University in Physics and Chemistry, it was agreed that this should be provided in the new buildings about to be erected for the Royal College of Science, subject to arrangement between the two bodies as to dates of user. The Science and Art Department will take charge of, and keep in order, the instruments and appliances for the

examinations. The formal concurrence of the University and of the Institute (to whose use an agreed portion of the buildings was to be assigned free of rent, but with responsibility for internal maintenance and repairs of that portion), subject to settlement of details, had been obtained. Other items included are: £3750, special grant towards the purchase (for £6166 13s.) of certain gems at the sale of the Marlborough Collection; £75,000 grant, in aid of the Niger Territories local revenues, to meet expenses of administration, to pay interest on the public debt pending its redemption, and to provide for new buildings and new vessels and equipments required in addition to those to be purchased from the Company (see *Royal Niger Company Act*, (SESSION, sect. 100); £60,000, further grant in aid of the expenses of the Royal Commission for the British section at the Paris Exhibition; and £30,000 for Lord Kitchener of Khartoum (see SESSION, sect. 14).

IV. THE NATIONAL DEBT.

It is usual to ascribe the origin of the National Debt to the year 1694, but in reality the earliest portion of it dates back to the reign of Charles II. In 1667 an Act was passed to encourage the advance of money to the Crown on the credit of the Exchequer, and London bankers lent very considerable sums on that security; but in 1672 the King closed the Exchequer, appropriating the funds to the extent of £1,328,526, on which, however, interest was paid until 1682, at the rate of 6 per cent. After the Revolution prolonged litigation took place; and finally, by an Act of 1699, the Bankers' Debt was reinstated among the other national liabilities as from 1705, but at only half its capital value—viz., £664,263—and with the forfeiture of all arrears of interest, entailing a loss of about £2,750,000 upon the unfortunate creditors. The first regular loan of William III., obtained in 1694, consisted of £1,200,000. Since that time other advances have been made by the Bank, and also by the Bank of Ireland, and enormous loans have been negotiated for the Government. Thus, at the accession of Anne the debt had grown to nearly thirteen millions; when George III. ascended the throne it amounted to more than a hundred millions; at the conclusion of the American War, in 1784, it stood at £249,851,000, and though there was a small decrease during the period of peace, 1784-93, additions amounting to £601,500,000 were made during the French War, and after the battle of Waterloo the debt reached the startling figure of £885,000,000. Since that year it has been considerably reduced, and at the end of the last financial year (March 31st, '99) it stood at £627,562,585, as compared with £634,435,704 twelve months previously. The National Debt is made up of (1) Funded Debt, (2) Terminable Annuities, (3) Unfunded Debt (see TABLE D).

(1) This consists of the various stocks, and of the debts to the Banks of England and Ireland. On March 31st, '99, the Funded Debt was made up as follows:—

2½ per cent. Consols	£ 520,154,149
2½ per cents. (1905)	4,635,992
2½ per cents.	31,750,295

£556,540,436

The debts to the Banks of England and Ireland

—£26,645,869—added to the above sum, will be seen to produce a total of £583,186,305.

(2) These are annuities in which the payment is made for lives or terms of years, after which it ceases altogether, the return made being increased as the period of time is shortened; in other words, a portion of the principal is repaid with the interest in each year while the arrangement continues. In estimating the amount of the Debt, these annuities are capitalised. Here is the Chancellor of the Exchequer's explanation of the process:—"The manner in which the Debt is reduced at the present time is mainly through the action of terminable annuities. A large block—perhaps £10,000,000, perhaps £30,000,000—of Consols is cancelled: for example, a block standing to the credit of the National Debt Commissioners on behalf of savings bank depositors; and in place of the Consols so cancelled a terminable annuity is set up of such an annual amount and running for such a time as may suffice to pay annually the interest on the Consols cancelled, and also by the end of the time to replace the capital amount of the Consols cancelled. When the end of the terminable annuity arrives the redemption of the amount of debt is effected, and the annual amount of the terminable annuity is, of course, available for other purposes. It may be used by Parliament to set up a fresh terminable annuity in order to cancel more Consols, or it may fall naturally into the New Sinking Fund, and through that Fund, which is the unappropriated balance of the fixed Debt charge not appropriated either for the interest or the management of the Debt, or for the service of the terminable annuities, be devoted to the redemption of Debt."

(3) This now consists solely of Treasury Bills. To the total Debt of £627,562,585 there are to be added certain other capital liabilities, which increased the gross liabilities of the State on March 31st, '99, to £635,004,965, as compared with £638,266,482 a year previously; on the other hand there were assets, including the estimated market value of the Suez Canal shares. (See TABLE D.) The total charge for the service of the Debt was, in '16, £32,457,000; in '66-7, £26,074,871; '73-4, £26,706,726; '76-7, £27,992,834; '79-80, £28,762,874; '85-6, £23,449,678; '86-7, £27,958,023; '86-9, £26,224,594; '89-90, £25,226,760; '91-4, £25,200,000; '94-5 and since, £25,000,000, until the current year, '99-1900, when it was lowered to £23,000,000. Mr. Goschen, in his '87-8 Budget, reduced the fixed charge from £28,037,000 to £26,000,000. This left £5,000,000 a year applicable to the redemption of Debt, which he then said would redeem at par £600,000,000 in about fifty-two years, and £700,000,000 (practically the whole Debt) in about fifty-seven years. His National Debt (Conversion) Act, '88, provided for a reduction of interest from 3 per cent. to 2½, and ultimately to 2½. The saving to the country by the operation was estimated at about £1,400,000 a year from 1889 to 1903, and from 1903 about £2,800,000 per annum. The Conversion Scheme, by reducing the interest on the Debt, placed about £1,500,000 at the disposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and of this sum he in '90 appropriated £1,000,000, reducing the fixed charge for the Debt from £26,000,000 to £25,000,000. Table D gives full particulars as to the Debt at two periods, and as to other capital liabilities and estimated assets. The "other capital liabilities

ties" there mentioned involve no payment within the fixed charge for the Debt, most of them being charges on the annual estimates, with a capital liability on the Consolidated Fund.

V. THE BUDGET.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach introduced his fourth Budget in the present administration on April 31th, '99. A year ago, he said, he had framed his estimates of revenue in circumstances of doubt and difficulty. He had on the one side to consider wars and the rumours of wars, on the other he was face to face with the results of three very prosperous years. He felt himself justified in being sanguine in his estimates for the year just closed, and although at the time, and ever since up to the last few weeks, all the

pundits insisted that his estimates were over-sanguine, and that there was certain to be a deficit, it turned out that he was right and all his critics were wrong. The total revenue raised by the State in the year was £117,857,000, as against £116,016,000 in '97-8. Of that sum £9,521,000 went to the Local Taxation Accounts, and the Exchequer received £108,336,000 (see Part I.). His estimated revenue of £107,110,000 was exceeded by £1,226,000. In discussing some of the details of the revenue, he mentioned that coffee and cocoa showed an increase, that the price of tea had risen, and that the receipts from tobacco since the reduction of duty had been rather disappointing. The Death Duties yielded very satisfactory results, though the year just

Table D.

STATEMENT showing the AGGREGATE GROSS CAPITAL LIABILITIES of the State, the ESTIMATED ASSETS, and also the EXCHEQUER BALANCES, on March 31st, '98, and March 31st, '99.

	On March 31st, '98.	On March 31st, '99.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the Year ended March 31st, '99.
Funded Debt	£ 585,787,624	£ 583,186,305	- 2,601,319
Terminable Annuities : Estimated Capital Value	40,515,080	36,243,280	- 4,271,800
Unfunded Debt	8,133,000	8,133,000	-
	634,435,704	627,562,585	- 6,873,119
Other Capital Liabilities : *			
(1) Estimated Capital Value of Terminable Annuities created under Imperial Defence Act, '88, Part I. (51 & 52 Vict. c. 32)	277,756	187,893	- 89,863
(2) Capital Value Russian Dutch Loan Annuity (54 & 55 Vict. c. 26)	346,554	312,441	- 34,113
(3) Under Barracks Act, '90 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 25)	2,134,385	2,829,029	+ 694,644
(4) Under Telegraph Acts, '92 to '98.	926,206	1,222,276	+ 296,070
(5) Under Uganda Railway Act, '96 (59 & 60 Vict. c. 38)	145,877	1,969,722	+ 1,823,845
(6) Under Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, '95, Session 2 (59 Vict. c. 5)	-	455,381	+ 455,381
(7) Under Public Offices (Whitehall) Site Act, '97 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 27)	-	501,638	+ 501,638
	3,830,778	7,478,380	+ 3,647,602
TOTAL GROSS LIABILITIES	£ 638,266,482	£ 635,040,965	- 3,225,517
Estimated Assets :			
(1) Estimated Market Value of Suez Canal Shares	24,435,000	26,451,000	+ 2,016,000
(2) Amount of Advances from the Exchequer for Loans, etc., unrepaid :			
(a) Sardinian Loan	355,222	285,359	- 69,863
(b) Bullion	210,000	220,000	+ 10,000
(3) Moiety of Estimated Capital Value of Red Sea and India Telegraph Company's Annuity, repayable by Indian Government	152,158	140,727	- 11,431
(4) Present Value of the Annuity payable by the Australian Colonies, under the Imperial Defence Act, '88, Part I. (51 & 52 Vict. c. 32)	89,419	57,875	- 31,544
TOTAL ESTIMATED ASSETS	£ 25,241,799	£ 27,154,961	+ 1,913,162
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland	£ 10,918,422	£ 8,919,173	- 1,999,249

* In addition to the liabilities given here, there are sundry contingent or nominal liabilities in respect of liability to suitors in the Supreme Court, liability to bankrupts' estates, liability for unclaimed dividends, etc., which the State is not likely to be called upon, to any material extent, to discharge.

closed was not so fortunate with regard to the yield of large estates as the previous year. There were during the year 64 estates each over £250,000 value, which paid duty, as compared with 73 in the previous year. Out of the 64, eight were over a million each, making a total value of £11,600,000, whereas in the previous year nine were over a million each, making a total of £15,750,000; but what was lost from the large estates was gained from the smaller ones. Turning to the expenditure of the past year, he had provided for £106,829,000 in his Budget, and there were supplementary estimates of £1,986,000, but savings of £665,000, so that the net expenditure was £108,150,000. This, deducted from the revenue of £108,336,000, showed a realised surplus last year of £186,000. Having given a number of figures with regard to the National Debt, he next turned to the Estimates for the year '99-1900, which, he said, worked out (so far as the estimated payments from the Exchequer were concerned, and apart from those for the Local Taxation Accounts) at £112,927,000, being an increase of £6,098,000 over the Budget estimate of the previous year. (His estimated revenue on the basis of existing taxation was £110,287,000.) The main causes of that increase were an increase of £742,000 in the Consolidated Fund Services, being almost wholly due to the arrangements made under the Irish Local Government Act of '98, though as a partial set-off there was a reduction on the Civil Service Estimates; an increase in the cost of postal services, and large increases in the Estimates for the Army and Navy (see articles headed ARMY and NAVY). This total increase of £6,000,000, he pointed out, followed an increase of more than £5,000,000 in '98; the total increase in our estimated expenditure, including the Local Taxation Accounts, being for the last four years no less than £19,076,000. It was impossible, however great the prosperity of the country might be, for such increases to be met by a mere automatic increase of our existing taxation, nor could they be met for long by any increase of existing taxes. If this rate of increase were to continue, Parliament and the country must make up their minds not only to large increases in existing taxes, but also to the discovery of new and productive sources of revenue. He hoped that this rate of increase might not continue. They knew it was mainly due to increased armaments. They hoped a good deal from the approaching Conference, and he believed a desire for peace was more prevalent throughout the world than it had been for some time past. He hoped the Conference might be able to devise some means for checking the terrible competition in armaments. If he was asked whether he looked upon the estimated expenditure of this year as a mere temporary matter, capable of being reduced next year, or the year after, or the year after that, to something like the estimates of some four or five years ago, he could not honestly hold out any such expectation. After showing that during the time that our naval and military estimates had gone up by £10,500,000, they had devoted no less than £29,296,000 to paying off the old Debt which they had not incurred themselves, but had inherited from the past, he explained the manner in which the interest of our Debt and its gradual repayment is provided (see Part IV. *supra*), showing that Parliament had set aside £25,000,000 a year as a fixed debt

charge. Out of that has to be paid the interest, the cost of the management of the Debt, and the cost of terminable annuities. The balance goes under the name of the New Sinking Fund to the further redemption of the Debt. For this year ('99-1900) the cost of interest and management of the Debt would be £17,264,000, and therefore out of the £25,000,000, £7,736,000 would be available for the reduction of the Debt. That was the largest amount that had ever been set aside for that purpose out of the fixed Debt charge. In the year '84-5, which was looked back upon as the most flourishing period of the Sinking Fund, the sum of £6,852,000 was so set aside. In '87-8 it was only £4,963,000. From that time it gradually rose, until in '94 it was £6,552,000. In that year—five years ago—it was less than in the present year by nearly £1,200,000.

Now we were approaching a very remarkable period in the history of the terminable annuities and of the New Sinking Fund. In February 1902, what was known as the Savings Bank annuity, of £2,200,000 a year, would come to an end, and between that date and July 1904 the converted annuity of £684,600 a year and the Chancery annuity of £2,943,000 would also come to an end; and further, the interest on Consols would be reduced by $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., giving an annual amount of something like £1,300,000; so that between the spring of 1902 and 1904 the sum of no less than £7,000,000 a year would fall into the New Sinking Fund. And if Parliament made no fresh arrangements the New Sinking Fund would be increased by this and other causes, until in 1905-6 it would amount to no less than £9,214,000 a year.

It was not in the interest of the steady reduction of Debt that the New Sinking Fund should be allowed to increase to such an extent as this. The New Sinking Fund was never intended to be anything more than a small unappropriated balance of the fixed Debt charge, because the great bulk of the fixed Debt charge was always intended to be devoted either to the payment of the interest of the Debt or to the service of terminable annuities. If the New Sinking Fund could be allowed to be increased to such an amount as he had named, the infallible result would be that there would be a temptation that no Parliament could possibly resist to devote a very large portion if not the whole of these windfalls to some wholesale remission of taxation, just as a similar great windfall was devoted by Mr. Gladstone to the remission of taxation in '60. He wished to take precautions against that: to follow the precedent set by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Childers in '81 to '83, in prolonging a great block of terminable annuities about to expire, with the effect that the annual charge for those annuities was reduced, the amount so gained by reducing the annual charge being used to cancel other consols, and other terminable annuities being set up in their place. He now proposed to prolong the savings bank annuity of £2,200,000 from March 1902 to 1911. That would reduce the annual charge for that annuity to £591,000, and with the saving he proposed to cancel the book debt of £13,000,000 to the Savings Banks, which was established by Mr. Goschen in '92, and also to cancel £15,000,000 of Consols now held for the Savings Banks by the National Debt Commissioners. In place of the book debt and the Consols so cancelled, he proposed to set up two termi-

nable annuities respectively of the amounts of £746,000 and £870,000, expiring in 1923, when Consols would be redeemable at par. He had chosen that year because the nearer that time approached the more Consols must approximate to par, and the stock to be replaced through the terminable annuities would therefore be obtained more cheaply at the time when the greater part of it would be required. He thought the taxpayers had a clear claim to a reduction of the fixed charge for the Debt from £25,000,000 to £23,000,000, and in regard to the use of the Sinking Fund for the extinction of the Funded Debt, urged that the narrowness of the market then as compared with past years had had an appreciable effect in raising the price of Consols, and that by our own increased purchases in that market we were practically raising the price of what we desired to buy against ourselves. His proposed reduction of the fixed Debt charge would still leave that year a sum of £5,816,000, annually increasing in future years, for the reduction of Debt, a sum greater in proportion to the total amount of the Debt, and much greater in proportion to the purchasable amount of the Debt, than was considered sufficient in past years. Having reduced his expenditure to the extent of £2,000,000 by his proposal in regard to the Debt charge, he had still to make up a sum of nearly £900,000 in order to balance the account and give him a margin for contingencies. To meet the deficit he looked to both direct and indirect taxation. He proposed to require a stamp duty of 5s. per £100 on the nominal value of all documents representing foreign or colonial bonds, stocks, or shares, which were not at present liable to any duty under the Stamp Act, to be paid on the first occasion when any such document was negotiated here, in order to make it a good delivery in the United Kingdom. Once stamped, it would not require to be again stamped during its lifetime. If withdrawn, and another exactly similar substituted, the new document would have to be stamped at a reduced rate of charge. The second proposal was to impose the ordinary mortgage duty of 2s. 6d. per £100 on loan capital and debenture stock created by any corporation or company under statute. If it were created not under statute, it would have to be secured by trustees now, and then be liable to the 2s. 6d. mortgage duty. Further, he proposed two increases of the existing stamp duties. Companies' capital duty was now 2s. per £100; he proposed to raise that to 5s. per £100.

He also made a proposal that letters of allotment and renunciation, on which at present there was a penny stamp, should bear a sixpenny stamp. The total he expected for this year from these increased stamp duties would be £450,000. Turning to the consideration of the wine duties, he explained that the present duty was 1s. per gallon on wine not exceeding 30° of proof; 2s. 6d. per gallon on wine between 31° and 42°; and a surtax of 2s. per gallon on sparkling wines. He proposed to increase it to 1s. 6d. per gallon on wine not exceeding 30°, to 3s. per gallon on wine between 31° and 42°, and to increase the surtax on sparkling wines to 2s. 6d., and further to impose a duty of 3s. per gallon on still wine imported in bottle, the same duty as on wine between 31° and 42°. He anticipated from the proposed increase on the

wine duties an increased yield in the present year of £420,000. Therefore the total increased taxation he proposed would be £870,000. The following shows the figures as to revenue and expenditure in the two years of the above proposals:—

Budget Estimate, '98-9.

Revenue	£107,110,000
Expenditure	106,829,000

Leaving for Local Taxation grant for Scotland, for grant for West Indies, and for small margin	281,000
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Actual Figures, '98-9.

Revenue	108,336,000
Expenditure	108,150,000

Realised Surplus	186,000
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First Budget Estimate, '99-1900.

Expenditure	112,927,000
Revenue	110,287,000

Deficit	2,640,000
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Revenue as above	£110,287,000
Add	

From Wine Duty proposals	420,000
From Stamp Duty proposals	450,000
	111,157,000

Expenditure as above	112,927,000
Deduct	

Diminution of National Debt Services from £25,000,000 to £23,000,000	2,000,000
	110,927,000

Balance for contingencies	£230,000
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For discussion on the Budget proposals and the modifications made in them, see FINANCE ACT, SESSION, sect. 57. See also Table C for heads of estimates, and actual receipts and expenditure.

War Expenditure.

At the autumn sittings (see SESSION, sects. 123-9), the Chancellor of the Exchequer found it necessary to make what may be termed interim financial proposals, in order to cover the military expenditure in connection with the South African campaign. The Commons had just granted a supplementary Army estimate of £10,000,000, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Oct. 23rd, explained how the money was to be found. His brief statement simply came to this: Since he balanced his Budget the House had sanctioned supplementary estimates, in July, of £278,000, and of course there was the large unforeseen expenditure of £10,000,000 for South Africa, making a total estimated expenditure of £121,205,000. As regards the first six months of the current financial year, the increase of revenue had greatly exceeded his expectations, and he thought they might fairly reckon on a surplus for the whole year of £3,000,000, to be applied to the purposes of the unforeseen expenditure in South Africa. He proposed to provide the balance by a temporary addition to the floating debt, and to raise for this purpose

a sum not exceeding £8,000,000 by Treasury bills, which would give him a margin of a million, which he did not think, however, he should need. This borrowing was to be a purely temporary matter, and provision would have to be made by Parliament to repay the sum borrowed as soon as possible. Whatever might be the cost of the war, it was at any rate not certain that the whole cost of it, or what amount of the cost of it, would fall on this country. Our colonies had been invaded, and it would be consistent with all the laws of war if, when it was brought to a successful termination, the Transvaal taxpayers should have to bear something, at any rate, of the cost. The Government thought that the consideration of the precise manner of repayment of the sum now to be borrowed should be postponed until the introduction of the Budget in April 1900. His intention was that this debt should be by no means of long duration. It ought to be provided for, if necessary, by an addition to taxation, and he hoped it might be paid off in the year following next year, if not sooner.

Budget Estimate of Expenditure	£	110,927,000
July Supplementary Estimate		278,000
South African War Vote		10,000,000
		<hr/> 121,205,000
Budget Estimate of Revenue	£	111,157,000
Estimated Surplus (Oct. '99)		3,000,000
		<hr/> 114,157,000
		7,048,000
Margin		<hr/> 1,000,000
		<hr/> £8,048,000

Finland. The Grand Duchy of Finland, now a Russian province, was ceded to Russia in 1809, and has a Diet or national Parliament, consisting of four estates, nobles, clergy, burghers, and peasants. The Czar is the Grand Duke, but the assent of all four estates is necessary to any changes in the Constitution or for making new taxes. There is a Senate nominated by the Crown, presided over by the Governor-General, which sits at Helsingfors, and is the chief administrative body. A State Council, also nominated by the Crown, sits at St. Petersburg. Provincial affairs are principally managed by the Senate, military and foreign affairs by the Imperial officials. The chief products are timber, farm produce, etc. **Area,** 144,255 sq. miles; **pop.** about 2,500,000. (See RUSSIA.)—**History,** '99. An extraordinary session of the Diet was opened (Jan. 24th) at Helsingfors to consider the Imperial ukase issued in the previous year with the object of bringing the Finnish law of military service into conformity with that of the rest of the Empire, and abolishing the privilege by which Finnish regiments were only required to perform active service within the bounds of the Duchy. While it was sitting an Imperial decree was published (29th) making a knowledge of Russian obligatory for senators, governors, and higher officials; and this was followed, to the consternation of the Finns, by an Imperial manifesto (Feb. 15th) ordering that in future all new laws affecting Finland should be submitted to the Diet for their opinion as to the best way

of adapting them to the conditions prevailing in the Duchy, and should then be sent up to the Imperial State Council for settlement and promulgation. This, of course, had the effect of removing from the Finnish Parliament the exclusive right of discussing measures affecting both Finland and the Empire, and involved—indeed was intended to effect, the Russianising of the country. The Diet and the Senate opposed the strongest objections to the manifesto. A great deputation proceeded to St. Petersburg in March to pray for a declaration of their constitutional rights, and took with them a petition signed by 563,000 Finns; but they got no audience, and the Czar refused to receive the petition, which urged that "the time-honoured right of the Finnish people to partake, through their representatives the Estates, in the legislation was confirmed, and confirmed for ever, by the Emperor Alexander I., whose memory we bless. This right has during the reigns of the late Emperors, Alexander II. and Alexander III., of blessed memory, been extended and regulated. But, according to the fundamental statutes issued together with the manifesto, the Estates would, in those questions which are declared to have a bearing also on the interests of the Empire, be no longer allowed to take part in legislation with such power of decision as according to the fundamental laws of Finland is guaranteed to them. The manifesto has dislodged the foundation stone of our social structure." The Diet declared (May 27th) that the manifesto did not possess the force of law in Finland, and that a law relating to military service could not be legally enacted except in conformity with the Diet's decision. It was also declared that the militia could not be employed outside Finland, except for the defence of St. Petersburg; but that other Finnish troops, when not required for the defence of Finland itself, could be used in war time for the defence of other parts of the Empire. An Imperial rescript was issued (July 4th) stating that the manifesto of Feb. 15th was "unshakeable," and that the opinions of the Diet would be taken into consideration in finally drafting the military law. M. von Plehwe, member of the Russian Imperial Council, was appointed acting Secretary of State for Finland in September. Mr. Eugene Wolff, British Vice-Consul at Wiborg, was dismissed (16th) by H.M. Consul-General in St. Petersburg, on the ground that the Russian Government had complained that he had interfered in the political affairs of the country. Upon this most of the British Vice-Consuls in the country resigned.

Fire Brigade, Metropolitan. See METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE.

Fire Brigades Bill, '99. See SESSION, sect. 59.

Fisheries. See SEA FISHERIES.

Flash Point of Petroleum. See SESSION, sect. 89.

Flax. See TRADE, '99.

Fletcher, A. E., was b. at Long Sutton in 1841, and was ed. at Owens College, Manchester, and Edinburgh University. After a short scholastic career he gave up teaching for journalism, and contributed to various periodicals till '72, when he became editor of the *Barrow-in-Furness Vulcan*. In '76 he accepted the post of London correspondent of the *Barrow Times*, wrote for the *Educational Times* and *Weekly*

Dispatch, and acted as subeditor of the *Pictorial World*. He became connected with the *Daily Chronicle* in '78, and succeeded to the editorship in '89. Under his direction the *Chronicle* advanced and improved greatly, but in '95 Mr. Fletcher resigned. He has since lectured in many parts of the country. His editorship of the *Cyclopædia of Education* must also be noted. Address: Great Holland, Colchester.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration of) Act, '99.
See SESSION, sect. 101.

FOOTBALL, '99.

1. Association.—These matches continue to excite great interest every year, and the popularity of the game seems to increase, but each season it becomes more apparent that professionalism is in the ascendant. The **International Matches** resulted as follows:—England beat Wales. England has now won 17, Wales 2, drawn 2. England beat Scotland. England has now won 10, Scotland 13, drawn 6. England beat Ireland. England has now won 16, Ireland 1, drawn 1. Scotland beat Ireland. Scotland has now won 15, Ireland 0, drawn 1. Scotland beat Wales. Scotland has now won 21, Wales 0, drawn 3. Ireland beat Wales. Ireland has now won 6, Wales 9, drawn 3. Cambridge University beat Oxford University. The London Charity Cup was won by Clapton. The London Senior Cup was won by Old Carthusians. The Inter-Hospital Cup was won by the London Hospital. The Amateur Cup was won by Stockton. The Army Association Cup was won by the South Lancashire Regiment. The Association Cup was won by Sheffield United. The appended table shows the position and points obtained by the competing clubs in the 1st Division in the League Matches, '99:—

	Plyd.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Aston Villa	34	19	7	8	45
Liverpool	34	19	5	10	43
Burnley	34	15	9	10	39
Notts County	34	12	13	9	37
Everton	34	15	8	11	38
Blackburn Rovers	34	14	8	12	36
Sunderland	34	15	6	13	36
Wolverhampton Wanderers	34	14	7	13	35
Bury	34	14	7	13	35
Derby County	34	12	11	11	35
Stoke	34	13	7	14	33
Notts Forest	34	11	11	12	33
West Bromwich Albion	34	12	6	16	30
Newcastle United	34	11	8	15	30
Preston North End	34	10	9	15	29
Sheffield United	34	9	11	14	29
Bolton Wanderers	34	9	7	18	25
Sheffield Wednesday	34	8	8	18	24

2. Rugby.—The **International Games** resulted as follows:—Scotland beat England. England has now won 9, Scotland 9, drawn 9. Scotland beat Wales. Scotland has now won 10, Wales 4, drawn 1. Ireland beat England. Ireland has now won 6, England 16, drawn 1. Ireland beat Scotland. Ireland has now won 3, Scotland 17, drawn 2. Ireland beat Wales. Ireland has now won 6, Wales 7, drawn 1. Wales beat England. Wales has now won 5, England 11, drawn 1. Cambridge University beat Oxford University. Cambridge has now won 9, Oxford 11. South beat North. Guy's Hospital won the Inter-Hospital Cup. The County Championship was won by Devonshire.

FOREIGN ARMIES.

The latest particulars relating to the military power of the countries of Europe, Abyssinia, Egypt, China, Japan, Mexico, the United States, and some other countries, will be found below.

Abyssinia.—The organisation is feudal in character, and the constitution is by provinces, each governor or Ras having a standing force as garrison and at call in case of war, and a considerable number of retainers not embodied. The garrison forces united constitute the new army of Menelik, and are estimated at 70,000 men. The central control is weak, and there is no organised division into the three arms, as in Europe; but the forces are readily grouped, the mounted men forming an irregular cavalry, and have great mobility. Practically every man has a sword and a rifle, but the firearms are extraordinarily varied, and the mounted troops also carry a javelin or spear. They do not exceed 5000 altogether. The guns are mostly adapted for mountain work, there being about 50 modern and 30 old ones. Marksmanship is a weak point in the Abyssinian army. The unembodied retainers, who may be likened to a militia, number about 140,000 men.

Austria-Hungary.—The forces consist of the Army proper, common to both branches of the monarchy, with the **Ersatz** (or supplementary Reserve), the **Austrian Landwehr** and **Landsturm**, and the **Hungarian** (or **Cisleithan**) **Landwehr** and **Landsturm** (composing the Honved), and the local forces of **Bosnia and Herzegovina**. The Regular Army requires an annual contingent of 101,000. Service is for three years with the colours and seven in the Active Reserve; ten years for those enrolled direct in the Ersatz (or supplementary) Reserve. Service in the Landwehr is for two years for those who have served their ten years in the senior service, and for twelve years for those who have been sent straight into the Landwehr for various reasons. The men who pass before the selecting boards number about 800,000, and the final contingent selected for the various branches of the service is 144,000. The Landwehr is called out for training in time of peace, and in war both Active Army and Landwehr men are drafted from the Ersatz Reserve. After the Landwehr service, the soldier is sent for five years to the 1st Landsturm, and for a further period of five years to the 2nd Landsturm. For all who do not serve in the first or second line forces, service with the Landsturm is obligatory from the nineteenth to the end of the forty-second year. The Mannlicher is the Infantry arm. There are 15 Army Corps, comprising in all 31 Infantry divisions of the Active Army; and it is the intention to increase their strength on mobilisation by allotting a Landwehr division to each. Normally there are 462 battalions (102 regiments of the line, 4 of Tyrolese Rifles and 4 Bosnian, and 26 battalions regular Rifles), 252 squadrons (15 regiments of Dragoons, 11 of Uhlans, and 16 of Hussars), and 251 batteries, exclusive of 13 battalions of Fortress Artillery and 15 of Pioneers. The Field Artillery is formed in 14 brigades, and the reorganisation gives the force 14 corps and 42 divisional regiments, with a mountain battery division, and increases the field guns to 1792, and the Horse Artillery guns to 96, while the mountain guns will number 120, with 16 smaller pieces; 60 Ersatz batteries will also be organised.

Several new batteries have been formed. The Austrian and Hungarian cavalry have won the admiration of European soldiers, and the empire unquestionably possesses a thoroughly practical mounted arm fit for service at a moment's notice. The total strength of the **Austro-Hungarian Army**, on a peace footing, is 18,300 officers and 330,800 men, including the artillery, engineer train, etc., and on a war footing 36,300 officers and 2,339,000 men; but on embodying the Landsturm it is believed the dual monarchy could put 3,000,000 men in the field. The infantry number 187,000, the cavalry 47,000, and the field and fortress artillery 37,000. The **Honved** (national Hungarian army) is subject in war time only to the Commander-in-Chief, and in peace time only to the Royal Hungarian Jurisdiction. The Cisleithan Landwehr is being increased to a strength of 8 divisions (16 brigades, 116 battalions). In Oct. '99 there were 31 regiments (102 battalions). Training, command, and equipment are as in the Regular Army. The Honved has also in peace time 10 Hussar regiments, having each a regimental staff, 2 divisions (*en cadre*) and 1 Ersatz Reserve. The officers are trained in the Ludovica Academy at Buda-Pesth.

Belgium.—The long-deferred reorganisation has not yet been accepted. The army is maintained by the embodiment of 13,300 men yearly (substitution being allowed), and the period of liability is thirteen years (two with the colours), but of these at least two-thirds are as a rule allowed. The composition is as follows: **Cavalry**—2 regiments of Chasseurs, 2 of Guides, and 4 of Lancers. Each regiment consists of 4 squadrons Active and 1 Reserve. To the above have to be added the Gendarmerie (over 1700 men). **Artillery**—4 field and 4 fortress regiments (in all 204 guns). **Engineers**—1 regiment of 3 battalions. **Infantry**—14 regiments of the line, of 4 battalions of 4 companies each, 3 Active and 1 Reserve battalion; 1 regiment of Grenadiers, similarly organised; 1 regiment of Carabineers of 6 battalions (4 active and 2 reserve), and 3 regiments of *chasseurs-à-pied*. The peace strength is 28,050 infantry, 5760 cavalry, 8214 artillery, 455 train, 1703 engineers, and 602 staff, etc., with 3360 officers, and the war strength is estimated to be 145,000. The forts of the Meuse are completed. The great objection raised against them by nearly all military men is that the present army organisation of Belgium cannot furnish the men necessary for their defence. They say the mobilisation would produce only a little above 100,000 men, and that, therefore, sufficient garrisons for Antwerp and the Meuse forts could not be provided. They estimate the number of men necessary for an efficient defence of Belgium at 185,000 men; and urge that steps shall be taken to make this force available. On mobilisation 4 army divisions are to be formed, each of 4 regiments, and a carabineer battalion, with 2 squadrons, 8 field batteries, 1 company of engineers, with train and auxiliary services. In '99 the creation of a cyclist company in each battalion of carabineers was authorised.

Brazil.—Gradual progress is being made in the reorganisation of the army, but much remains yet to be done. The strength and organisation given in the official *Revista Militar* (March '99) is as follows: staff, 28; engineer corps, 66; general staff corps, 124; medical staff, 163; artillery staff, 62; six regiments of

artillery, 2562; six battalions of artillery, 2100; two battalions of engineers, 862; fourteen cavalry regiments, 6,020; one transport corps, 292; forty infantry battalions, 17,840; total, 30,119. The troops are divided into seven military districts, the most important being Rio Grande do Sul (11,226 men).

Bulgaria.—On Dec. 16th, '97, the Sobranje voted a law regulating the progressive development of the army, which has very nearly reached its proposed establishment. There now exist 24 regiments of infantry (each of 2 battalions of 4 companies, and 1 company of non-combatants). These regiments are grouped in 12 brigades and 6 divisions. This composition is final. The law of '97 ordered the formation of a certain number of infantry battalions for garrison fortresses. There already exist six companies of fortress infantry at Silistria. The following is the composition of the corps for frontier defence: 1 battalion of 3 companies in the district of the 1st and 2nd divisions; 1 battalion of 2 companies in the 6th district, and 1 detached company in each of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th districts. The cavalry actually consists of 2 regiments, each of 5 squadrons and 1 squadron of non-combatants, and 3 regiments of 4 squadrons and 1 squadron of non-combatants, and 1 squadron of the guard. There remains to form a 6th regiment, for which purposes the 2 extra squadrons from the 1st and 2nd regiments may be utilised. The 6 regiments of field artillery now form 3 groups of 3 batteries each, and there are 3 groups of 3 mountain batteries. The garrison artillery includes 3 battalions of 5 companies; 5 Howitzer batteries have still to be formed, 1 for the 1st battalion, and 2 to each of the two others. There are 3 battalions of pioneers of 4 companies, with 1 section of non-combatants, and 1 technical battalion of 3 companies (1 railway, 1 telegraph, and 1 pontoon company). The establishment of the auxiliary troops is complete, and consists of 6 military train companies, attached to the 6 field artillery regiments, 6 divisional hospitals, 2 artillery depot workshops, and 2 remount depots.

Chili.—The army does not exceed 6000 men, in accordance with the law of Feb. 2nd, '92, and the formations are: 7 regiments of infantry, 4 of cavalry, 3 of artillery, and a corps of engineers. The National Guard numbers over 50,000 men.

China.—According to the most credible accounts very little improvement has been made in the Chinese army since the war with Japan, which revealed its worthless character. Major Baron von Reitzingen, of the German army, with the rank of general in the Chinese service, has for some time been engaged in reorganising a portion of the army. It was never easy to ascertain facts concerning the Chinese forces. The *élite* of the army was composed of the Shen-Che-Ying or Black Flag troops, and the Pa-Ki or Eight Banner men. The former were said to number 50,000 men with the colours. These men more nearly approach our European standard in drill and arms than any other troops in the Imperial service. The nucleus of the Black Flags was constituted of the veterans of Gordon's army which suppressed the Taiping rebellion, and the troops had been trained largely by European officers, who had spoken highly of their steadiness and efficiency in drill. Next in importance to the Black Flags come

the Banner men of the army of Manchuria, composed of soldier-like troops, but some of them still armed with bow-and-arrows, or with the old gingall. The Banner men are estimated at something like 300,000. They consist largely of Manchus, Mongols and Chinese or Han-chun. Service with the Manchus is hereditary, and the Banner men are still the chief support of the T'at-sing dynasty. The army of Manchuria, in the war with Japan, was raised from the Banner men of Fengtien, Kirin, and Hei-lung-chiang. These were all fighting men, perhaps 180,000 in all; but fully 100,000 had received no European training. Outside the ranks of the Black Flags and Banner men and other Manchurian forces, of whom perhaps 175,000 possess various modern arms, and are drilled somewhat upon the European plan, is the vast array of the Luh-ying or Green Flags, with a paper strength of 500,000 men, scattered through the empire, under the control of the local viceroys and governors. This heterogeneous force possesses little military value, and as now organised can be of no real service. But the reverses of the Chinese are not unlikely to give something of new character to their military defences, and the army will probably yet be stripped of some of its archaic character; though nothing can avail if the corruption and nepotism of the official classes be allowed to prevail. It is quite the rule for the generals and local governors to maintain only a small proportion of the established force, and to draw pay for the whole. Wages paid to soldiers are insufficient, and the deficiency is made good by pillage or fraud. In one province men are exercised with antiquated lances, halberds, and pikes, in another with Martini rifles, and in another with the German 1888 model, and Krupp and Armstrong guns are alternately ordered with Nordenfelts, and are left to rust and become useless. During his visit to China Lord Charles Beresford saw all the armies, arsenals, dockyards, forts, ships, and schools, and found them in a deplorable state. He was of opinion that an army of 200,000 men might be maintained with the same Budget as at present if waste were avoided. The Viceroys whom he saw approved his suggestions for reorganisation. A statement has been made (Nov. '99) that the Emperor has ordered the formation of a sort of national guard.

Denmark.—Service is obligatory on all able-bodied men who have reached the age of 22. Terms of service, eight years with the colours and eight in the extra reserve. A reorganisation of the Danish army was introduced in '94, and the late War Minister, General Bahnson, calculated that the contingent brought under training 7947 men yearly. The service in the various branches of the army is 16 years, but, reckoning 14 years only, and allowing for waste, the General concludes that by the year 1910 Denmark will be able to mobilise 83,000 men, of whom 58,500 will be infantry, 5000 cavalry, 6800 field artillery, and 8600 fortress artillery. The really effective force would be about 70,000. At present the peace strength (31 battalions, 16 squadrons, and 12 field batteries, with fortress artillery and engineers) is 13,750, increased on mobilisation to 50,000.

Egypt.—In the operations in the Soudan the Egyptian forces have displayed most admirable soldier-like qualities under British officers. They are a fine example of what our officers

can make out of the soldiery of native races. After Tel-el-Kebir and the victories of the Mahdi practically no army remained; but now the Egyptian army in physique, training, and soldierly qualities, compares well even with the armies of Europe. Under strong leadership, and the command of British officers, it has lately shown what it is made of in the victories of the Atbara and Omdurman. Until the last campaign, when the proportion was higher, the normal number of white officers has been three to an Egyptian and four to a Soudanese battalion. When first raised, in '83, after the campaign of the previous year, the army consisted of about 6000 men, but was gradually increased until the existing establishment was reached. All the inhabitants are liable for service—six years in the army, five in the police, and four in the reserve, and there are always about 150,000 young men on the rolls for conscription; but the burden is very light, and the men are all selected. The army now consists of 18 battalions of infantry, 10 squadrons of cavalry, 1 horse and 4 field batteries (each with a British officer in command), and Maxims, a camel corps of 8 companies, and non-combatant services. The cavalry are recruited from the fellaheen of the Delta, and the training was uphill work. The infantry battalions are drawn mostly from the fellaheen, but 6 are Soudanese blacks. The first are filled by conscription, and have about 800 men each, mostly fellaheen, in 6 companies. The interior economy and drill of the recruits is excellent, and the musketry good. The arm is the Martini-Henry. In the Soudanese battalions the service is voluntary, the pay higher, and the service practically for life. This force was raised largely from the Khalifa's Bazingers or black riflemen, but men from Lower Egypt have been enlisted. The surrender of many of the Soudanese tribesmen has opened fields for recruiting this force which have long been closed. The artillery is the force that shows the impress most markedly of the European training. The Egyptian is an excellent gunner, and takes to the work with enthusiasm. The horse battery has Syrian horses and light Krupp guns. The field batteries have Krupp mountain guns carried by mules, with a second line of camels. There is also a battalion of garrison artillery, organised as in our service. The effective strength of the Egyptian forces is about 18,000. More than 140 British officers were employed in the Egyptian army during the last campaign. The command is vested in Lord Kitchener of Khartoum with the title of Sirdar.

France.—The gradual reorganisation and increase of the French army at the present time going forward in virtue of the law of March '97 is steadily continued, though the contingent arising from the class of '98 having fallen below the estimate to the extent of 23,000 men, some delay may occur. There are 18 regional infantry regiments, and in each subdivisional infantry regiment a fourth battalion is being formed, making 145 new battalions in all; but these are organised progressively, as the means become available. In the autumn of '97 12 battalions were added in the 6th and 15th corps, and 40 others were provided for by the estimates of '98, while 24 remained to be added under the estimates of '99-1900. When the measure has been fully carried out the French infantry will have an increased peace establishment of 50,000

men. The estimated strength for '99 is 28,862 officers and 561,319 men of the Active Army, 742 officers and 25,169 men of the gendarmerie, and 142,333 horses. A considerable increase of officers is due to the new formations, to the creation of a 20th battalion of engineers and of certain field batteries, and a large addition to the medical branch. In 1900 there is to be an increase (estimated) of 315 officers, 4287 men, 35 gendarmes and 702 horses, and an addition of 4 battalions of Zouaves, 8 of Algerian rifles, 2 of the foreign legion, 21 companies for the fourth battalions, 2 battalions of foot artillery, and the staff of 2 battalions. The Army in '99 is constituted as follows: 652 battalions of Infantry, 30 battalions of Chasseurs, 10 Foreign, 20 Zouaves, 22 Algerian Tirailleurs, and 5 African Light Infantry. The Cavalry form 31 regiments of Dragoons, 21 of Chasseurs, 14 of Hussars, 13 of Cuirassiers, 6 of Chasseurs d'Afrique (all of 5 squadrons), and 4 of Spahis, variously constituted, numbering in all 446 squadrons. The organisation of the Artillery is as follows: Field batteries, 434; Horse batteries, 52; Mountain batteries, 22; Foot (or Fortress) batteries, 112: in all, 620. The Engineers (including Railway troops) number 5 regiments (12 battalions and 3 Train companies); and the Military Train has 20 squadrons (comprising 72 companies). The conditions of service have been modified three times during about twenty years. The law of July 15th, '89, practically abolished all exemptions, and extended the period of service to twenty-five years, thus adding five years; but reduced the time to be served with the colours to three years. The law of '92 added three years to the time to be spent in the Active Reserve, and correspondingly reduced the period to be passed in the Territorial Reserve. In future, every Frenchman should serve three years in the Active Army, ten years in the Reserve of the Active Army, six years in the Territorial Army, and six years in the Reserve of the Territorial Army. A *loi d'encadrement*, having for its purpose to provide for the embodiment of the Reserve Forces upon mobilisation, has not fully answered expectations. There is now constituted in every infantry regiment a *cadre complémentaire*, the purpose being to consolidate the Reserves, and the officers of this *cadre* are partly sufficing for the new fourth battalions. For administration, training, and mobilisation, the units of the Territorial Army, as well as the Active Reserve, are attached to the corresponding units of the Active Army. The Reserve Troops are: 145 Infantry regiments, 30 Chasseur battalions, 38 Cavalry regiments formed with the Line and Light Cavalry regiments of the Corps Cavalry Brigades, 41 other squadrons formed with the Divisional Cavalry regiments, and 216 batteries of Field Artillery, 12 to each Artillery brigade. All these are attached to the Active Forces, charged with their administration, mobilisation and command. The Territorial Forces are 145 battalions of Infantry, 7 of Rifles, 10 of Zouaves, 40 battery groups of Field Artillery and 16 of Foot Artillery, 21 battalions of Engineers, and 19 squadrons of Train. There are special dispositions in regard to some army corps, and a large number of battalions and independent companies are employed in the Customs and Forest service. In regard to the localisation of the troops, it should be noted that a large

force is quartered in the region of the 6th corps on the German frontier. The 6th corps has now been divided into two, and a new corps thus created. It is in this region that the new battalions are to be formed by constituting the *cadres* in great part from the regiments themselves. The Reserve of the Active Army includes about 1,320,000 men, and the Territorial Army and its Reserve about 2,270,000. It has been estimated that the French Army, with its various Reserve and Territorial Forces, includes 4,160,000 trained men on a war footing, and that 4,000,000 untrained might be embodied. In '98, 230,783 young men were embodied in the army, of whom 154,124 for two or three years, and the remainder for one year.

Germany.—A further increase of the German army was brought about by a reorganising Act which came into force on Oct. 1st, '99. The reorganisation which was to take effect from April 1st, '97, had been completed as planned. By the Army Act of '93, a two years' colour service was introduced, and the enrolled peace establishment from Oct. 1st, '93, until March 31st, '99, was fixed at 479,229 men. The main effect of the Act was to enable 70,000 men more than formerly to be called to the colours every year, and in this manner to increase the reserves of trained men. The fourth half-battalions, 173 in number, which had been formed, were intended to act as auxiliary and training depôts for the senior battalions; but the system was cumbersome, and resulted in over 15,000 men being passed into the reserve yearly, imperfectly trained according to the German standard. Accordingly, by the further reorganisation, these skeleton formations were linked and strengthened, thus creating full battalions, united as regiments, the purpose being to add a brigade to each army corps. The effect of the new disposition was to furnish the army with 625 battalions of infantry, instead of 538 as prescribed in '93. The number of regiments has risen from 173 to 215—33 Prussian, 2 Würtemberg, 3 Saxon, and 2 Bavarian regiments being formed out of the late fourth half-battalions. Under the new military law of '99 there will be, at the end of the financial year 1902, 625 battalions of Infantry, 482 squadrons of Cavalry, 754 batteries of Field Artillery, 38 battalions of Foot Artillery, 25 battalions of Pioneers, 11 battalions of Army Service Troops, and 23 battalions of Train, with a peace strength rising in 1903 to 495,500 men, exclusive of one-year volunteers. On Oct. 1st, '99, the reorganisation of the artillery was completed, the corps artillery being suppressed and the batteries being distributed among the divisions. At the present time there are 94 Field Artillery regiments with 574 batteries. The service in the standing army is of six years, two of these with the colours in the infantry and three in the cavalry and horse artillery, and the rest in the reserve. After quitting the reserve of the Active Army the soldier passes five years in the Landwehr and seven in its reserve. The recruiting service of the Guard, consisting of the tallest and finest-looking men, is carried out by a commission consisting of officers specially nominated for the purpose. Under the system of recruiting there are always more men than are necessary to keep up the army strength, the surplus constituting the Ersatz Reserve. The peace strength of the army,

under the estimates of '99, is 23,730 officers (an increase of 554), 79,873 non-commissioned officers (increase 1666), 491,826 men (increase 12,597), and 4952 paymasters, veterinary officers, armourers, and saddlers, with about 125,000 horses. The strength upon mobilisation is estimated at nearly 4,000,000 trained men. The general staff by which the work of the Army is prepared for in peace and moulded in war is at once a close and yet flexible organisation, which permeates the whole structure of the army, consisting for Prussia of about 200 officers. Nearly 100 of these are detached on service with the staffs of corps or divisions, while the remainder constitute the great general staff in Berlin. There is constant interchange between regimental work and staff work, and between the latter locally and with the headquarters' staff in Berlin. Scarcely any regimental officer rises high in his corps without having been called to staff service, so that the ideas of the staff are based upon practical experience, and react upon the whole army, to which they come as a kind of tradition of duty and policy, sharpening and directing the life and work of the army. Recently the inspection of the cavalry and artillery has been improved. A quick-firing field gun has been provided for the artillery, concerning which the *Times* correspondent, who was present during the manœuvres of '99, says that the death-dealing capacity of the army has been thereby enormously increased. The gun is said to be three times more formidable, owing to the rapidity with which it can be loaded and laid, than the powerful cannon it superseded. The ammunition is fixed like that of an ordinary rifle, cartridge and shell, whether shrapnel or high explosive, being combined in the same case. He believed the German gunners calculate on being able to fire at least five aimed rounds a minute, as against two—at most—of their former weapons.

Greece.—During the war with Turkey the Greek army gave proof of the ineptitude of its officers, the want of discipline in its men, and the extreme weakness of its organisation. Service is for 2 years with the colours and 8 in the reserve, 8 in the National Guard and 10 in its reserve; the cavalry, however, spending 10 years in the National Guard and 8 in its reserve. The **Standing Army** consists of ten Infantry regiments, eight battalions of light infantry and rifles, three Cavalry regiments, and three regiments of Field Artillery. Two battalions go to a regiment with a *cadre* battalion, and four companies to a battalion. The Cavalry regiments are in four squadrons. The Artillery is divided into eleven Field and nine Mountain batteries, with 120 guns. The Engineer corps consists of a double battalion regiment, exclusive of the Survey, Sanitary, and Intendance companies. The *Gendarmerie* consists of sixteen divisions, and the men are borne upon the strength of the line. The peace strength of the army is 1880 officers and 23,453 men, with 3294 horses and mules. As a matter of fact these numbers are never attained under ordinary circumstances, the number with the colours varying from 16,000 to 18,000. There are three general commands. The total war strength is 82,000 men, and 114 guns. Including the territorial army, and its reserve, there are said to be some 200,000 men available, but the organisation is very defec-

tive. The Evzonoi highlanders are by far the best troops.

Italy.—The gradual reorganisation of the Italian army is still progressing. The organisation of '94 was modified by a law passed in June '97, laying down the principle to be followed, the details being left to be determined by decrees having the force of law (see the *ANNUAL* for '98 and '99 for some details). The troops are divided among 12 army corps, each of 2 infantry divisions. The Infantry have therefore 48 line brigades, including 96 regiments, each of three battalions, and a *dépôt*; 12 regiments of Bersaglieri similarly constituted; 7 Alpine regiments (75 companies and *dépôts*). These troops are assigned to 88 military districts, with disciplinary companies, etc. In the Cavalry the 24 regiments (each 6 squadrons) are in 9 brigades, with 4 remount *dépôts*. The Artillery is formed in 24 regiments, and comprises 146 batteries and 36 companies of train, in addition to a horse regiment of 6 batteries, a mountain regiment of 15 batteries, and 21 fortress brigades. The Engineers have 5 regiments of sappers and 10 companies of train, with a Railway Brigade of 6 companies. The mobilisation and training service of the army have also been modified. Liability to service, which is universal, commences at the completion of the twentieth year, and continues up to the completion of the thirty-ninth. The men are enrolled by lot in three classes. Those of the first class, if drafted to the Carabineers, serve five years with the colours and four with "unlimited leave"; if to the Cavalry, four years and five years respectively; and all ten years in the Territorial Militia with "unlimited leave." If drafted to other corps, the service is two or three years with the colours and six with "unlimited leave," four or three years in the Mobile Militia, and seven years in the Territorial Militia. The men of the second class are enrolled for eight years in the Standing Army with "unlimited leave," and four and seven years in the Militias; those of the third category serve their nineteen years wholly in the Territorial Militia. On June 30th, '97, the men on the list were 3,263,297, of whom 237,660 were with the colours (about 78 per 1000), and 3,025,637 on "unlimited leave," of which last class 556,984 belonged to the permanent army. In June '98 the conditions had improved, for though the list had fallen to 3,221,726, there were 310,602 with the colours (being 97 per 1000). The men on "unlimited leave" were 503,875 of the permanent army, 465,349 of the Mobile Militia, and 1,941,918 of the Territorial Militia. The following are particulars of the distribution by arms of the men with the colours: infantry, 195,815; cavalry, 24,760; artillery, 38,703; engineers, 13,953; carabineers, 26,594. Thus 98.17 of the total are accounted for, the rest being divided among the veterinary, hospital, educational, remount, and disciplinary services. These particulars are from the returns of '99.

Japan.—Events in the Far East direct new attention to the Japanese army. It is composed of excellent material, and is organised, armed, and drilled wholly upon the European system, under officers who have received their training in Germany and other European countries. In all respects the highest degree of mechanical efficiency has been maintained. The men are armed with the newest weapons of precision, turned out at a smaller Japanese

Woolwich. Conscription on the European model was introduced in '74. At the close of the war the army consisted of six divisions, and the Imperial Guard, with a peace footing of 70,000 in round numbers, and a war footing of 268,000 (exclusive of gendarmerie and Yesso Militia). By the end of '99 the army will have been organised in twelve divisions, apportioned among four chief commands, exclusive of the Guards, so that the peace footing should be 145,000, and the war footing 520,000. It is estimated that such a force can be maintained at an outlay of 26,167,043 yen, or £2,800,000 approximately. To meet the outlay upon the Army and Navy the Chinese indemnity has been largely depended upon; but difficulties have arisen, and the Government has resorted to a Public Undertakings Loan of 135,000,000 yen, spread over seven years. The existing military regulations were laid down by edict of '83. Every male inhabitant is subject to military service between 17 and 40 years of age in (a) the Standing Army, three years; (b) the Standing Army Reserve, four years; (c) the Territorial Army, five years; while the "National Army" (which corresponds to the European Landsturm) embodies all eligible men between 17 and 40 who have not been enrolled, or have completed their service, in the other branches of the service. The thirteen divisions of the army, including the division of the Guard, will consist of 26 Infantry brigades, each of 2 three-battalion regiments; 13 regiments of Cavalry, each formed in 5 squadrons; 13 regiments of Artillery, with 79 field and mountain batteries (to be increased in 1900 to 117 batteries, constituted in 39 groups of 3 batteries each); 13 battalions of Pioneers, comprising 28 companies (to be increased to 39 companies); 13 battalions of Train of 2 companies each; and 1 Railway and 1 Telegraph battalion, each of 3 companies. In addition to the thirteen divisions are 3 regiments of Coast and 2 battalions of Foot Artillery, as well as the Yesso Brigade, comprising 4 battalions of Infantry, besides Cavalry, Artillery, and Pioneers. The Army of the Second Line (garrisons and reserves) consists of 36 battalions of Infantry, besides Cavalry, Pioneers, and Depot Troops. The Military College and Academy train accomplished officers of great intelligence. They were pronounced by General Grant to be amongst the foremost of the kind in the world. The barracks and gymnasia are of the best type, and every care is paid to the physical development of the men.

Mexico.—A reorganisation of the Mexican army began in '97, and provides for the following standing army: 28 infantry battalions of 4 companies, 12 cadre battalions of 2 companies, 2 regional infantry battalions of 2 companies, 7 regional infantry companies, 1 battalion of pioneers of 4 companies, 1 battalion of invalids, 14 cavalry regiments of 4 squadrons, 8 cavalry cadre regiments of 2 squadrons, 4 four-battery battalions of field artillery, 1 machine-gun battalion, and some auxiliary formations. The peace strength is 2432 officers, 6547 non-commissioned officers, and 25,090 men, with 13,059 horses and mules, and the war strength 3600 officers and 144,500 of other ranks. The Infantry is armed with the Remington rifle. Guns are being manufactured at the New National Gun Foundry. The horses ridden by the Cavalry are small, but exceedingly hardy. Mules are mostly employed for draught pur-

poses. Recruiting is chiefly among full-blooded Indians, who are very brave and easily amenable to discipline. As soldiers they are excellent marchers, and are second to no other troops in the world on this score, and in frugality and contentment. The Military Academy is at Chapultepec, near the city of Mexico.

Netherlands.—Holland has at present no "Standing Army," but a cadre of officers and non-commissioned officers (establishment about 2200) for the training of an annual contingent of some 11,000 Schüttere or Militia. There is a force of **Volunteers**, with an establishment of about 10,000, which is rarely complete. The service is from six to eight years. All able-bodied males are liable to be drawn for the **Militia**, but about 11,000 only are embodied, the greater part of the force being on indefinite furlough. The combined establishment of Volunteers and Militia is about 14,000 men. The **combatant establishment** of the field army is 726 officers, 34,897 men, 3258 horses and 120 guns; and of the garrison troops, 362 officers and 16,744 men. The **Army of the Dutch East Indies** numbers about 35,000 officers and men. Proposals are made ('99) for a complete reorganisation of the regular forces, to comprise the Landwehr and the Landsturm, with a peace strength of about 20,000, and a volunteer establishment in time of war. The Militia is proposed to be increased to 12,300, to be permanently embodied, with 5200 more to be called up for short periods.

Norway.—Under the law of '66 the troops of the line were to number 12,000 men during peace, but with a war footing of 18,000 men. In '85 the strength of the troops of the line was still further increased by more than 3000 men. The force now available for service beyond the frontier numbers, with officers and men, 25,109. There is, however, the defect that there is no reserve of the line to fill up the gaps which might arise during a war, without taking men from the Militia (Landvaern). Besides the troops of the line there exists the Militia or Landvaern for the defence of Norway, in case the troops of the line should be taken over to Sweden.

Portugal.—The army has been reorganised ('99). The peace footing is now 30,000, including 19,912 Infantry, 4020 Cavalry, and 4419 Artillery (with 144 guns). In addition are 1570 officers. The war footing is 3114 officers and 145,639 rank and file, including 64,243 of the reserve forces. A new law was introduced in Sept. '95, by which the service is three years with the colours, five years with the first reserve and four with the second. There is in addition a colonial army of 9000. The rules of exemption are most liberal, a sum of money paid to the Government being accepted as an equivalent. There are 4 military districts—Lisbon, Vizeu, Oporto, and Evora, with garrisons at the Azores and Madeira.

Roumania.—Four army corps, the independent division in the Dobrudscha, and an independent cavalry division, together with Dorobanzen (infantry) and 8866 Kalaraschen (territorial cavalry) not permanently embodied. An independent cavalry division composed of 6 permanent regiments (Roschieri) has been formed. A new cavalry regiment (2 permanent and 2 half-permanent squadrons) has been attached to the Dobrudscha forces, and the remainder (10) of the Kalaraschi regiments are assigned to the 4 army corps. There has been a reorganisation, and the purpose is

to get rid gradually of the semi-permanent squadrons forming part of the Kalaraschi. The peace strength is 3089 officers, 44,400 non-commissioned officers and men, 366 field guns and 9000 horses, with 68,000 men and 9100 horses of the territorial class. The total war strength is 3940 officers, 167,316 men, 52,604 horses and 384 guns, or a fighting strength of over 140,000 men.

Russia.—We had to note, as the work of '08, a very important change in the creation of two new army corps, the 20th and 21st, in the military districts of Wilna and Kiev; and the work of local organisation has since proceeded, some of the reserve formations being brought up to the first line. A third independent cavalry brigade formed of 2 new regiments has also been added, and the artillery has been increased by the addition of about 70 batteries. The vast organisation of the Russian army is not easy to describe. The peace strength is given thus:

	Europe and the Caucasus.	Elsewhere.
Infantry . .	497,000 men.	66,000 men.
Cavalry . .	109,000 "	10,000 "
Artillery . .	107,000 "	8,000 "
Engineers . .	21,000 "	3,000 "
Administration	34,000 "	5,000 "
Total . .	768,000 "	92,000 "

Vast bodies of troops are massed on the western frontier, facing Germany and Austria; there is a great army in the Caucasus; two army corps are in Turkestan and Transcaspia; and the strengthening of the troops in the district of the Amur goes on progressively. The Russian field force in Eastern Siberia, upon a war footing, consists of: Cavalry, 38 squadrons; Artillery, 17 batteries; Infantry, 37 battalions. There are in addition 5 battalions of Garrison Infantry, and 7 companies of Garrison Artillery, together with Engineers and a Submarine Mining Corps, for the local defence of Vladivostok. Exclusive of an Infantry battalion and a company of garrison Artillery quartered at Nikolaviesk at the mouth of the Amur, the Russian forces are distributed in two main groups east and west of the Manchurian frontier. In the neighbourhood of Vladivostok, on the adjacent frontier, and at Grafskaya, Iman, and Khabarovka on the railway, there are about: Cavalry, 10 squadrons; Artillery, 13 batteries (including 2 6-in. mortar batteries); Infantry, 18 battalions. At Verkhni Udinsk in the extreme west, and echeloned along the Shilka river, there are: Cavalry, 18 squadrons; Artillery, 2 batteries; Infantry, 17 battalions. Along the northern frontier, at the important port of Blagovestchensk, on the Amur, and at Ekaterino-Nikolskaya there are 2 battalions, 6 squadrons, and 3 squadrons respectively. The headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of the Ussuri force are at Nikolski on the railway, a short distance to the north of Vladivostok. The law of compulsory service dates from '74. For Finland compulsory service came into force on Jan. 1st, '81. The incorporation of the Finnish army with the Russian forces has caused violent opposition among the Finnish people. The period of liability to personal service lasts from the twenty-first to the forty-third year of age in Russia. Those who join the Standing Army spend five years with the

colours (four in the Infantry), thirteen in the Reserve, and the remainder in the Opoltschenie, or Militia. In some instances, however, the War Minister has power to retain men for a longer period with the colours; whilst, on the other hand, this period is shortened by one, two, three, or four years for those possessing a superior education. The Opoltschenie, which has been developed from a simple militia into a first reserve formation, now embraces two different classes: (1) Men between twenty-one and forty-three years of age, who have never served; (2) men who have completed five years' service with the colours and thirteen years in the Reserve. The ages of the men vary between thirty-nine and forty-three years. The organisation of the Cossacks is on a different footing. Every Cossack becomes liable to serve as soon as he has completed his eighteenth year. For the first three years, which are looked on as "preparatory," his service is, however, purely local; but for the next twelve years he is considered as belonging to the "front" category. This category consists of three bans, the first of which is formed of men actually serving, and the two others of men who have been granted unlimited leave. The last five years are spent in the Reserve category. There is, however, a still further category, for which no limit of age is fixed: this comprises all able-bodied Cossacks not otherwise classified. The Cossacks have to supply and maintain their own horses, besides providing their own clothing and equipment. In the Russian Empire some 950,000 men annually attain the age for joining the Army, and of these approximately 265,000 are entered, in addition to some 2500 Caucasians. Seventy per cent. of the men so entered are illiterates. About 5000 enlist annually as volunteers, and 16,000 join the Cossacks. The war strength of the Russian forces consists of about 2,500,000 men. These form the Active Army of all classes. To these figures must be added the available Reserve, estimated at 1,064,000; Frontier battalions, 41,000; Cossacks, 142,000. There are besides these the Territorial Reserve, some 2,000,000 men, and the National Militia, 1,200,000, which could be employed in case of emergency. It is expected that under new organisation the Opoltschenie, or Militia, in time of war will form 40 Infantry divisions, 640 battalions; 20 regiments of Cavalry, 80 squadrons; 80 batteries of Artillery, and 20 battalions of Sappers; but owing to the vast distances to be covered, and the want of railway accommodation, the mobilisation of this great force would be neither easy nor rapid. In regard to the embodiment of the reserve force in the event of war great advances have been made by the establishment of brigade commands and the organisation of reserve brigades.

Servia.—The Servian army has undergone many changes in '99, the effect of which has been to reduce its effective, and diminish the period of obligatory service. The obligation now begins at the completion of the 21st year, and the man serves 10 years in the active army (of which 2 are with the colours), and 7 years each in the first and second bans of the national army. The strength of the active army remains as before, 128,000 men; but the first ban has been reduced from 106,000 to 76,000, and the second from 89,000 to 64,000. The effective

upon mobilisation has thus been diminished from 323,000 to 268,000.

Spain.—Before the war with the United States Spain maintained a force of 125,000 in the Peninsula, 184,000 in Cuba, 40,000 in the Philippines, and 6000 in Porto Rico; but through motives of economy and the loss of the colonies, the Peninsular Army has been reduced to 80,000, and the total force, under the decrees of '99—including the administrative services, etc., and troops in the Canaries, Balearic Islands, and Africa—is 99,938, with 7642 officers, and 16,525 horses and mules. There are in all about 23,000 officers, provided for the old establishment, but the supernumeraries are on half pay, and their places are not being filled. There are eight captain-generals, but the eight army corps are replaced by divisions. The headquarters are respectively: 1st, Madrid; 2nd, Seville; 3rd, Valentia; 4th, Barcelona; 5th, Saragossa; 6th, Burgos; 7th, Valladolid; 8th, Corunna. The following is the constitution, by units, of the army: Infantry, 56 regiments, 20 battalions of Chasseurs, 4 African regiments, 1 disciplinary battalion at Melilla (500 men), 2 regiments in the Balearic Isles, various formations in the Canaries, recruiting *cadres*, etc. The Cavalry, 28 regiments. Artillery, 13 Field, 1 Siege and 3 Mountain regiments (all with four 6-gun batteries), 10 Fortress battalions, 1 Central Gunnery School, 1 Central Remount Committee, 4 companies of Artificers, and 8 Reserve Depôts. The Engineer Corps consists of 4 regiments of Sappers and Miners, 1 Pontoon regiment, 1 Telegraph battalion, 1 Railway battalion, 1 Topographical brigade, 1 division of Artificers, and 7 Reserve Depôts, with a separate company of Sappers and Miners for the Balearic Islands. Each of the regiments consists of two battalions, one of which, however, is only organised as a *cadre* in peace time. For recruiting purposes the Peninsula has 116 districts, the Canaries and Balearics have 2, and Ceuta and Melilla have 2.

Sweden.—The army has 104 battalions of Infantry, 24 squadrons of Cavalry, 12 companies of Guides, and 50 batteries of Artillery. The obligation of service is twenty years—eight in the first line, four in the second, and eight in the Landsturm, which is not yet organised. The permanent establishment consists of skeleton forces, and the men called out for service are embodied for training periods each year, 90 days continuously in the Cavalry and Artillery, and in the other arms 68 days in the first year and 22 in the second. The peace strength is 1905 officers, 36,265 men, and 6742 horses, largely increased at training times. This estimate includes the Gothland forces, which have a separate establishment. The war strength is 52,300 men, but the embodying of all the classes would give 100,000. A large sum of money is proposed to be spent upon the defences of Stockholm, Carlskrona, Upper Norrland, and Gothenburg. The war budget of 1900 amounts to 27,457,956 crowns. The Parliament declined to vote money for a complete mobilisation of one division of the army.

Switzerland.—The Swiss army is a federal organisation, composed of excellent material, and maintained in a state of efficiency. The principle is that of a militia, the liability to serve being twelve years in the Active Army, or Elite, twelve in the Landwehr, and six in

the Landsturm. During the twelve years in the Elite the aggregate service is 141 days in the Infantry, 146 in the Engineers, 160 in the Cavalry, and 163 in the Artillery. The unification of the army has been agitated since '48, and the movement to bring this about took firmer character after the war of '70. In June '95 a large project, tending to practical unification, was approved by the Federal Council, but afterwards rejected by the referendum, the Swiss people thus pronouncing against further centralisation. The effective of the forces is: Elite, 144,822, being 3468 more than in '97; Landwehr, 70,000; Landsturm, about 300,000, of whom about 60,000 are trained. The recruits number 18,680, being a considerable increase upon previous levies. A fundamental law forbids the maintenance of a standing army.

Transvaal.—Burghers are liable for service between the ages of 16 and 60, and in practice the first levy is from 18 to 34, and the second from 34 to 50. Each man ordinarily provides himself with rifle, ammunition, saddlery, clothing, etc. The levies are made by the field cornets of the districts, and the system is that of the "commando." The only permanently embodied force is the State Artillery. In '80-'81 the Boer force under arms never reached a total of 5000 men. The Dutch population of the Transvaal has since increased, and now probably numbers at least 70,000. The material military resources have augmented in greater proportion, and the total military expenditure in '96-'97 was about £943,000. Large numbers of foreign mercenaries are in the pay of the Boers, and it is difficult to approximate the force the Transvaal and the Orange Free State have in the field (Nov. '99), but the Boers themselves probably number 55,000.

Turkey.—The Turkish military forces are organised on the territorial system, the whole empire being divided into seven territorial districts. By the recruiting law all Mussulmans are liable to military service. Christians and certain sects pay an exemption tax. The nomad Arabs, although liable to service by law, furnish no recruits, and many Kurds evade service. The conscription therefore falls somewhat heavily on the Osmanlis, or Turks proper. The men liable to service are divided into—(1) Nizam, or regular army, and its reserve; (2) Redif, corresponding to Landwehr; and (3) Mustahfur, or Landsturm. Liability to service commences at twenty years of age, and lasts for twenty years—*i.e.*, with colours of Active Army, four years; in the Reserve of Active Army, two years; in Landwehr, four years in first class, and four years in second class; and in Landsturm, six years. The Cavalry are set down at 55,300; the Artillery (174 field and 22 mountain batteries) at 54,720—1356 guns; the Engineers at 7400; Infantry, 583,200. The officers number in all 23,931, of whom 19,612 are on the active list. An irregular "Hamidieh" Cavalry has been raised among the Kurds, and has been responsible for much outrage. The Ottoman Army has been trained and reorganised largely by German officers, and is composed of the best fighting material, as the recent war with Greece proved. A new force ('99), known as the Ilave battalions, is being created as a skeleton formation for the embodiment of men on mobilisation. There are nominally 170 of these battalions, but the

formation is not complete, and the organisation will be progressive.

United States.—In April, '98, before the outbreak of the war, the strength of the regular army was 2143 officers and 26,040 men, increased during the war (Aug '98) to 2323 officers and 56,365 men. At the same period the volunteer army numbered 8785 officers and 207,244 men. Within a month of the President's call for volunteers, nearly 125,000 had been embodied. The troops actually engaged in the operations abroad were approximately 52,000 men. The term of service is 5 years, with power to re-engage. By orders of March '99, in pursuance of Act of Congress, the regular army was re-organised as follows: Cavalry, 10 regiments, 12,340 men; Artillery, 12 heavy batteries and 2 field batteries, 11,970 men; Infantry, 25 regiments, 34,450 men; Engineers, 1 battalion, 752 men: total, 59,512. The staff departments, hospital corps, ordnance, and some other departments complete a total force of 64,572, exclusive of officers.

. In consequence of the constant changes in the armies of Foreign Powers, the figures given are liable to variation.

Foreign Moneys, and Approximate Value in English (at date of going to press). Revised by Thos. Cook & Son, Bankers, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.

Country.	Chief Coin.	Engl. Value.
Argentina . . .	Peso (gold) . . .	s. d.
" . . .	" (paper) . . .	4 0
Austria-Hungary . . .	Florin (silver) . . .	1 8
" . . .	New currency . . .	1 8
" . . .	Krone . . .	0 10
Belgium . . .	Franc (100 centimes) . . .	0 9½
Brazil . . .	Milrei (paper) . . .	0 7½
Bulgaria . . .	Leva (100 stotinkis) . . .	0 9½
Canada and United States . . .	Dollar (gold) . . .	4 1
Ceylon . . .	Rupee . . .	1 4½
Chili . . .	Peso (gold), new . . .	1 6
" . . .	" (paper) . . .	1 2½
China . . .	Tael of silver (a weight) . . .	2 8
" . . .	Mexican Dollar (silver) . . .	1 11
Cuba . . .	Dollar (gold) . . .	4 0
Egypt . . .	Piastre . . .	0 2½
" . . .	50 Piastre (gold piece) . . .	10 3
" . . .	Egyptian £ (100 piastres) . . .	20 6
Finland . . .	Markka (100 penni) . . .	0 9½
France . . .	Franc (100 centimes) . . .	0 9½
Germany . . .	Mark (100 pfennig) . . .	0 11½
" . . .	20 Mark (gold) . . .	19 6
Greece . . .	Drahme (100 lepta) (paper) . . .	0 6
Holland and Java . . .	1 Gulden of 100 cents . . .	1 8
Hong Kong . . .	British Dollar (silver) . . .	1 11
India . . .	Rupee (silver) . . .	1 4½
Italy . . .	Lire (100 centesimi) . . .	0 9½

Country.	Chief Coin.	Engl. Value.
Japan . . .	Yen (100 Sen) (gold) . . .	2 0½
Mexico . . .	Dollar (silver) . . .	1 11
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark . . .	Kroner (100 ore) . . .	1 1½
Peru . . .	Sol (silver) . . .	1 10
Portugal . . .	Milreis (paper) . . .	3 0½
Roumania . . .	Ley (100 banis) . . .	0 9½
Russia . . .	Rouble (100 kopeks) . . .	2 1½
Servia . . .	Dinar (100 paras) . . .	0 9½
Spain . . .	Peseta (100 centesimas) . . .	0 8
Straits Settlements . . .	British Dollar (silver) . . .	1 11
Switzerland . . .	Franc (100 cents.) . . .	0 9½
Turkey . . .	Piastre . . .	0 2½
" . . .	Turkish £ (100 piastres) . . .	18 0
Uruguay . . .	Peso (gold) . . .	4 2

Exchange varies considerably in the countries where silver and paper form the circulating medium.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

Subjoined are the latest (Nov. '99) details of the progress made in naval affairs by the chief maritime Powers. It should be noted by those who consult these or other lists of navies that, although the larger vessels referred to therein are classified as either battleships or armoured vessels, and cruisers or protected vessels, such classification, by whomsoever used, is quite relative. There are many so-called "protected cruisers" which are quite capable of holding their own with certain of the so-called "armoured battleships"; but because this is the case, it must not be hastily assumed that all cruisers can adequately fulfil the duties of a battleship. If, in any circumstances, a cruiser takes her place in the line of battle, then she becomes a battleship; and it is obvious that where the navies of two belligerent Powers are principally composed of vessels which in Europe would be classed as cruisers and perform cruiser work, these must take their places in the line of battle. Vessels which are classified as "armoured" have protection given to them in patches by iron, composite, or steel armour, vertically placed on the hull or gun positions, nearly always in conjunction with armoured decks. "Protected" vessels, on the other hand, have their chief defence in sloping armoured decks and shields around the gun positions. Coal is used as a secondary defence in both classes of vessels, and all the larger ships in both categories have armoured conning towers for the protection of the captain, helmsmen, and officers directing the movements of the vessel and the use of her armament.

Argentine Republic.—The Argentine navy has latterly been greatly strengthened by the purchase of vessels abroad, and there is activity in all the naval departments, the new naval port of Belgrano at Bahia Blanca absorbing large sums. The Italian Government sanctioned the sale of the *Garibaldi*, *San Martin*, *Belgrano*, and *Pueyrredon* to the Republic. These vessels are sisters, approximating 6882 tons in displacement, with some differences in their armament. The new vessels are very

fine armoured cruisers of great speed and range, with 6-in. armour and other good protection. The Florio Company has sold to the Argentine Republic the steamships *Arno*, *Regina Margherita*, and *Sempione*, to be converted into cruisers. An account of the new vessels of the torpedo flotilla will be found in the ANNUAL of '98. The small armoured *Almirante Brown* has received, instead of her eight 8-in. breechloaders, a new armament of ten 5.9-in. Canet quick-firers, two fore, two aft, and six in the battery, in a French yard. The following is a list of the principal ships of the fleet:—

Armoured.

Ships.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Ordnance.
Garibaldi . .	6,840	13,000	2 10" B., 10 6" q.f.
San Martin . .	6,882	13,000	4 8" q.f., 10 6"
Belgrano . .	6,882	13,000	2 10" B., 14 6" q.f.
Pueyrredon . .	6,882	13,000	2 10" B., 10 6" q.f.
Almirante Brown.	4,200	5,380	10 5.9" q.f., 4 4.7"
Libertad . .	2,500	3,000	2 9.4" B., 4 4.7" q.f.
Independencia .	2,500	3,000	2 9.4" B., 4 4.7" q.f.
Los Andes . .	1,460	750	2 11" B., 2 4.5" B.
El Plata . .	1,460	750	2 11" B., 2 4.5" B.

Protected Cruisers.

Buenos Aires .	4,780	17,000	2 8" q.f., 4 6" q.f.
Patagonia . .	1,500	2,400	1 10" B., 3 6" B.
25 de Mayo . .	3,200	13,800	2 8.2" B., 8 4.7" q.f.
9 de Julio . .	3,575	14,350	4 6" q.f., 8 4.7" q.f.

Gun-vessels.

Argentina . .	820	850	1 6" B.
Parana . .	550	475	2 6" B., 2 4.5" B.
Uruguay . .	550	475	2 6" B., 2 4.5" B.

Torpedo Gun-vessels.

Patria . .	1,225	4,500	2 4.7" q.f., 4 8-pr. q.f.
Espora . .	515	3,250	2 14-pr. q.f., 1 9-pr. q.f.
Aurora . .	500	2,300	2 20-pr. q.f., 4 3-pr. q.f.

Torpedo-boats: The armoured destroyers *Santa Fé*, *Corrientes*, *Misiones*, and *Entre Rios* (190 ft., 280 tons); *Commodore Py* and *Murature*, 150 ft. long, 110 tons, 25 knots speed; *Bathurst*, *Buchardo*, *Jorge*, *King*, *Thorne*, and *Pinedo*, 130 ft. long, 82 tons, 23-24 knots speed; *Alerta*, *Centella*, *Ferre* and *Py*, 100 ft. long, 52 tons, 20 knots speed; *Nos.* 1 to 8, 60 ft. long, 16 tons, 17 knots speed; *Nos.* 9 and 10, 60 ft. 6 in. long, 17 knots speed; and four vedette boats.

Austria-Hungary.—No great progress has yet been made towards the expansion of the Austrian fleet, to which allusion was made in the ANNUAL last year. Many of the older vessels are quite obsolete, and it is intended to replace these by modern vessels, on the basis of creating a fleet of 15 armoured clads of from 6000 to 9000 tons, 7 cruisers of from 4000 to 7000 tons, and 7 others between 1500 and 2500 tons, with 15 torpedo gunboats and 90 torpedo-boats. The estimated expenditure is 55,000,000 fl., and would be spread over a period of ten years. The so-called coast-defence vessels—really small and powerful battleships—*Monarch*, *Wien*, and *Budapest*, are completed. The last-named was described in the ANNUAL of '97. The new armoured cruiser *Kaiser Karl VI.* has a displacement of 6250 tons, and her length is 367 ft. 6 in. In addition to the belt and the armoured citadel, the ship has a cellular bottom and numerous water-tight compartments. The armoured turrets will be worked by electricity, and there will be eight 5.9-in. quick-firers and other light guns in an armoured redoubt. Two other small battle-

ships of 8330 tons are in hand, as well as a couple of torpedo gunboats, to replace the *Helgoland* and *Fasana*. The new battleships will have water-tube boilers of 11,000 horsepower, and an armament of 3 9.4-in. guns and 12 5.9-in. and 24 smaller quick-firers. The following are the more important vessels of the fleet:—

Armoured.

Ships.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Ordnance.
Rudolf . .	6,940	7,500	3 12" B., 6 4.7" B.
Stephanie . .	5,150	8,300	2 12" B., 6 5.9" B.
Custoza . .	7,060	4,400	8 10.2" B.
Karl VI. . .	6,250	12,300	2 9.4" B., 8 5.9" q.f.
Monarch . .	5,550	8,500	4 9.4" B., 6 5.9" q.f.
Wien . .	5,550	"	"
Budapest . .	5,550	"	"
Tegetthoff . .	7,390	8,800	6 9.4" B., 5 5.9" q.f.

Protected Cruisers.

Franz Josef I. .	4,030	9,000	2 9.4" B., 6 5.9" B.
Elizabeth . .	4,064	9,000	2 9.4" B., 6 5.9" B.
Maria Theresia .	5,274	10,000	2 9.4" B., 10 5.9" q.f.

Torpedo Gun-vessels.

Zenta . .	2,250	7,210	8 4.7" q.f. 10 3 pr.
Panther . .	1,528	6,000	2 4.7" B.
Leopard . .	1,528	6,000	2 4.7" B.
Tiger . .	1,684	5,260	4 4.7" B.
Lussin . .	1,011	1,830	2 5.9" B.
Sebenico . .	900	1,380	light guns.
Spalato . .	850	1,200	"
Zara . .	850	1,200	"
Meteor . .	380	3,500	"
Blitz . .	360	2,900	"
Komet . .	360	2,900	"
Planet . .	500	3,500	"
Satellit . .	540	4,000	"
Trabant . .	530	3,500	"

Austria also possesses two new armoured river monitors, *Körös* and *Szamos* (448 tons), and two older like vessels *Leitha* and *Maros* for the Danube. She has thirty first-class torpedo boats. The *Cobra*, *Boa*, *Kityvo*, and *Pythou* (152 ft. 6 in., 24 knots) were launched ('98) at Poplar. The *Adler* and *Falke* are of 135 ft. length and 22.4 knots speed, and the remainder, which are all named, of 128 ft. length and 17.5 knots to 21.5 knots speed.

Brazil.—The following is a list of the principal vessels:—

Armoured.

Ships.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Ordnance.
24 de Maio . .	5,000	6,200	4 9.4" B., 4 5.5" B.
Riachuelo . .	5,700	6,000	4 9.2" B., 6 5.5" B.
Marshal Deodoro	3,162	3,400	2 9.4" B., 2 5.9"
Marshal Floriano	"	"	"
Bahia . .	930	1,600	2 7" M.
Alagoas . .	340	180	1 7" M.
Alaihu . .	340	180	1 7" M.
Rio Grande . .	340	180	1 7" M.

Protected Cruisers.

Tamandare . .	4,735	7,500	10 6" q.f., 2 4.7" q.f.
Barroso . .	3,450	7,500	6 6" q.f., 4 4.7" q.f.
5 de Novembro .	1,300	3,300	6 4.7" q.f., 4 6-pr. q.f.
Benj. Constant .	2,750	2,800	4 6" q.f., 8 4.7" q.f.

Cruisers.

Guanabara . .	1,910	3,000	9 6" M.
Tupy . .	1,030	6,000	2 4" q.f., 6 2.2" q.f.
Tiradentes . .	800	1,200	4 4.7" q.f., 3 6-pr. q.f.
Parnaahyba . .	740	900	1 6" M., 6 32-pr. B.
Primeiro di Março	730	750	7 4.7" B.
Aurora . .	480	2,300	2 20-pr. q.f., 4 3" q.f.
Niterheroy . .	1,790	800	14 70-pr. B.

Torpedo Gunboats.

Tamoyo . .	1,080	6,500	2 3'9" q.f., 6 2'2" q.f.
Caramuru . .	1,030	6,000	24", 2'2" q.f.
Tupy . .	"	"	"
Timbra . .	"	"	"

Seven screw gunboats of about 9 knots; two paddle gunboats of about 7 knots. **Torpedo-boats:** five (Nos. 1 to 5), of 52 tons and 29 knots; three (*Araguary*, *Iguatemi*, and *Marcelino Diaz*), of 150 tons and 25 knots; three Elbing boats of 130 tons and 26 knots; *Piratinny* (130 ft.), *Poty* (126 ft.), and others added during the revolt; besides six second-class boats and some smaller. The protected steel cruiser *Amazonas*, sister of the *Barroso*, described in the ANNUAL '97, launched at Elswick, as well as her sister, the *Abreu*, was sold to the United States at the outbreak of the war with Spain. The small armourclads, *Marshal Deodoro* and *Marshal Floriano* (3162 tons), are being completed at La Seyne.

Chili.—The Chilean navy, though small and not rapidly expanding, except in the matter of torpedo craft, is, next after the Argentine, the most efficient and important in South America. The following are the fighting-vessels:—

Armoured.

Ships.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Ordnance.
O'Higgins . .	8,500	16,500	4 8" q.f. 10 6" q.f.
Esmeralda . .	7,000	18,000	2 8", 10 6" q.f.
Capitan Prat .	6,900	12,000	6 9'4" B., 8 4'7" q.f.
Alm. Cochrane .	3,500	2,920	6 8" B., 4 6-pr. q.f.
Huascar . .	1,760	1,050	2 8" B., 2 4'7" q.f.

Deck-Protected Cruisers.

Blanco Encalada	4,500	14,000	2 8" B., 10 6" q.f.
Ministro Zenteno	3,450	4,000	8 6" q.f.
Pres. Errazuriz	2,080	5,400	4 5'9" q.f.
Pres. Pinto . .	2,080	5,400	2 4'7" q.f.

Torpedo Gunboats.

Alm. Molinas . .	1,200	6,000	4 4'7" q.f.
Alm. Simpson . .	812	4,500	2 4'7" q.f.
Alm. Condell . .	750	4,500	3 14-pr. q.f.,
Alm. Lynch . .	750	4,500	4 3-pr. q.f.

The *General Baquedano*, a training cruiser of 2330 tons, carrying a quick-firing armament of four 4'7-in., two 12-pounders, and several smaller guns, was launched at Elswick in '98. Also four destroyers of 300 tons, launched at Birkenhead in '96, two others of the same class launched at Balcachuano in '98, seventeen first-class and four second-class torpedo-boats, two old corvettes, and eight small gunboats and transports. Four of the first-class torpedo-boats (*Viper* type) are newly built by Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead. Of these the trial speeds of the *Ingeniero Hyatt* and *Cirujano Videla* were 27'2 and 26'8 knots respectively. Of the finest vessels in the navy, the *Capitan Prat* was described in ed. '93, and the *Blanco Encalada* in ed. '94, the *Esmeralda*, steel built, sheathed and coppered, in ed. '97, and the *O'Higgins* in ed. '98. Until recently the Chilean destroyers have been built in England, but, upon the pattern of those supplied, two—the *Capitan Thompson*, and the *Teniente Rodriguez*—have lately been put into the water at Balcachuano, as well as a couple of first-class torpedo-boats.

China.—A few vessels have been added to the navy since the war with Japan. The *Kang-Chi* and the *Chen-Hai* were all that remained to her of the Pei-Yang squadron, and the southern squadron contains no ships of real value. The most important new vessels are

the sister cruisers *Hai-Chi* and *Hai-Tien*, of 4300 tons, launched at Elswick in '97 and '98. They are well protected, have engines of 17,000 horse-power, 24 knots speed, and carry an armament of two 8-in., ten 4'7-in., and twelve 3-pounder quick-firers. A torpedo cruiser of 850 tons, the *Fei-Ying*, has been added to the Pei-Yang force; and in '97 the protected cruisers *Hai-Yung*, *Hai-Shen*, and *Hai-Shew* for the same squadron, were launched at the Vulkan yard, Stettin. They displace 2950 tons, and are 315 ft. long, with 41 ft. beam and 16 ft. draught. They carry three 5'9-in., eight 4'7-in., and six 1'4-in. quick-firers, six Maxims, a light gun, and will have three torpedo tubes. Engines of 7500 I.H.P. are to give a speed of 19'5 knots. Several sea-going torpedo-boats, ordered before the war, have been added to the fleet.

Denmark.—The following are the principal modern vessels of the fleet:—

Armoured.

Name.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Armament.
Iver Hvitfeldt .	3,260	5,100	2 10'2" 4 4'7".
Fordenskjold .	2,400	2,600	1 14" 4 4'7".
Skjold	2,150	2,200	1 9'4" 3 4'7".

Protected.

Valkyrien . .	2,900	5,300	2 8'2" 6 5'9".
Fyen	2,596	2,700	18 5'9".
Geiser	1,280	3,000	2 4'7" 4 3'4".
Heimdal . . .			
Hekla			

A coast-defence ship of the *Lindormen* type (1500 tons), and two first-class torpedo-boats, have been laid down. The armoured coast-defence ship *Herluf Trolle* (3470 tons) has been launched at Copenhagen, and another ship of the same class has been laid down. The principal armament consists of two 9'4-in. guns.

France.—Owing to the appointment of M. de Lanessan as Minister of Marine, in succession to M. Lockroy, further changes seem to be coming over the French Navy. French naval policy has undergone many modifications, and programme has succeeded programme as the estimates have been presented. In previous volumes of the ANNUAL the curious in such matters will find many facts recorded. The "decennial programme" laid down at the close of '91, and since modified, is almost forgotten. It was then determined that 82 obsolescent vessels should be replaced by the year 1901 by 82 new ones, thus giving the French fleet the tactical composition established by the Superior Council of the Navy. Eight vessels were to have been laid down in each year, exclusive of torpedo boats. In practice a considerably smaller number has been laid down. Instead of repeating here an account of the various programmes which have been elaborated and modified, the reader will gain a much clearer idea of what is going forward if a list is given of the ships now actually in hand. Of the battleships it will suffice to say that the *Gaulois*, *Charlemagne*, and *St. Louis*, which mark the adoption of the British plan of coupling the big guns in turrets (instead of disposing the four at the angles of a lozenge, as it were, with one on each beam) are practically ready, while the *Iéna*, which is of the same class, and a sister ship, the *Suffren*, are completing afloat. The smaller battleship, *Henri Quatre*, has been launched at Cherbourg. During late years great attention has been devoted to the building of armoured cruisers. The following are

in hand: the *Dupetit-Thouars*, *Gueydon*, and *Montcalm*, of 9517 tons; the *Condé*, *Sully*, and *Gloire*, of 10,000 tons; and the *Desaix*, *Dupleix*, and *Kleber*, of 7700 tons. The *Marseillaise* and *Amiral Aube* of 10,014 tons, have also been begun. The armoured cruiser *Jeanne d'Arc* is completing. Of the new unarmoured vessels, the principal are the *Châteaurenault* and *Guichen* (practically ready), being "commerce destroyers" of 8000 tons; the *D'Entrecasteaux*, which is now the flagship in China; the first-class cruiser *Jurien de la Gravière*; the second-class cruiser *Protet*; and the third-class cruiser *Infernet*. A number of the older battleships are receiving new armament and boilers. In the following table are grouped some of the latest vessels, some completed and others approaching completion:—

Armoured.

Name.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Armament.
Iéna . . .	12,052	15,500	4 12" B., 8 6'4" q.f.
Suffren . . .	12,728	16,200	4 12" B., 10 6'4" q.f.
Chas. Martel . . .	11,882	13,500	2 12" B., 2 10'6" B.
Jauréguiberry . . .	11,824	14,200	2 12" B., 2 10'6" B.
Carnot . . .	11,988	15,000	2 12" B., 2 10'6" B.
Charlemagne . . .	11,275	14,500	4 12" B., 10 5'5" q.f.
Bouvet . . .	12,200	14,000	2 12" B., 2 10'6" B.
Masséna . . .	11,924	13,500	2 12" B., 2 10'6" B.
Brennus . . .	11,395	14,000	3 13'4" B., 10 6'2" q.f.
Hoche . . .	10,997	11,300	2 13'4" B., 2 10'8."
Henri Quatre . . .	8,948	11,500	2 10'6" B., 7 5'3" q.f.
Jeanne d'Arc . . .	11,270	28,000	2 7'4" B., 8 5'5" q.f.
Bouvines . . .	6,610	8,000	2 12" B., 8 3'9" q.f.
Tréhouart . . .	6,610	8,000	
Bruix . . .	4,650	8,000	2 7'4" B., 6 5'5" q.f.
Latouche-Tréville . . .	4,756	8,300	2 7'6" B., 6 5'5" q.f.
Pothuau . . .	5,345	10,000	2 7'4" B., 10 5'5" q.f.

The *St. Louis* and *Gaulois* are sisters of the *Charlemagne*, and the *Valmy* and *Jemmapes* of the *Bouvines* modified. The *Magenta*, *Marceau*, and *Neptune* are of the *Masséna* type, but earlier.

Protected.

Bugeaud . . .	3,722	9,000	6 6'2" q.f., 4 8'9" q.f.
Foudre . . .	5,970	11,400	8 3'9" q.f., 4 2'5" q.f.
(torpedo transport)			
Descartes . . .	3,980	9,000	4 6'2" q.f., 10 3'9" q.f.
Galilée . . .	2,317	6,500	4 5'5" q.f., 2 3'9" q.f.
Châteaurenault . . .	8,018	23,000	2 6'4" q.f., 6 5'5" q.f.
Guichen . . .	8,277	24,000	2 6'4" q.f., 6 5'5" q.f.
Protet . . .	4,065	9,000	4 6'2" q.f., 10 3'9" q.f.
D'Entrecasteaux . . .	8,114	13,500	2 9'4" B., 12 5'5" q.f.
Dela Gravière . . .	5,605	17,000	8 6'4" q.f., 12 1'8" q.f.
Du Chayla . . .	3,992	9,600	6 6'2" q.f., 4 3'9" q.f.
D'Assas . . .	3,992	9,600	6 6'2" q.f., 4 3'9" q.f.
Cassard . . .	3,972	9,600	6 6'2" q.f., 4 3'9" q.f.
Pascal . . .	3,988	9,000	6 6'2" q.f., 10 3'9" q.f.
Catinat . . .	3,998	9,000	6 6'2" q.f., 10 3'9" q.f.
Chasseloup-Laubat . . .	3,758	9,000	2 6'4" q.f., 6 5'5" q.f.
Lavoisier . . .	2,317	6,600	4 5'5" q.f., 2 3'9" q.f.
Linois . . .	2,345	6,500	4 5'5" q.f., 2 3'9" q.f.

Unprotected.

D'Estrées . . .	2,452	8,500	2 5'5" q.f., 4 3'9" q.f.
Infernet . . .			
Casabianca . . .	960	5,200	1 3'9" q.f., 3 2'5" q.f.
Surprise . . .	626	850	2 3'9" q.f., 4 2'5" q.f.
Fleurus . . .	1,310	4,000	5 3'9" q.f., 2 2'5" q.f.

The French fleet also includes a number of smaller modern cruisers, torpedo gunboats, 10 destroyers (of which some are still in hand), 42 sea-going torpedo-boats, and large numbers

of the fast and smaller classes, besides about 16 submarine boats built and building.

Events and Launches.—At the time of writing (Nov. '99) the shipbuilding programme of 1900 has just been presented. It includes two battleships of 14,865 tons, an armoured cruiser of 12,416 tons, ten torpedo destroyers, and ten first-class torpedo-boats; but there is great doubt whether the battleships will be begun during the year. The list presented includes twenty-two vessels of the programme as completed, sixty-seven as in hand and twenty-three of the new programme. Much attention was paid by the late Minister, which is being continued by his successor, to the subject of submarine navigation, and great hopes are held of the *Narval*, lately launched at Cherbourg (see below). Nine of the class are intended, and four of a different type have been designed. All differ considerably from the three earlier boats. The manoeuvres of '99 were of an uneventful character, and really took the form of exercises for the training of the reserve men. Considerable attention has lately been directed to the cruise of the *Mediterranean Squadron* in the Levant. The ships on the China station now constitute only a division. **Launches.**—The most important launch of the year has been that of the battleship *Suffren*, at Brest. She is a sister of the *Iéna*, and was a very short time on the stocks, but was launched at a comparatively light weight. She is somewhat larger than the *Gaulois*, described in the ANNUAL of '97, displacing 12,728 tons, with a length of 400 ft. 9 in., beam 68 ft. 2 in., and draught 27 ft. 6 in. The armament also differs from that of the sister ships, and consists of four 12-in. guns coupled in turrets, eight 6'4-in. guns in a central battery, and eight 3'9-in. guns on the superstructure, besides lighter pieces and four torpedo tubes. Engines of 15,500 horsepower are to give a speed of 18 knots, and the range will be 5200 miles with 820 tons of coal. The other armoured ships launched during '99 are the *Henri Quatre* and the *Gueydon*. The former is a smaller battleship of 8948 tons, which had been long in hand at Cherbourg, and the latter is the first of the new series of armoured cruisers to take the water. She belongs to the medium type (9517 tons), and is well protected by Harvey steel, with a maximum thickness of 6 in. on the sides and 8 in. on the turrets. She will carry two 7'6-in. guns in turrets, and eight 6'4-in., four 3'9-in., and twenty-two smaller quick-firers, besides having two submerged torpedo tubes. Niclausse water-tube boilers and engines of 20,200 I.H.P. are to give a speed of 21 knots. There have also been launched the unarmoured cruisers *Jurien de la Gravière* and *Infernet*, the gunvessels *Décidée* and *Zélee*, and among the torpedo craft, the *Narval*. This last is a submersible boat, propelled on the surface by an oil motor, and below water by electricity, and the engine can be used during ordinary flotation for the charging of the electric accumulators.

Germany.—The year '98 was a very important one in the history of the German navy, as marking the beginning of a definite shipbuilding policy and programme. The ANNUAL, during recent years, has recorded the extraordinary efforts made by the Emperor and the Government to win credits for shipbuilding from an unwilling Reichstag. At length, after

many refusals, a programme was definitely approved, and a beginning was made with the work. It was stated to be the adopted policy that Germany should possess twenty-four battleships (with an extreme age of 25 years), thirty-two various cruisers (20 and 15 years, according to class), eleven despatch vessels, four gunboats, and 113 torpedo-boats. In order that this strength might be reached, it was necessary to lay down twelve battleships, ten cruisers, five despatch vessels, two gunboats, and twenty-two torpedo-boats. The plan was that, as the vessels reached their limit of age, they should take their position in the reserve, while others were built to replace them. The measure took the form of a sexennate, seven battleships to be begun in the first three years, and five in the second. Progress has not been very rapid, and on the occasion of the launch of the *Kaiser Karl der Grosse*, in Oct. '99, the Emperor made a speech at Hamburg, which led to the belief that the Government contemplated a further programme, which was foreshadowed by the semi-official press. It is said that the rate of building three battleships yearly right through the sexennate is contemplated. The following are the types of the modern armour-clad vessels.

Battleships.

Name.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Armament.
Brandenburg	10,100	9,640	6 11" B., 6 4" r" q.f.
Kaiser Friedrich III.	11,180	13,000	4 9" B., 18 6" q.f.
Baden	7,441	6,200	6 10" B., 8 3" q.f.
Beowulf	3,500	4,800	3 0" B., 8 3" q.f.

The *Friedrich Wilhelm*, *Weissenburg*, and *Wörth* are of the *Brandenburg* class; the *Wilhelm II.*, *Wilhelm der Grosse*, *Karl der Grosse* (the last two launched in '99), and another battleship building of the *Friedrich III.* class; the *Bayern*, *Sachsen*, and *Württemberg* of the *Baden* class; and seven other coast-defence vessels of the *Beowulf* class.

In the new battleships great defensive and offensive power have been worked upon the displacement of 11,180 tons. The armour deck protects the boiler and engine-rooms, magazine and torpedo chamber, and steam steering apparatus, and is thickened to 3 in. at the stern, to which the armour-belt does not extend. The side armour, which is of Krupp steel, and 30 per cent. stronger than the nickel steel of the *Brandenburg* class, is 6 ft. 6 in. high, and from 12 in. to 6 in. thick. The great turrets have 10-in. and the casemates 6-in. plating. The artillery includes four of the new long Krupp 9.4-in. 40-calibre guns coupled in the turrets, and many quick-firers. The machinery consists of three triple-expansion vertical engines, together of 13,000 indicated horse-power, each driving a screw, to give a speed of 18 knots. The armoured cruisers are the *Fürst Bismarck*, and *Ersatz Prinz Adalbert*, while the new protected cruisers are the *Freya* (5650 tons) and *Hertha*, *Victoria Luise*, *Hansa*, and *Vineta*, of the same class, and the *Gazelle*, of 2650 tons, and there are a number of gunboats. The armoured cruiser to replace the *Prinz Adalbert* is like the *Fürst Bismarck*. She will displace 10,650 tons, and was described in the ANNUAL of '99. The new armoured cruisers will be smaller, displacing 8868 tons.

Italy.—The following are the tabulated characteristics of the most interesting modern Italian vessels:—

Armoured.

Name.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Armament.
Re Umberto	13,251	19,500	4 13 3" B., 8 5 9" q.f., 16 4 7 q.f.
Sardagna	13,251	22,800	
Sicilia	13,298	19,500	
Regina Margherita	12,765	18,000	4 12" B., 4 8" q.f.
Benedetto Brin	12,765	18,000	
Saint Bon	9,800	13,500	4 10" B., 8 5 9" q.f., 8 4 7" q.f.
E. Filiberto	9,800	13,500	
Francesco Ferruccio	7,393	13,500	1 10" B., 2 8" q.f.
Varese	7,398	13,500	
Garibaldi	7,398	13,500	6 5 9" q.f., 10 4 7" q.f.
Marco Polo	4,580	10,000	
Carlo Alberto	6,500	13,000	12 5 9" q.f., 6 4 7" q.f.
Vettor Pisani	6,500	13,000	

Protected.

Elba	2,730	7,471	45 9" q.f., 6 4 7" q.f.
Puglia	2,552	7,900	4 6" q.f., 6 4 7" q.f.
Liguria	2,280	7,677	45 9" q.f., 6 4 7" q.f.
Calabria	2,380	6,500	4 5 9" q.f., 6 4 7" q.f.
Agordat	1,320	8,000	12 3" q.f.
Coatit	1,320	8,000	12 3" q.f.
Partenope	840	4,200	1 4 7" q.f., 6 2 2" q.f.
Caprera	853	4,800	1 4 7" q.f., 6 2 2" q.f.

The launches to chronicle in '99 are those of the armoured cruiser *Varese*, the protected cruiser *Coatit*, and some smaller craft.

Japan.—The following is a list of the most effective vessels of the fleet:—

Name.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Armament.
Shikishima	14,850	14,500	4 12" 14 6" q.f.
Fuji	12,320	14,000	4 12" B., 10 6" q.f.
Yashima	12,500	14,000	
Asahi	15,200	12,000	4 12" B., 14 6" q.f.
Hatsuse	15,200	19,000	
Asama	9,750	19,000	4 8" q.f., 14 6" q.f.
Azuma	9,750	17,000	
Yakumo	9,750	16,000	
Idzumo	9,750	14,000	
Iwate	9,750	14,500	10 4 7" q.f., 14 1 8" q.f.
Tokiwa	9,750	18,000	
Chiyoda	2,450	5,600	2 10 2" B., 6 5 9" q.f.
Naniwa	3,650	7,235	
Takachiho	3,650	7,500	2 8" 10 4 7" q.f.
Chitose			
Kasagi	4,760	15,500	1 12 5" B., 11 4 7" q.f.
Takasago			
Itsukushima	4,277	5,430	1 12 3" B., 12 4 7" q.f.
Hashidate	4,277	5,400	
Matsumura	4,277	5,400	4 6" q.f., 8 4 7" q.f.
Akitsuishima	3,150	8,400	
Yoshino	4,150	15,000	2 8" q.f., 10 4 7" q.f.
Takasago	4,150	15,500	
Idzumi	3,000	6,500	2 10" B., 6 6" q.f.

Under the shipbuilding programme £12,000,000 will be spent, and nineteen various vessels and a hundred torpedo-craft built. This comprises four battleships, six cruisers of 9750 tons, three second-class cruisers of 4760 tons, two third-class cruisers of 3200 tons, three torpedo gunboats of 1200 tons, one torpedo depot ship of 6750 tons, eleven destroyers, and eighty-nine other torpedo-boats. The four battleships are building or completing in this country (see below), as well as four of the first-class cruisers, while two others are in hand abroad. The second-class cruisers are enlarged *Yoshinos*, of 4760 tons and 22½ knots, with a large quick-firing armament. The two

battleships *Yashima* and *Fuji*, respectively built at Elswick and Blackwall, have been completed. The *Yashima* attained a mean speed of 19.4 knots at her trials. These vessels are of the *Majestic* type; and a sister ship, though of greater displacement, the *Shikishima*, has been completed at the Thames Ironworks. The following are her chief characteristics:—400 ft. long, with a breadth of 75 ft. 6 in. and mean draught of 27 ft. 3 in., normal displacement 14,850 tons. Armament, four 12-in. 49-ton guns placed in pairs in two barbettes situated forward and aft, fourteen quick-firing 6-in. guns carried on the broadside, and twenty 12-pounder quick-firing guns. There are four submerged torpedo discharges, and one above-water discharge in the bow. The Harveyed armour-belt is 226 ft. long by 8 ft. deep, the thickness of armour being 9 in. On the barbettes the armour is 14 in. thick above the main deck and 9 in. below in front. The ship is propelled by twin screws, the engines being of 14,500 indicated horse-power, supplied by Belleville boilers, and the contract speed is 18.5 knots. The coal capacity at normal draught will be 700 tons, but the bunkers will hold 1200 tons. Complement, 741 officers and men. The *Hatsuse*, sister ship of the *Shikishima*, is in hand at Elswick; another, the *Asahi*, at Clydebank, and still another of the same class at Barrow. The following armoured cruisers are also building in England:—the *Asama* (9750 tons, 4 8' and 14 6' quick-firers, 21.5 knots), and the *Tokiwa*, *Idsumo*, and *Iwate*, all at Elswick. Two other cruisers of the same class are in hand severally at St. Nazaire and Stettin. The *Kasagi* and *Chitose* are approaching completion at Philadelphia and San Francisco. Of torpedo craft, 20 destroyers are built and building, including 4 at Havre and 4 at Elbing.

Netherlands.—With the budget of '97 a ship-building programme was introduced which, within the following thirteen years, will involve an expenditure of £4,937,000. The programme includes six armoured vessels, twelve protected cruisers, six monitors, fifteen gun-boats, and thirty-two torpedo-boats. The three protected cruisers *Holland*, *Zeeland* and *Friesland* (see ed. '96), have been launched. The Minister declares that, with the exception of the *Reinier Claesen*, *Evertsen*, *Kortenaar*, *Piet-Hein*, *Koningin Wilhelmina*, *Sumatra*, and some torpedo-boats, all the other vessels are too old for much service. In the oldest the hulls are decayed, and the boilers and engines in a useless condition. A complete reconstitution of the fleet is therefore called for. The three new cruisers named above are to take the place of the *Van Galen*, *Koning der Nederlanden* and *Johan Willem Friso*. The *Evertsen*, *Kortenaar* and *Piet-Hein*, small coast-defence ships, will replace the *Buffel*, *Guinea* and *Tiger*, and three new coast-defence vessels will displace the *Skorpion*, *Stier* and *Panther*. The reconstitution is to be brought about gradually. Three cruisers are to be completed in 1900, and of the six projected coast-defence vessels, the first three will be ready in 1902, and three others in 1905. The *Koningin Regentes*, building at Amsterdam, displaces 4950 tons.

Portugal.—The new vessels are the *Admiral*, which Messrs. Orlando have built at Leghorn, and the cruiser *Reinha Amelia* (1660 tons) launched at Lisbon. Two 15-knot cruisers of 1800 tons and 2650 I.H.P. are in hand at

Havre—the *Sao Gabriel* (launched '98), and the *Sao Rafael*. The *Dom Carlos I.*, of 4100 tons and 20 knots, has been completed at Elswick.

Russia.—The general basis of the naval budget for the seven years '98—1904 was confirmed by the Czar, the total outlay for the period being about £51,000,000. The total estimate for '99 was 34,000,000 roubles (£3,400,000). The principle underlying the naval expenditure and construction appears to be that on the appearance of every new British war-ship a Russian one of equal power shall be laid down. None of the ships of the extraordinary programme have been ordered in this country. The *Peresviet* and *Oslabya* are completing at St. Petersburg. A coast-defence ship of the *Apraxine* type is in hand at St. Petersburg, and the battleship *Kniaz Potemkine Tavrichesky* at Nicolaieff, the *Retvisan* at Philadelphia, the *Pobieda*, *Orel*, *Alexander III.*, and *Borodino* at St. Petersburg, and the *Tsarevitch* at La Seyne. These are battleships of about 13,000 tons; armament, four 12-in. b.l., and twelve 6-in., twenty 18-in., and six 14-in. q.f.; engines of 16,300 horse-power; speed 18 knots. The cruiser *Gromoboi* (12,336) has been launched at St. Petersburg. Three first-class cruisers, *Diana*, *Pallada*, and *Aurora* (6500 tons and 11,000 indicated horse-power), are completing on the Neva, where twelve torpedo-boats of the *Sokol* type are to be built. Schichau is building a cruiser of 17,000 horse-power at Elbing, and eight vessels have been ordered in France. The armoured cruiser *Bayan*, building at La Seyne, will have the following characteristics:—Displacement, 7800 tons; length, 442 ft. 11 in.; beam, 57 ft.; draught, 21 ft. 11 in.; armament, two 8 in. b.l., and eight 6-in., twenty 2.9-in., and seven 18-in. q.f.; engines of 16,500 horse-power; speed, 21 knots. The cruiser *Boyarin* has been begun at Copenhagen. A protected cruiser of the *Sviellana* class is to be built at Havre, and M. Normand, of the same port, has received an order to construct three destroyers of the French *Durandal* type—300 tons and 26 knots. The following are the other more important Russian warships recently constructed or launched. Those named in italics are in the Black Sea.

Armoured.

Name.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Armament.
<i>Oslabya</i> . . .	12,674	14,500	4 10" B., 11 6" q.f.
<i>Peresviet</i> . .	12,674	14,500	4 10" B., 11 6" q.f.
<i>Georgi Pobiedonosets</i> . .	10,280	15,000	6 12" B., 7 6" B.
<i>Navarin</i> . . .	10,000	9,000	4 12" B., 8 6" B.
<i>Tri Sviutelia</i> . .	12,430	10,600	4 12" B., 8 6" q.f.
<i>Petropavlovsk</i> . .	10,960	10,600	4 12" B., 8 7" B.
<i>Poltava</i> . . .	10,960	10,600	4 12" B., 8 7" B.
<i>Sevastopol</i> . .	10,960	10,600	4 12" B., 8 7" B.
<i>Sissoi Veliky</i> . .	8,300	8,500	4 12" B., 6 6" B.
<i>Rotislav</i> . . .	8,300	8,500	4 12" B., 6 6" B.
<i>Apostoloff</i> . .	8,076	11,500	4 12" B., 4 6" B.
<i>Gromoboi</i> . .	12,136	14,500	4 8" q.f., 15 6" q.f.
<i>Rurik</i> . . .	10,923	13,250	4 8" B., 16 6" B.
<i>Rossia</i> . . .	12,130	14,500	4 8" B., 16 6" B.
<i>Seniavine</i> . .	4,126	5,000	2 9" B., 4 6" B.
<i>Oushahoff</i> . .	4,126	5,000	2 9" B., 4 6" B.
<i>Apraxine</i> . .	4,126	5,000	2 9" B., 4 6" B.

Spain.—In the war with the United States the Spanish Navy suffered terrible disaster, of which many particulars were given in the ANNUAL of '99.

The following is a list of the most important

recent vessels of the fleet that remain, and of some now in course of construction:—

Armoured.			Principal Armament.
Name.	Tons.	I.H.P.	
Carlos V. . .	9,235	15,000	2 11" B., 10 5 1/2" B.
Pelayo . . .	9,900	6,800	2 12 1/2" B., 2 11" B.
Numancia. . .	7,305	3,708	8 10", 6 6 1/2" q.f.
Cataluña . .	7,000	15,000	2 11" B., 10 5 1/2" B.
Cisneros . .	7,000	15,000	8 2 1/2" q.f., 8 1 1/4" q.f.
P.de Asturias	7,000	15,000	

Deck-Protected and Partially-Protected.			
Alfonso XII. .	5,000	11,000	4 7 3/8", 6 4 7/8".
Alfonso XIII. .	4,800	12,000	4 7 3/8" B., 6 4 7 q.f.
Lepanto . . .	4,800	12,000	6 6-pr., 4 3-pr. q.f.
Ensenada . .	1,060	2,700	4 4 1/2" B., 5 q.f.

Other cruisers building are the *Isabel la Católica* and *Reina Regente*. The *Rio de la Plata* (1800 tons) was launched at Havre.

Sweden and Norway.—Fourteen years ago a committee discussed the necessities of national defence, and recommended that, within a period of thirty years, fourteen *Sveas*, ten armoured gunboats, four cruisers, and eighty large and small torpedo-boats should be built, the annual cost being estimated at 1,900,000 crowns. Progress has been slower than was intended, for up to the present time there are built or building of this programme four armourclads, three torpedo gunboats, fifteen torpedo boats, and one mining vessel. The considerable sums voted seem to indicate a more vigorous policy. The *Odin* (3300 tons), an improved *Svea*, was launched in '96, and the *Njord* and *Thor*, of the same class, have been completed. The *Dristigheten*, a further improvement, has been begun. Other vessels of the class are to be built, probably in England. The Norwegian *Harald Haarfagre*, built on the Tyne, where a sister, the *Tordenskjold*, is in hand, is an armourclad of 3556 tons, well protected and heavily armed for her displacement.

United States.—The war with Spain brought deservedly high honour to the fleet, and the effect of the victory will be to bring about a considerable naval expansion. The principal vessels of the United States Navy are given in the subjoined table, the *Albany* and *New Orleans* being the two protected cruisers bought from Brazil:—

Armoured.			Principal Armament.
Name.	Tons.	I.H.P.	
Wisconsin . .	11,525	10,000	4 13" 14 6" q.f.
Alabama . .	11,525	10,000	
Illinois . . .	11,525	10,000	
Kearsarge . .	11,525	10,000	4 13", 4 8".
Kentucky . .	11,525	10,000	2 12" B., 6 6" B.
Texas	6,300	8,000	
Oregon	10,200	9,000	4 13" B., 8 8" B.
Massachusetts	10,200	9,000	
Indiana . . .	10,200	9,000	4 6" B., 20 6-pr. q.f.
Iowa	11,295	11,000	4 12" B., 8 8" B.
Maine	12,500	16,000	4 12" B., 16 6" q.f.
Missouri . . .	12,500	16,000	
Ohio	12,500	16,000	
Katahdin (ram).	2,183	4,800	4 6-pr. q.f.
Texas	6,315	8,610	2 12", 6 6".
Puritan	6,060	3,700	4 12", 6 4" q.f.
Arkansas . . .	3,000	2,400	2 12" B., 4 4" q.f.
Connecticut . .	3,000	2,400	
Florida	3,000	2,400	
Wyoming . . .	3,000	2,400	
New York . . .	8,150	16,500	
Brooklyn . . .	9,150	16,500	8 8" B., 12 5" q.f.
Monterey . . .	4,048	5,400	2 12" B., 2 10" B.

Protected.

Olympia . . .	5,500	13,500	4 8" B., 4 5" q.f.
Columbia . .	7,500	20,000	1 8" B., 2 6" B.,
Minneapolis .	7,500	20,000	8 4" q.f.
Newark	4,083	8,869	12 6" B., 4 6-pr. q.f.
Philadelphia .	4,324	8,815	12 6" B., 4 6-pr. q.f.
San Francisco .	4,083	10,400	12 6" B., 4 6-pr. q.f.
Albany	3,500	7,500	6 6" q.f., 4 4 7/8" q.f.
New Orleans .	3,500	7,500	1 6" q.f., 10 5" q.f.
Cincinnati . .	3,183	10,000	1 6" q.f., 10 5" q.f.
Raleigh	3,183	10,000	1 6" q.f., 10 5" q.f.

Unprotected.

Detroit	2,000	5,400	10 5" q.f., 6 6-pr.
Montgomery .	2,000	5,400	
Marblehead . .	2,000	5,400	q.f.

The battleships of the *Illinois* class were very fully described in our '98 edition. The following are their principal dimensions and characteristics:—Length, 368 ft.; extreme breadth, 72 ft.; displacement, 11,525 tons; indicated horse-power, 10,000, with a speed of 16 knots on trial for four consecutive hours, and a mean draught with 800 tons of coal of 25 ft. The armament of each ship consists of four 13-in., fourteen 6-in. quick-firers, seventeen 6-pounder and four 1-pounder quick-firers. The *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky*, superposed-turret battleships, were launched in '98. The *Alabama*, *Illinois*, and *Wisconsin* were also launched in '98. Three other battleships are being built of the same class improved—the *Maine*, *Missouri*, and *Ohio*. Four monitors are also in hand, the *Connecticut*, *Wyoming*, *Arkansas*, and *Florida*, carrying 2 12-in. guns in single turrets. In addition to battleships and monitors, a plan has been prepared for the building of three armoured cruisers of 12,000 tons, three protected cruisers of 6000 tons, and three of 5000 tons, and six other cruisers of 2500 tons. Some of these are in hand. There are now 38 torpedo destroyers, built and building, and 8 sea-going boats. Three small cruisers and some gunboats captured from Spain during the war, or purchased since, have been added to the fleet. The cruiser *Charleston* (3730 tons) ran upon an uncharted reef near the Island of Luzon (Nov. '99), and is in danger of being lost.

Foresters, Ancient Order of. The origin of the Ancient Order of Foresters dates back more than a century. The earliest notice of Forestry may be said to be a list of members made in "Court No. 1" of the "Ancient Royal Order of Foresters" in the parish of Leeds. The date of this list is 1790. Slow progress marked the early years of the movement, but in 1813 "Court No. 2" was commenced at Knaresborough. General laws for the rule of Forestry were sanctioned on June 3rd, '16, but the life of this "Royal Order" was practically cut short in '34. In the first twenty-one years of its existence no fewer than 358 Courts had been opened. The "Ancient Order" soon eclipsed the "Royal Order," and within three months of the momentous meeting ('34) at Rochdale, at which the disruption in the ranks of the "Royal Order" was made apparent, 294 courts of the latter were incorporated in the Ancient Order of Foresters. Mr. G. F. Mandley became its first High Chief Ranger. Salford was the meeting-place of the first High Court ('35), when three days were occupied in discussion of the business of the Order. It was notified that 16,510 members had received certificates. In '32 Forestry was

introduced into the United States, and there, as well as in Canada and Australasia, it has thriven. In '40 the first **Juvenile Foresters' Society** was formed, in Hull. It provided for funeral benefits only. The official magazine is *The Foresters' Miscellany*, published monthly. Reports are also published quarterly by the Executive Council, and an annual report is issued under the title of *The Foresters' Directory*, containing about 750 pages. During '98 it appears that in the numbers of male and female adult benefit members and juvenile members of the Order there was an increase of 4287. During '98, in the United Kingdom only, the Order paid for 8,226,329 days' sickness, or an average of 12.60 days per member, being an increase of 0.29 days when compared with the average sickness per member in '97. On an average 26,000 members are daily in receipt of sickness benefit, and the amount spent per annum in sick, death, and other benefits is close upon £900,000. The funds of the Order amount to £6,339,277, the gain in funds in '98 being £222,205. The total membership is 900,056, comprising 726,330 male adult benefit members, 7055 female members, 20,060 contributing widows, 21,289 honorary members, and 125,322 juvenile members. In the year ending September '99 the Order had opened over 200 Female Courts. The meeting-place for 1900 is Plymouth. The High Chief Ranger for '99-1900 is Mr. J. G. Jackson. The Permanent Secretary is Mr. J. Lister Stead, 6, Carlisle Terrace, Plymouth.

Forestier-Walker, Major-General Sir Frederick W. E., K.C.B., C.M.G., was in August '99 appointed to succeed Major-General Sir W. F. Butler as Lieut.-General in South Africa. He was born in 1844, being the eldest son of the late General Sir E. W. Forestier-Walker, K.C.B., and was ed. at Sandhurst, afterwards entering the Scots Guards in '62. He served as Assistant Military Secretary in the Kaffir War '77-8, was Military Secretary to Sir Bartle Frere during the Zulu War of '79, and was Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master-General in the Bechuanaland Expedition '84-5. He was the General Commanding in Egypt '89-95, and from '95 till August '99 commanded the Western District.

Forestry. See AFFORESTATION.

Formosa. This island, which came into prominence during the Chino-Japanese war and was one of the spoils taken from the vanquished nation in '95, lies off the Chinese coast, and is about 200 miles in length. Its area is about 13,500 sq. m., and the pop. is estimated at about 2,000,000. It is very mountainous, and the almost inaccessible inland parts are held by a primitive race of the Malay type. The chief towns are Tamsui at the north and Tainanfu and Auping at the south end. The chief products are tea, sugar, rice, and camphor, and these make the island a desirable acquisition for Japan, leaving out of account its proximity to the Chinese mainland. Considerable energy has been shown by the conquerors in developing internal communications, and good roads have been also made in all directions. The administration of the island, which at first was very faulty, was, during '97, largely reorganised, benevolence in the treatment of natives being specially enjoined upon the Japanese officials. See CHINA (map).

Forrest, Sir John, K.C.M.G., the Premier of Western Australia, was b. in 1847. After serving in the Survey Department, and commanding various expeditions into the interior, he was appointed Surveyor-General. He was elected a member of the Legislative Council of Western Australia '83, and has been a member ever since, and Premier since '90, when the first Ministry was formed. He has succeeded admirably in coping with the situation created by the gold discoveries in the colony, and was made a K.C.M.G. in '91. In '97 he was President of the Federal Council of Australasia, came to England to attend the Jubilee festivities, and was made a member of the Privy Council. He has published "Exploration in Australia" and "Notes on Western Australia."

FRANCE.

France is a republic governed by a President and two chambers under the constitution of 1871, revised in '75, '84, '85, and '89. The legislative power resides in the Assembly, sitting in two houses: viz., the Senate of 300 members, of whom 225 are indirectly elected for 9 years (one-third retiring every 3 years) by delegates chosen by the municipal councils and the Senators, Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the Departments, there being also 75 Senators originally elected for life by the two Chambers (though as these die the vacancies are filled up by the election of Senators for a period of 9 years only), and the Chamber of Deputies of 584 members, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage. The method of election is by *scrutin d'arrondissement*. Each Department is divided into *arrondissements* returning one Deputy, though where the population of the *arrondissement* exceeds 100,000, it is divided into two or more constituencies. Each elector votes for one Deputy only. Candidates are compelled to declare for which constituency they will stand. Voters are required to be over 21 and to have a 6-months' residential qualification. Both Houses can initiate and frame laws, except in the case of financial laws, which must first be presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies. Deputies and Senators are both paid at the rate of 9000 fr. a year. The President is elected for seven years, and receives 600,000 fr. a year, and a further allowance of 600,000 fr. for expenses. The executive power is confided to the President, elected by the two Houses united in National Assembly. War can be declared by the President only with consent of the two Houses. As to local government, the unit is the commune, governed by a municipal council and a mayor. The communes are combined into cantons, containing on an average 12 communes, and also, for electoral purposes, into *arrondissements*, these *arrondissements* again forming the Departments, of which there are 86. Prefects, with large and somewhat vague powers, control the Departments. All religions are on a legal equality, every sect being entitled to a grant from the State if its numbers exceed 100,000. But the Roman Catholics form the large majority of the population. Primary education is free and obligatory, and admirably organised. Secondary education is given in over 400 schools specially organised for that purpose, with about 100,000 pupils, and there are also numerous technical schools, besides 15 universities.

The colonies are looked upon as being politically part of France, and are represented in the Senate and Chamber. At the end of '96 there were 23,500 miles of first-class railways being worked, and 2500 miles of second-class. The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, etc., leather, and small ware. Agricultural operations include not only the growing of cereals, wheat principally, but roots, cattle, sugar, silk, wine, vegetables, and poultry and eggs. Area, 204,092 sq. m.; pop., '96, 38,518,975. The pop. of Paris is over 2,500,000. Estimated revenue, '99, £136,944,378; expenditure, £136,182,520; public debt, estimated at £1,200,333,250; imports, '98, £178,900,000; exports, £140,436,000. Imports from the United Kingdom, '98, £20,225,200; Exports to the United Kingdom, £40,961,600. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES, FRENCH GUINEA, FRENCH WEST AFRICA, GREAT BRITAIN AND HER FOREIGN TRADE, etc.

Political Parties.—A few years ago the two main groups in politics might have been roughly, but accurately defined, as Republicans and Reactionaries, the latter including the Royalists or followers of the Duc d'Orléans, and Imperialists, followers of Prince Victor. Recently, however, and more especially since '93, when so many supporters of the Monarchy and the Empire, under the advice of the Pope, stood as the "Rallied" or independent Republican party, this grouping of parties has disappeared; and at the present time the only division that can be made is into the Government Republicans and the Opposition, an Opposition embracing the most diverse elements. After the '93 election referred to above there were in the Chamber about 292 Government or Moderate Republicans; 187 Radicals; 35 "Rallied" or independent Republicans; and about 58 Reactionaries, including both Royalists and Imperialists. The Radicals, however, contained a very strong Socialist element, and as time went on the Socialists separated themselves and became a distinct party. In '95 a Radical administration was formed under M. Bourgeois, but the influence of the Socialists, upon whom M. Bourgeois had to depend for a majority in the Chamber, brought about its downfall; and a strong Moderate Republican administration under M. Méline succeeded in April '96, and held office till June '98, when it fell and was replaced by a Radical Ministry with M. Brisson as President. The General Election in May '98 showed a notable increase in the numbers of the Radicals and Socialists elected, and the Moderate Republicans were no longer able to stand against the combined forces that the Opposition could bring against them. The strength of parties was as follows: Moderates 254; Rallied 40; Radicals 178; Socialist Radicals 57; Reactionaries 44; Anti-Semites, 10. M. Brisson in turn succumbed in October '98, and was succeeded by a Ministry of "Republican Concentration" under M. Dupuy. To M. Dupuy in June '99 there succeeded a Cabinet under M. Waldeck-Rousseau, including representatives of almost all parties.

The Dreyfus Case.—For the sake of clearness the events of the year in respect of the Dreyfus affair are here separated from the record of political and general events. It will be remembered that the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation, after the dramatic

arrest and suicide of Colonel Henry, had decided in October '98 that there was reason for further judicial inquiry, and that it would itself conduct a supplementary investigation. General Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, signed a decree late in November '98, ordering Colonel Picquart to be tried by court-martial on charges of forgery, making use of a forged document, and having communicated documents affecting the defence of the territory or the security of the State. An interpellation in the Chamber followed, when M. Poincaré, a member of the '94 Cabinet, declared that he and several of his colleagues only learned of the arrest of Dreyfus several days after it had taken place, and then through a newspaper. They had never heard of any other charges except those contained in the *bordereau*, nor of any confessions of Dreyfus. The Prime Minister during the debate on the interpellation declared that the Government would not cancel the verdict of the court-martial, but practically invited the Court of Cassation to do so by virtue of its rights under clause 443 of the Code. The Court decided (Dec. 8th, '98) that all the documents in the case of Colonel Picquart should be communicated to it, and that meanwhile the civil and military proceedings against him should be suspended. The secret *dossier* in the Dreyfus case was communicated to the Court (27th) under conditions guaranteeing the security of the State. A new development of the affair then arose. The reporter of the Criminal Chamber, M. Bard, was said to have entered the office of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, president of one of the Chambers of the Court, and to have exclaimed, apparently thinking he was addressing Colonel Picquart, "Well, my dear Picquart, we have now caught Gonse." So much was made of this that the Minister of Justice issued an official note declaring the story to be false. M. de Beaurepaire, however, resigned his presidency (Jan. 8th, '99), and followed this up by newspaper "revelations" intended to throw doubt on the impartiality of the Court. The net result of his frivolous charges was that the Government decided that the Criminal Chamber should complete its investigations, but that all the Chambers of the Court should then unite to pronounce the decision whether the condemnation of Dreyfus should be upheld or not (29th). This was done by introducing a Bill to bring all cases for revision before the whole Court of Cassation after a preliminary inquiry by the Criminal Section. The Bill was carried (Feb. 10th). The Criminal Chamber delivered judgment in the Picquart case (March 3rd). They decided that he should first be tried by the civil jurisdiction on the charge of forging the *petit bleu*, uttering the forgery and disclosing the Dreyfus and Esterhazy *dossiers*; and that then the military authorities should deal with the charges against him of disclosing the carrier pigeon and Boulou *dossiers*. The Court of Cassation then proceeded to the examination of the secret Dreyfus *dossier* (21st). The *Figaro*, which throughout the year was easily first among the French journals both in enterprise and in its passion for truth and justice, began the publication of the proceedings in the inquiry made by the Criminal Chamber (31st), and the revelations contained in it occasioned great excitement, which increased when it became known (May 28th) that M. Ballot Beaupré, who had been appointed reporter by the Court,

had given his report in favour of the revision of the '94 trial by ordering a new court-martial to try Dreyfus. The reasons given were the communication to the judges of documents not communicated to the defence, the contradiction between the experts of '94 and those of the Esterhazy trial as to the authorship of the *bordereau*, and the proof that Esterhazy used paper identical with that of the *bordereau*. He held that Dreyfus had never confessed, and stated that there was but one question under discussion from the strictly legal standpoint. That was the *bordereau*, and he was convinced that it was written, not by Dreyfus, but by Esterhazy. M. Manau, Procureur-General, followed, and declared that there was nothing in the secret *dossier* to incriminate Dreyfus. Colonel du Paty de Clam was arrested (June 1st) in consequence of the charges made against him in the proceedings before the Court of Cassation. He was charged with forging telegrams, disclosing documents in the secret *dossier*, and with improper conduct in the Esterhazy trial. The judgment of the Court was pronounced (3rd). The Court quashed and annulled the judgment of condemnation pronounced on Dec. 22nd, '94, against Alfred Dreyfus by the First Court-martial of the Military Government of Paris, and remitted the accused to the Court-martial of Rennes, named by special deliberation in council chamber, to be tried on the following question:—"Is Dreyfus guilty of having in '94 instigated machinations or held dealings with a foreign Power or one of its agents in order to incite it to commit hostilities or undertake war against France by furnishing it with the notes and documents enumerated in the *bordereau*?" The Court also ordered its judgment to be printed and transcribed on the registers of the First Court-martial of the Military Government of Paris in the margin of the decision annulled. The release of Colonel Picquart was at last ordered, and the civil charges against him were struck out. He had been in prison since July 13th, '98. On the same day Captain Dreyfus embarked on the *Sfax*, which left Cayenne for France (10th). He was landed at Port Haliguen (July 1st), and was taken to Rennes. Meanwhile the Dupuy Cabinet had been succeeded by that of M. Waldeck Rousseau, and General de Gallifet, who assumed control of the War Office, superseded General Zurlinden as Military Governor of Paris (7th), and took other disciplinary measures in regard to officers who had expressed themselves too freely about the Dreyfus affair. M. Decrais, the Colonial Minister, also superseded M. Deniel, commandant of the Isles du Salut, following on terrible reports of the sufferings which Dreyfus was forced to undergo during his imprisonment. Colonel du Paty de Clam was released (31st), and it was thus inferred that his explanation—that he had acted under the instructions of Generals Gonse and de Boisdeffre—had been accepted. The Court-martial held its first sitting in the hall of the Lycée at Rennes (Aug. 7th). Maitres Demange and Labori were counsel for Dreyfus, and Major Carrière acted as Commissary for the Government. Colonel Jouaust presided over the Court, the other members being Lieut.-Col. Brougniart, Major Proffillet, Major Merle, Major de Bréon, Captain Parlaît and Captain Beauvais, all artillery officers. After the preliminary proceedings and the interrogation of the prisoner by Colonel

Jouaust, the Court adjourned to consider the secret *dossiers* with closed doors. At this juncture the *Times* announced authoritatively that Esterhazy and Henry between them had furnished, besides the documents named in the *bordereau*, more than a hundred and sixty documents of considerable importance to Colonel Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché. The open sittings of the Court were resumed (12th), when M. Casimir-Perier and General Mercier gave evidence. General Mercier declared that he still believed Dreyfus to be guilty, and justified the communication of secret documents to the first Court-martial on the ground that the country was within two finger-breadths of war, and the documents could not be communicated openly. As M. Labori was on his way to the court (14th), he was shot by an unknown miscreant, who made good his escape. The wound, though severe, was not mortal. M. Casimir-Perier rebutted General Mercier's evidence as to the imminence of war, and also as to the alleged confession to Captain Lebrun-Renaud. General Billot, M. Cavaignac, General Zurlinden, General Chanoine and M. Hanotaux were the day's witnesses, but no new facts appeared in their evidence. On the 16th M. Lebon, ex-Minister of the Colonies, Mme Henry and General Roget gave evidence. On the 17th and 18th M. Bertulus and Colonel Picquart testified in favour of Dreyfus. Major Cuignet, General de Boisdeffre, and General Gonse reiterated their belief in the guilt of Dreyfus (19th), and their conviction that Esterhazy was not the author of the *bordereau*. Minor witnesses followed, but there was no striking incident till M. Labori, having recovered from his wound, returned to the court (22nd). Then Colonel Maurel, who presided over the '94 Court-martial, admitted (24th) that a parcel of documents had been secretly communicated to him and his colleagues, but declared that only one of them was examined. Captain Freystätter, one of the '94 judges, flatly contradicted this (27th), averring that four documents were submitted to the Court. Colonel Maurel, confronted with this witness, declared that he had not said that only one of the documents was read, but that he had only read one document. He now added that after he had read the first document he passed the *dossier* to the judges. Captain Freystätter replied that Colonel Maurel made a commentary on each document as he passed it to the judges, but this the Colonel energetically denied. The evidence of experts and others followed, and Captain Lebrun-Renaud repeated his assertion that Dreyfus had said, while protesting his innocence, "The Minister [of War] knows that if I had handed documents to Germany it was in exchange for more important ones." This Dreyfus denied (31st), and Major Forzinetti, governor of the Cherche-Midi prison while Dreyfus was there, declared that Dreyfus always maintained his innocence, and that Captain Lebrun-Renaud had told him in '97 that Dreyfus had never made a confession. An Austro-Hungarian refugee, named Cernuschi, was called by the prosecution (Sept. 4th), and alleged that Dreyfus had given to a certain foreign military officer important maps and papers. This gave the defence an opportunity of which they promptly availed themselves. M. Labori asked that the Government should apply to the foreign Power or Powers concerned through the usual diplomatic

channels for the production of the documents named in the *bordereau*, and telegraphed to the German Emperor asking him to allow Colonel von Schwarzkoppen to give evidence (5th). The evidence of Du Paty de Clam taken on commission was read to the Court (6th), but contained no new fact. M. Labori announced that he had been informed that Colonel von Schwarzkoppen and Colonel Panizzardi could not come to Rennes, but would give their testimony to a commission sent by the Court. The President, however, refused to appoint such a commission, and the taking of evidence was completed (7th). Major Carrière then delivered his speech for the prosecution, and declared that the trial had convinced him of the guilt of Dreyfus. Consequently he asked for the application of article 76 of the Penal Code, which punished with death such dealings with foreign Powers. M. Demange followed with a moving and eloquent speech for the defence. He laid it down that it was for the prosecution to prove the prisoner's guilt, but this it had failed to do. Five Ministers of War had given evidence, but they had adduced only their own beliefs, bolstered by probabilities and presumptions. After examining the secret *dossiers*, the *bordereau*, and other alleged proofs of guilt, he argued that they did not apply to Dreyfus but to Esterhazy. M. Labori did not address the Court. The prisoner once more affirmed his innocence, and then the Court by five votes to two found him guilty "of having in '94 provoked machinations or carried on dealings with a foreign Power or one of its agents in order to induce it to commence hostilities or undertake war against France, or for the purpose of procuring it the means thereof by furnishing it with notes and documents enumerated in the *bordereau*." By a majority it was found that there were extenuating circumstances. By five votes to two the Court condemned the prisoner to ten years' imprisonment (10th). An appeal was at once lodged. In France public opinion was on the whole in favour of the verdict, but throughout the civilised world outside France it was received with indignation and horror. Suggestions were made in this and other countries that the Paris Exhibition of 1900 should be boycotted, but these soon died down, and of course no official action was taken. A recommendation to mercy was signed by the members of the Court-martial (11th), with the object of preventing the ceremony of degradation involved in their sentence from being carried out. After consultation with the Cabinet, and the reception of a report from General de Galliffet, in which it was urged that, on the grounds of the prisoner's health, which was seriously affected by all he had gone through, of the extenuating circumstances admitted by the Court-martial, and of the desire of the country for a measure of pacification, a pardon ought to be granted, the President signed a decree pardoning Dreyfus (19th), and he was released (20th). He at once issued the following declaration:—"The Government of the Republic restores me my liberty. It is nothing to me without honour. From this day forth I shall continue to seek the reparation of the judicial error of which I am still the victim. I wish that France as a whole should know by a final judgment that I am innocent. My heart will not be at rest until there is no longer a Frenchman who imputes to me the abominable crime which another has committed."

History, '99.—President Faure was taken with an apopleptic seizure and died (Feb. 16th). The Republican groups in the Senate thereupon asked M. Loubet, President of the Senate, to accept the candidature, and he agreed to do so. Congress was convened at Versailles (18th), and M. Loubet was elected, receiving 483 votes, as against 279 recorded for M. Méline, 23 for M. Cavaignac, 10 for M. Deschanel, 8 for M. Dupuy, 4 for Colonel Monteil, 2 for M. Rochefort, 1 for M. Baduel, 1 for M. de Mun, and 1 for M. Tillaye. Some riotous demonstrations were made both at Versailles and in Paris on the return thither of the new President, but they were soon put down, and what might have been a serious crisis was thus safely passed. The funeral of M. Faure took place with impressive ceremonial (23rd). On the return of the troops taking part, M. Déroulède seized the bridle of General Rogét's horse and summoned him to lead his soldiers to the Elysée. He and another Deputy were at once arrested, and prosecuted by order of the Chamber. M. Déroulède was at the head of an association called the League of Patriots, which had for some time been carrying on a strong anti-Dreyfus agitation. Other leagues existed on both sides of the controversy, and the Government took steps to suppress them all, declaring their existence to be illegal. Some excitement was occasioned by the fact that in February a British man-of-war compelled the Sultan of Oman under penalty of bombardment to annul a concession made to France for a coal depot on the Muscat shore. Eventually, according to a statement made by M. Delcassé in the Chamber (March 6th), the British Government acknowledged that France and England were entitled to a coal depot on the same conditions, and expressed regret for the form of their intervention. On the British side it was stated that the concession was of a harbour and naval port, and not of a mere coaling station, and that the intervention had been taken under the instructions of the Imperial Government. M. de Fallières succeeded M. Loubet as President of the Senate (7th). As the result of negotiations between France and Great Britain following on the Fashoda affair, an agreement was signed (21st) delimiting the French and British positions in Central Africa, which, it was understood, gave the Bahr-el-Ghazal and Darfur to Great Britain, and Wadai, Bagirmi and Kanem, with the territory to the east and north of Lake Chad, to France. From the Nile to Lake Chad and between the 5th and 15th parallels of latitude the Powers mutually conceded equality of commercial treatment, and France thus obtained the right to set up commercial establishments on the Nile and its affluents. M. Delcassé submitted Bills to the Chamber ratifying the Anglo-French conventions of June 14th, '98, and the agreement of March 21st, '99 (27th). The Bills were duly carried. M. de Freycinet resigned his portfolio as War Minister (May 6th), and was succeeded by M. Krantz. It transpired afterwards that there had been some friction between M. de Freycinet and M. Delcassé. M. Déroulède was brought to trial (29th) for his seditious attempt to overthrow the Republic on the day of M. Faure's funeral. The jury acquitted him and M. Habert, his companion Deputy. Major Marchand and his officers arrived at Toulon (30th), having safely conducted the expedition from Fashoda to the

shores of the Red Sea and thence returned to France. He had a great reception, and was made Commander of the Legion of Honour. On arriving in Paris (June 1st) he received an even more enthusiastic welcome. On the day when the judgment of the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case was made, known (3rd), President Loubet attended the Auteuil races, and was made the victim of a violent demonstration, in which he narrowly escaped personal violence. M. Dupuy's Ministry was defeated during a debate on the precautions which, in view of the occurrence at Auteuil, had been taken to maintain order on the occasion of the President's visit to the races at Longchamp (12th). M. Dupuy and his colleagues resigned, and after a fruitless attempt by M. Poincaré, and a first attempt of his own which also failed, M. Waldeck-Rousseau succeeded in forming a Ministry (22nd). General de Gallifet became Minister of War, and M. Delcassé retained office as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The new Government was fiercely attacked, but its opening declarations were approved in the Chamber by a majority of 26. General de Gallifet distinguished himself by his vigorous action in regard to those officers who had manifested an insubordinate spirit over the Dreyfus affair, superseding several of them. For instance, General de Négrier, who had threatened that the Supreme Council of War would act if the Government refused to punish those who attacked the army, was deprived of his seat on the Supreme Council (July 26th). M. Déroulède, together with M. de Monicourt, described as "Secretary of Commands" to the Duke of Orleans, M. Jules Guérin, of the Anti-Semitic League, M. Thiébaud, M. André Buffet, M. Marcel Habert and others, were ordered to be arrested on the charge of conspiring to overturn the Government (Aug. 10th), and the arrests were mostly effected, except in the case of M. Guérin. He shut himself up in the offices of the Anti-Semitic League, refusing to surrender, and did not capitulate until Sept. 20th. Anarchist riots broke out in Paris (20th), resulting in serious injuries to some hundreds of the rioters and over sixty police officers. The Senate were convoked by Presidential decree, and sat (Sept. 18th) as a High Court for the trial of the conspirators whose arrest is recorded above. The Procureur-General said that Déroulède and other members of the League of Patriots, Guérin and other members of the Anti-Semitic League, and various Royalists, had undoubtedly conspired to overthrow the Government, the Duke of Orleans finding the necessary funds, advantage being taken of every time of crisis, such as the resignation of General Chanoine, in Oct. '98, and the funeral of President Faure in Feb. '99, when M. Déroulède was arrested. The Commission of the Senate decided (Oct. 30th) that M. Déroulède having been acquitted previously of the charge of inciting the army to mutiny, could not be again tried for that offence, but that he and MM. Guérin, Barrillier, and Ballière should be tried for conspiracy. The charges against MM. Thiébaud and Greixon were dismissed, and those against other fugitive offenders were suspended. The High Court's first sitting was held (Nov. 6th), and on the 11th, dealing with questions of procedure raised by the defendants, it formally resolved that it had full jurisdiction in the case. The Chamber met (14th), and after a fierce attack

on the Cabinet, and particularly the War Minister, who replied with fearless frankness, accorded the Ministry a majority of 125 in the first important division. M. Déroulède, during his inter-rogation by the High Court, insulted President Loubet, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment (18th).

France, President of. See LOUBET.

Franchise. See REGISTRATION, PARLIAMENTARY, for a full account of the qualifications for the franchise.

Francis Ferdinand of Austria, Archduke, son of the late Archduke Charles Louis, by his second marriage with the Princess Maria Annunciata, daughter of Ferdinand II., King of the two Sicilies, was b. at Gratz, in 1863, and is a major in the 4th Dragoon Regiment. A few years ago he inherited the large fortune of his relative, the Grand Duke of Modena, and in so doing took the name of Este. On Feb. 1st, '89, he renounced the fortune and name in favour of his brother, Archduke Otho. Archduke Francis is unmarried, and has never made any great figure in Austrian society. By the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph and the abdication of his father, who died in '96, he became the heir apparent to the Austrian throne.

Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, was b. 1830. His father was the late Archduke Francis Charles. Succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand, on the throne when he abdicated ('49). The beginning of his reign was marked by important events. Hungary was in a state of rebellion, which was quelled by the help of Russia. His Italian dominions were saved by the genius of General Radetzky. The Emperor made strenuous efforts to prevent the Crimean war, and refused to join France and England. After the Austro-French war ('59), he was compelled to sign the treaty of peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy was ceded to Italy. In '66 he lost the duchy of Holstein, obtained by the convention of Gastein, and in the same year, as the result of the war with Prussia, Venetia also. That year was fatal to the supremacy of Austria in Germany, the contest being decided in favour of Prussia by the treaties of Nikolsburg and Prague respectively. The Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by decision of the Berlin Congress ('78), placed under the administration of Austria-Hungary. In '54 the Emperor Francis Joseph married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugénie, (daughter of the Duke Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria), who was murdered by an Italian anarchist at Geneva in '98. The death of the Crown Prince Rudolph made the Archduke Francis Ferdinand (*g.v.*), a nephew of the Emperor's, the heir to the throne.

Frederick William Louis, Grand Duke of Baden, was b. 1826. Succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Leopold, '52. By right of succession the government of the duchy belonged to his brother Louis, who was older than himself; but Duke William had to assume the government, his brother being mentally incapacitated. As a ruler he has proved himself a firm ally of Prussia, and in the war of '70-71 against France he fought side by side with Prussia, and took a prominent part in the struggle. In home politics he declared himself a stern opponent of the Jesuits, and in '55 he put an end to their existence as an organised ecclesiastical community, by banishing them from the duchy.

His wife is a daughter of the late Emperor William of Germany.

Free Church of England. A Protestant episcopal organisation, originated in 1844 (enrolled in Chancery 1863) as a counteracting movement to the Oxford Tractarianism. Being free from State control, the Free Church claims the liberty to enter a parish where ritualistic practices prevail, and establish a liturgical service on the basis of the Evangelical party in the National Church, with which section it is in ritual practically identical. It is governed by Convocation and bishops, consecrated in the line of the Canterbury succession by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cummins, of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, whose bishops were consecrated at Lambeth Palace 1787. The churches, although not numerous, are widely spread. Convocation held yearly (June). **Bishop Primus**, Rev. S. J. C. Dicksee, Crowborough. **Missionary Bishop**, Rev. H. O. Meyers, Hounslow. **Treasurer**, A. H. Wilson, Esq., 5, Westminster Chambers, S.W. **Hon. Secretaries**, Rev. E. T. Boon, Worcester; Rev. A. F. G. Jullion, New Malden. **Registrar**, Rev. G. H. Jones, Cliftonville, Margate. **Offices**, 5, Westminster Chambers, S.W.

Free Church of Scotland. See CHURCHES OF SCOTLAND.

Free Churches, National Council of the. See NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCHES.

Free Libraries. See PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT.

FREEMASONRY.

The Masonry of the present day—especially British Masonry—is famous for two things: conviviality and charity. The latter was recognised 170 years since by the formation of a committee of charity in connection with the Grand Lodge in 1725. This committee from time to time underwent various alterations in its title, and it is now called **The Board of Benevolence**, its province being to administer the **Fund of Benevolence**. To this Fund every one initiated in a lodge under the English constitution contributes; as long as he is a subscriber to a lodge in London 4s. a year is paid by his lodge for him to this fund, and 2s. if he subscribe to a country lodge, another 2s. going to the fund of his province (though this sum varies in different provinces). In 1788 Chevalier Ruspini, surgeon-dentist to George III., established the Freemasons' Girls' School, now known as **The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls**, and ten years later the **Boys' School** was started. **The Institution for the Aged** is the youngest of the three, the **Institution for the Men** not having been established till 1842, and for the **Widows** not till '49. The **Girls' School** boards, clothes and educates 263 girls, and the **Boys' School** 268 boys; while the **Benevolent Institution** grants annuities to 475 persons—£40 a year to men and £32 a year to widows; there being now 208 men and 275 widows on the Funds. It is also paying about £560 a year to widows of deceased annuitants. The total receipts of these three institutions in '98 were: **Benevolent Institution**, £24,240; **Boys' School**, £122,373 os. 9d.; **Girls' School**, £16,478 14s. 10d. The roll of the Grand Lodge to September '99 showed a total of 2784 warrants for lodges under the English constitution; but this does not represent the actual number of lodges now subject to Grand Lodge, as out of

this total some 446 lodges have ceased to exist since '63, while some have merged in other lodges or gone under the jurisdiction of Colonial Grand Lodges.

The United Grand Lodge of England acknowledges only two species of Freemasonry—the **Craft** and the **Royal Arch**, both of which are exceedingly powerful. Scotch, Irish, American and Continental jurisdictions acknowledge other degrees; but these, with the exception of the **Mark Degree**, are not universal—that is, they are Christian degrees, and the Jew, the Turk, the Mohammedan and the Parsee will not join them. Strong endeavours were made forty years since to induce the Grand Lodge to recognise the **Mark Degree**, but the attempts were unsuccessful, and the **Mark Masons** established a Grand Lodge of their own in 1856. It has already 518 lodges in England and Wales and the colonies, with 38,669 registered **Mark Masons** subject to its authority; has a large **Benevolent Fund**, an **Educational Fund**, and out of the interest of its annuity funds grants £26 a year to each of seven decayed **Mark Masons** and £21 a year to each of eight widows. The charitable work of English Freemasonry does not end here, because there are several provincial organisations which grant annuities to local brethren and widows, and pay the expense of educating Masons' children.

The Prince of Wales was elected on March 1st, '99, for the twenty-fifth year as Grand Master, and his reinstallation took place on April 26th. At Grand Lodge on June 1st, '98, the brethren received a message from the Grand Master, and in consequence thereof withdrew recognition of the Grand Lodge of Peru and its subordinate lodges for excluding the Volume of the Sacred Law, and omitting all mention of it from their meetings. Grand Lodge thus followed its action towards the Grand Orient of France on March 6th, '78; but at the meeting on March 1st, '99, Grand Lodge resolved to rescind this decision, on receiving an assurance from the Grand Lodge of Peru that the Volume of the Sacred Law had been restored to its place in the Lodge.

Grand Lodge possesses many archaeological curiosities in a library and museum, to which valuable additions are constantly being presented; but it is only of late years that Masonic brethren seem to have become aware of the importance of collecting and preserving authentic traditions of the craft. In connection with Freemasonry there exists a lodge, the **Quatuor Coronati** (founded 1884), whose membership is restricted to persons possessing either literary or artistic qualifications (Sec. G. W. Speth, Bromley, Kent). Of a similar nature is the **Savage Club Lodge**, which is restricted to members of the Club. The **Eccentric Lodge**, consecrated Oct. 20th, '93, is of the same class. There are other lodges established expressly for the convenience of members of different professions and callings, such as barristers, gas engineers, physicians and surgeons, and chemists; and there is also the **Gallery Lodge**, 1928, which was consecrated in Aug. '81, and is composed solely of newspaper reporters and writers. Several volunteer corps also have lodges, the membership of which is restricted to members of the respective corps. There are other class lodges in connection with the public schools, and the professions of the law and physic. Consult Mackay's "Lexicon of Freemasonry"; Kenning's "Cyclopædia of

Freemasonry": Gould's "History of Freemasonry" (6 vols.). English Freemasonry has two London weekly newspapers devoted to its interests—the *Freemason* and the *Freemason's Chronicle*. The former has been established thirty-one years, and the latter twenty-five. The *Craftsman*, published at Cardiff, was started in Jan. '94 as a monthly illustrated paper devoted to Welsh and general Masonic matters. In America Masonic papers are numerous, and they are also known in India, Australia, New Zealand, and other colonies.

Fremantle, The Hon. and Very Rev. W. H., D.D., Dean of Ripon, was born in 1831, and is the second son of the first Baron Cottesloe. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, taking a first class in classics and holding a Fellowship of All Souls '54-64. Ordained in '55, he became curate at Middle Claydon, vicar of Lewknor, resident chaplain to Bishop of London (Tait) '61-6, rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square '65, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol, '82-96, and Canon Residentiary of Canterbury Cathedral '82. In April '95 he was appointed to the Deanery of Ripon. He was Select Preacher at Oxford '78-80, and Bampton Lecturer for '83, and has written several theological works.

French Colonies, The. See FRANCE, and COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS; also under their various headings.

French Congo and Gaboon. A French colony in Western Africa, bounded on the north-west by the Cameroons, on the north by Wadai, one of the Central Soudan States, recognised in '99 as being in the French sphere, on the east by the Egyptian Soudan, on the south-east by the Congo Free State, and on the west by the Atlantic. The Gaboon is strictly only a great estuary by which several minor streams discharge their waters. The *Ogowé* is a large river, which reaches the Atlantic by several mouths, forming a great delta, not far south of the Gaboon estuary. France has possessed the Gaboon estuary and district since 1843, and in '94 she extended her rule over the inland part of the colony by an agreement made with Germany in March '94 settling the boundary between the French and German spheres from the southern boundary of the Cameroons to Lake Chad. A line of communication between French Congo and the French possessions in the Soudan was thus assured. Efforts were afterwards made to push the French sphere farther eastwards, so as to secure a footing on the Nile, and an expedition led by Major Marchand made its way from the Congo and along the Upper Ubangi through the Bahr-el-Ghazal province to Fashoda, on the Nile, where it was discovered by the Sirdar, commanding the Egyptian army, after the defeat of the Khalifa and the fall of Omdurman, in Sept. '98. Posts had been established along the Ubangi, Mbomu, and Sueh. In deference to the attitude of Great Britain, however, the French Government ordered Major Marchand to retire from Fashoda, and an agreement was made in '99, which recognised Wadai, Bagirmi, and Kanem as belonging to France, and the Bahr-el-Ghazal and Darfur to Great Britain. Equality of commercial treatment was mutually conceded from the Nile to Lake Chad, and between parallels 5 and 15 N. lat. Germany had previously in '96 recognised French claims to Bagirmi (area 65,000 sq. m.; pop. about

1,000,000), at the capital of which, Massenia, a French resident is stationed. The area of the colony is 496,920 sq. m., and the population 8,950,000. The colony is under the control of a Commissioner-General, and a number of stations have been established throughout the territory. The exports are ivory, ebony and other woods, caoutchouc, and palm oil. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, EGYPT (maps), FRANCE, and SOUDAN.

French Guiana. A colony in South America, on the Atlantic coast, bounded by Dutch Guiana on the west and by Brazil on the south. The area is about 46,850 sq. m., and the population about 22,710. The capital is Cayenne. The colony is used as a penal settlement, and is under a Governor with a Council-General. It is represented at Paris by a deputy. Off the coast of the colony lies the Ile du Diable, where Captain Dreyfus was imprisoned.

French Guinea. This colony was detached from that of Senegal in 1890, and now contains three districts geographically distinct from one another, and since March '93 administered by separate governors. The three possessions are (1) French Guinea proper, capital Conakry; (2) the Ivory Coast (formerly called Gold Coast) settlements, capital Grand Bassam; and (3) the Benin settlements, capital Porto Novo, comprising the districts of Porto Novo, Grand Popo, Agoué, and Kotonou. The colony has complete administrative autonomy, and each district has its own governor. A convention with the Republic of Liberia settled the boundaries of the French possessions on this side in Aug. '94. France gave up all rights over the coast west of the Cavally river, and Liberia gave up similarly her rights over the coast to the east of the river, which was thrown open for navigation and traffic to French subjects, with the right for France to construct works on the banks. As to the interior, by this convention and the agreement with Great Britain made in '95, France secured the control of the hinterland of Liberia and Sierra Leone, and so joined her possessions in French Guinea and the French Soudan. The Anglo-French Commission settled (June 15th, '98) the boundary line between the French territory and the Gold Coast hinterland. From the intersection of the river Volta with the 9th parallel of N. lat. the line follows the river northwards to its intersection with the 11th parallel, and then turns east along that parallel till the hinterland of Togoland is reached, deflecting so as to give the kingdom of Bawku to the Gold Coast. France thus gained Bona and Dokta and the kingdom of Mossi north of the 11th parallel, but had to give up Wa and other points to the east of the Volta, occupied by them. A decree signed Oct. 17th, '99, assigned part of the French Soudan, which then ceased to be a separate dependency, to this colony, and the whole colony was placed under the Governor-General of West Africa at St. Louis. The chief products of the whole region are indiarubber, palm oil, sesame, gum. The coast is generally low and sandy, and the climate is unhealthy. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, and NIGERIA (map).

French Somaliland is a wedge of territory on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which includes the two ports of Obok and Jibutli, and the town of Tajura on the bay of the same name. The colony lies between the British Somali Coast Protectorate on the east and the Italian colony of Erythrea on the north-west. From

Jibuti a railway is being built to Harar, in order to open up trade with Ethiopia. Coffee, gold, ivory, musk, and skins are the chief exports. An Administrator was appointed in Aug. '98, with a Council of Administration. The area is about 8500 sq. m., and the population about 30,000. See EGYPT (maps).

French Soudan. See SOUDAN.

French West Africa. The French colonies in West Africa include Senegal, the Soudan (which however does not now exist as a separate dependency, but has been divided between Dahomey, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, and Senegal), French Guinea, and the French possessions in the Bight of Benin, as well as Dahomey. Accounts of these will be found in the articles on the Colonies under their various headings. The whole coast-line from Cape Blanco in the north to Togoland is French, with the exception only of the British colonies, Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast, of Portuguese Guinea, and of Liberia. French territory also stretches inland from the coast to the Upper and Middle Niger, thence eastwards to Barraua, on Lake Chad, and north to Tunis and Algeria. The French Sahara territory embraces about 1,000,000 sq. m. An Anglo-French Commission to settle the boundaries of the respective territories of the two nations in West Africa met at Paris in November '97, and drew up a convention in which the settlement was embodied (June 15th, '98). Another agreement made in '99

between Great Britain and France gave the latter Bagirmi, Wadai and Kanem, to the east and north of Lake Chad, and thus indisputably joined French Congo with the vast hinterland of Tunis and Algeria and with the French Sahara. There is a Governor-General of French West Africa stationed at St. Louis. See SOUDAN.

Friendly Societies. The Friendly Societies Act, '96, and the Collecting Societies and Industrial Assurance Companies' Act, '96, consolidate all the law upon the subject. The last annual report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies is for the year ending Dec. '98. The societies include Friendly Societies proper, with their branches, Benevolent Societies, Cattle Insurance Societies, Working Men's Clubs, and specially authorised societies for various purposes, and in addition to these the Registrar has to deal with Workmen's Compensation schemes, Industrial and Provident (co-operative) Societies, Building Societies, Trade Unions (*q.v.*), certified Loan Societies, Trustee Savings Banks, Railway Savings Banks, and certain Scientific and Literary Societies certified for exemption from rates. The Registrar has exclusive jurisdiction in the settlement of disputes with the Post Office Savings Bank and Trustee Savings Banks. The following figures give an interesting summary of the latest information available as to the various classes of societies making returns to the Registrars of Friendly Societies in the United Kingdom:—

	Number of Returns.	Number of Members.	Amount of Funds.
Friendly Societies (not collecting) and Branches	28,189	5,107,724	£29,934,850
Collecting Societies	43	5,288,853	4,492,307
Other Societies under the Friendly Societies' Acts.	1,149	537,567	1,309,093
Industrial and Provident Societies	2,001	1,581,060	30,080,400
Building Societies	2,373	560,605	57,278,807
Trade Unions	604	1,210,195	2,382,936
Loan Societies	307	35,366	259,834
Railway Savings Banks	16	40,397	3,431,087
Total	34,682	14,361,767	£129,169,314

Central Office, 28, Abingdon Street, S.W. Chief Registrar, E. W. Brabrook, C.B. (salary £1500); Assistant Registrar, J. Duncan Stuart Sim (£800); Chief Clerk, G. Brown (£415).

Friends. The Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, was founded in the middle of the 17th century by George Fox. "Friends" are distinguished from other Christian bodies by the special stress they lay on the immediate teaching and guidance of the Holy Spirit, and their belief that no one should be paid or appointed by human authority for the exercise of the gift of the ministry. In obedience to this belief they hold their meetings without any prearranged service or sermon, and sometimes in total silence. The Friends believe that the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper are to be taken spiritually, and not in an outward form. Their protests against the use of oaths and against the exaction of tithes and church rates cost them much suffering and frequent imprisonment during the first fifty years of their existence.

The simplified dress which Friends adopted from conviction two hundred years ago became stereotyped into a uniform. This dress has generally been given up, as have the "testimony" against music and singing in its rigid application, and the peculiarities of speech, such as the use of "thee" and "thou" instead of "you" (though many Friends still retain this custom amongst themselves), and the avoidance of all titles of courtesy. Of late years there has been a very decided evangelical movement among Friends, under the influence of which the old quietism is dying out. As a result of this change the influence of the Society beyond its own borders, through home and foreign missions and adult First Day (Sunday) Schools, has developed to a remarkable extent. In this country Friends have recently been increasing in numbers. The latest statistics of the Society are as follows: members in Great Britain, 17,031; in Ireland, 2586. Total membership, 19,617. Attenders of meetings in Great Britain and Ireland not in membership, 8475; First-Day scholars—Adults, 28,807; Juniors, 16,734. There

are probably about 94,000 in the United States and Canada, besides small numbers in other countries. There is also in America a numerous body of Friends called "**Hicksites**" (from their founder, Elias Hicks), who about sixty years ago separated from the orthodox community, and hold latitudinarian views. The Wilburite section are conspicuous in Pennsylvania by their adherence to the livery and the "plain

language." Large numbers of persons who do not appear in the statistical returns attend the Mission meetings of the Society of Friends, and very large numbers come under their influence in the foreign mission field, where 82 missionaries are at work. **Headquarters** in Great Britain: Devonshire House, 12, Bishopsgate Without, London, E.C.; in Ireland, 6, Eustace St., Dublin.

G

Gallifet, General the Marquis de, who was appointed French Minister of War in '99, was b. in 1830, and entered the army in '48. He served in the Crimean war, and afterwards in Mexico and Algeria. In the Franco-German war he distinguished himself in the fighting on the Rhine in '70, was taken prisoner at Sedan, and after the peace was entrusted with the task of putting down the Commune, a task which he performed with vigour, and some say with severity. Although he openly expressed his adherence to the Republic, and became a friend of Gambetta, he has been credited with Monarchical sympathies; but the Duke of Orleans vainly tried to enlist his support in '99. As to the Dreyfus case, he was known at the time of his appointment to be a believer in the innocence of Captain Dreyfus, but to advocate a policy of conciliation. At the same time he showed himself sternly resolved to suppress anything like military insubordination. He retired some years ago from active service.

Gambia. A British colony on Gambia river, the most northerly and the oldest of the British settlements on the coast of West Africa. Capital, **Bathurst**, pop. 6138. Consists of St. Mary's Island, with Combo on south, Albreda, Barra, and The Ceded Mile on north bank. Up the river are several stations, of which McCarthy's Island, 187 miles from the mouth, is the highest. The area of the colony proper is about 69 sq. miles, but a Protectorate exists in the interior, and the area of the whole colony is about 2700 sq. miles, and the population 50,000. Produces ground-nuts, hides, beeswax, rice, cotton, maize, grain, indiarubber, etc. Ruled by Administrator, a Legislative Council of seven members, two non-official, and an Executive Council. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table).

Game Laws. Animals *feræ naturæ* (wild animals) are not in English law subjects of property, and therefore are not protected by the law of larceny. Special statutes, accordingly, have been enacted for the preservation of game, and these are known as the game laws. Game, as a legal term, comprises hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game and bustards (1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 32, s. 2). By the Ground Game Act, '80, it is provided that the occupier of land (the tenancy of which has been created since Sept. 7th, '80) shall have the right to kill ground game (hares and rabbits) thereon equally with the landlord, and shall be unable to alienate this right; but he may authorise certain others to kill his game. See ed. '87.

Gaming. See **LAW**, '99.

Gardiner, S. R., D.C.L., LL.D., the distinguished historian, was b. in 1829 at Ropley, Hants. He was ed. at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford, and is a Fellow of Merton. His chief historical works include a "History of England, 1603-1642," and a "History of the Great Civil War," published in four volumes in '93. Two volumes of a "History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate" appeared '94-7, and "Oliver Cromwell" in '99. Dr. Gardiner was for some time Professor of Modern History at King's College, London. In '82 a Civil List pension was granted to him. Address: 7, South Park, Sevenoaks.

Garter King of Arms. The holder of this office of dignity and historic interest is, within the College of Arms, above all other officers. His powers include the adjustment of arms in England and Wales, and the power of granting arms under the authority of the Earl Marshal in conjunction with the provincial Kings of Arms, according to their several jurisdictions, to persons qualified to bear them, and the creation of arms, crests, cognisances, and devices, as well as the power and authority to grant armorial bearings. He has, under the Earl Marshal, the regulation of the proceedings at State ceremonies, and the guidance of coronations; and he controls and manages all matters concerning the Order of the Garter. At the commencement of every Session he lays on the table of the House of Lords the roll of the lords temporal, and he assists at the introduction of all newly created peers (see **PEERAGE**). The present holder of the office, Sir Albert Woods, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.S.A., is son of the late Sir William Woods, Garter King of Arms, and entered the College of Arms (Queen Victoria Street, E.C.) as Pursuivant 1838, was appointed Lancaster Herald '41, and assumed his present office '69.

Garter, The Most Noble Order of the. Was originally established by King Edward III. in 1349. As reconstituted in 1831 it is limited to the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and such descendants of George I. as may be elected to be members of it, and to twenty-five Knight Companions; but sovereigns and princes of other realms, and other foreigners of distinction, may be admitted by special statutes. Its abbreviation is K.G., and it is the highest order of knighthood. Its insignia and habit are most elaborate and imposing, and include the **George**,—a gold medallion of St. George and the Dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon; the **Garter**, which is worn below the knee of the left leg, and is made of dark blue velvet, edged with gold, its motto being "*Honi soit qui mal*

y pense" ("Evil be to him who evil thinks"); a mantle of blue velvet lined with taffeta, with the star of the order embroidered on the left breast; a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet; a collar of gold weighing thirty ounces, and the star with the cross of St. George in the centre, encircled by the Garter. There are at present fifty K.G.'s in all, including the Sovereign, and the following is a full list of them, the date of creation being prefixed in each case:—

THE SOVEREIGN.

- 1835. Cambridge, H.R.H. the Duke of.
- 1867. Connaught, H.R.H. the Duke of.
- 1878. Cumberland, H.R.H. the Duke of.
- 1863. Saxe Coburg Gotha, H.R.H. The Reigning Duke of (Edinburgh, the Duke of).
- 1841. Wales, H.R.H. the Prince of.
- 1884. York, H.R.H. the Duke of.

- 1867. Austria, the Emperor of.
- 1866. Belgians, the King of the.
- 1865. Denmark, the King of.
- 1896. Denmark, the Crown Prince of.
- 1877. German Emperor, the.
- 1873. Hellenes, the King of the.
- 1892. Hesse, the Grand Duke of.
- 1866. Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of.
- 1878. Italy, the King of.
- 1862. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Grand Duke of.
- 1891. Naples, H.R.H. the Prince of.
- 1895. Portugal, the King of.
- 1889. Prussia, Prince Henry of.
- 1892. Roumania, King of.
- 1893. Russia, H.I.H. the Czar of.
- 1882. Saxony, the King of.
- 1882. Sweden and Norway, the King of.

THE KNIGHT COMPANIONS.

- 1892. Abercorn, Duke of.
- 1886. Abergavenny, Marquess of.
- 1883. Argyll, Duke of.
- 1894. Breadalbane, Marquis of.
- 1897. Buccleuch, Duke of.
- 1891. Cadogan, Earl.
- 1865. Cowper, Earl.
- 1897. Derby, Earl of.
- 1892. Devonshire, Duke of.
- 1899. Elgin, Earl of.
- 1862. Fitzwilliam, Earl.
- 1883. Grafton, Duke of.
- 1885. Kimberley, Earl of.
- 1895. Lansdowne, Marquess of.
- 1873. Leicester, Earl of.
- 1888. Londonderry, Marquess of.
- 1886. Norfolk, Duke of.
- 1899. Northumberland, Duke of.
- 1867. Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
- 1869. Ripon, Marquis of.
- 1892. Rosebery, Earl of.
- 1891. Rutland, Duke of.
- 1878. Salisbury, Marquess of.
- 1864. Spencer, Earl.
- 1870. Westminster, Duke of.

The Bishop of Winchester is Prelate, the Bishop of Oxford Chancellor, and the Dean of Windsor Registrar of the Order. Sir Albert W. Woods, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.S.A., is Garter Principal King of Arms. General Sir Michael Biddulph is Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

Gas Companies, Metropolitan. See SECTION, sect. 120.

Geikie, Sir Archibald, F.R.S., was b. at Edinburgh 1835. Ed. at the High School and the University. Appointed to the Geological

Survey in '55. On the extension of the Survey in '67 he was appointed director of the Survey of Scotland, and in Dec. '70 was nominated by Sir Roderick Murchison as first occupant of the chair of Mineralogy and Geology, founded in the University of Edinburgh by Sir Roderick and the Crown. In '81 he was appointed **Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom**, and Director of the Museum of Practical Geology, London. Sir Archibald has been Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society, President of the Geological Society, and President of the British Association. He has written numerous works on geology. The honour of **knighthood** was conferred upon him on the Queen's Birthday, '91. He has received the hon. degree of D.Sc. from the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin, that of LL.D. from those of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, and that of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. He is a Correspondent of the Institute of France, and Foreign Member of the Academy of the Lincei at Rome and of the Royal Academies of Berlin, Vienna, Stockholm, Brussels, Göttingen, Munich, &c. Official address: Geological Survey, 28, Jermyn Street, London, S.W. Town address: 10, Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., and Athenæum Club.

General Assembly. See CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, PRESBYTERIAN.

Gentlemen-at-Arms. A bodyguard to the sovereign instituted in 1509 by Henry VIII., and the oldest corps in H.M. service except the Yeomen of the Guard. Its members were "chosen of Gentlemen that be comen and extracte of Noble Blood." Towards the close of last century it fell into great degeneration, and the posts were systematically bought and sold. But the corps is now of a far higher social standard. It contains over forty members, all of them ex-commissioned officers of distinction. It is only mustered for duty on such occasions as drawing-rooms, levées, and great state ceremonies. The captain of the corps changes with the Ministry (*q.v.*).

GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS, '99.

Looking first at **Africa**, the important work done in connection with Colonel Macdonald's administration in British East Africa must be noted. An expedition led by Colonel Macdonald explored the Karamajo country, between Lake Rudolf and the Nile. The region consists mainly of plateau 4000 to 5000 ft. high, forming a northward extension of the Guash Naishu. It is, in many parts covered with rich grass, and inhabited by the Wakaramajo, a people of remarkably fine physique. A subsidiary expedition, under Captain Austen, subsequently visited Lake Rudolf, the western shores of which were mapped. Numerous lagoons were observed here, and evidence of the encroachment of the lake was afforded by partially submerged trees, a line of palms, in one instance, extending for two or three miles into the lake. Captain Austen believes that the Omo is the only permanent feeder of the lake. A very interesting journey was accomplished by Captain Welby in the country north of Lake Rudolf, the southern parts of Abyssinia, and the upper valley of the Sobat. The country traversed was mapped, and numerous observations were taken. The Turkana, a fine race, wear the hair long and matted, forming in it little receptacles for tobacco and other trifles.

In one district visited by Captain Welby demoniacal possession was reputed to be endemic, and although little disposed to give credence to the statement, he found that, whatever their nature, certain remarkable psychical conditions did certainly prevail. Captain Bethé, in the course of a journey to the volcanic region north of Lake Kivu, discovered in the Bugira country a small lake, named Kifuha. The volcano of Kirunga-ya-Ufumbiro (estimated height 13,000 to 16,000 ft.) was ascended. It is believed to be distinct from Kirunga-cha-gongo (11,300 ft.), discovered by Von Götzen. The expedition subsequently passed through a district inhabited by dwarfs. The mountain giants of Africa, Kilimanjaro and Kenia, have both been ascended; the former by Captain Johannes, who reached the Kibo crater, about 19,000 ft., and the latter by Mr. Mackinder, who led an expedition partly subsidised by the Royal Geographical Society. In West Africa the Béhaghe expedition to Lake Chad has done useful work, including the survey of the Gribingi river to its source, that of the Shari to 10° N., and the partial exploration of the Bamingi and other streams. Tidings reached this country in November of the massacre of M. Béhaghe and some of his party, but the persistent rumours of disaster to the Foureaux-Lamy mission, which has been working its way across the Sahara, appear, happily, to be unfounded. News has been received of it up to the middle of August, when it had reached Air. An earlier report mentioned the crossing of the Tassili plateau by the Igharghar channel.

As to Asia, Dr. Futterer, travelling in Eastern Asia, explored several of the tributaries in the upper basin of the Hwang-ho and some mountain ranges. A pass 13,000 ft. high was crossed. A Russian expedition to Tungaria and Chinese Turkestan has added to the knowledge of parts of the Altai and the Western Gobi. The ruins of many ancient cities were discovered, and about 130 Buddhist cave temples. Captain Deasy continues to collect much valuable geographical material in Central Asia. He reports that the Khotan-daria, the source of which he discovered last year, and the Keriadaria, rise on opposite sides of the same snow-clad range, the former flowing north, the latter south. He had also journeyed into Northern Tibet and Aksai Chin. Dr. Sven Hedin, who has already done so much towards elucidating the geographical problems of Central Asia, has again returned thither to prosecute his researches. A disastrous attempt to reach Lhasa was made by a Dutch missionary and his wife settled at Tankar, near the Kuko-nor. They had succeeded in crossing the Ta-tsang Pass, but at Tachu were forced to turn. M. Rijnhart is supposed to have fallen into the hands of the Tibetans, though his actual fate is unknown. His wife, after a terrible journey, succeeded in reaching Chinese territory.

In North America, as the result of the careful investigations made by Professor Norman Collie, it would appear that between 51°30' and 52°16' is a region covered with great ice-fields, amongst and around which rise several lofty peaks, including Mounts Bryce and Alberta, each 13,000 to 14,000 ft., and Mount Columbia, probably the crowning summit, about 14,000 ft. Further, Dr. Collie has been enabled to identify Mounts Brown and Hooker, the "guardians of the Athabasca Pass," with two mountains previously ascended respectively by his brother

and Professor Coleman, and according to whom Mount Brown has an altitude of only 9000 ft., while that of Mount Hooker is somewhat less. These mountains are consequently deprived of 6000 or 7000 of the feet formerly attributed to them, while Mount Murchison is reduced to 12,000 ft. The highest peak yet actually measured in the Canadian Rockies is Mount Robson, discovered in '98 by Mr. J. McEvoy of the Canadian Geological Survey, near the Yellow Head Pass. Mr. Eldridge, who last year led an expedition into Alaska up the east branch of the Sushitna river, claims monarchical honours for another mountain—Belushai, the height of which he estimates at 19,500 ft., and therefore the highest mountain in the United States. If this estimate be correct, it would make Belushai the rival of Mount Logan, as the highest summit in North America. The exploration of Alaska is being continued this year under the auspices of the Government: two parties have been sent out, one led by Messrs. Peters and Brooks to follow the base of the St. Elias range to the sources of the Copper river and Tanana, the other led by Messrs. Schrader and Gardine to explore the streams north of the Yukon.

Patagonia has in recent years offered the greatest attraction to explorers in South America, and three distinguished workers have made it their special field, while another, Sir Martin Conway, has been engaged more particularly in the higher mountains. He has done good service by his triangulation of the western side of the Cordillera Real, between Sorato and Illimani, and he has also described the mountainous region around La Paz. An attempt was made to ascend Mount Sarmiento, in Tierra del Fuego. Other points which may be mentioned in passing are the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary, and of the Argentine-Chilian boundary south of 26° 52' 45", and the proposal to re-measure the meridian arc at Quito, for which purpose a preliminary expedition has been sent out by the French Government.

In North Borneo, the famous mountain Kinabalu, "the Chinese widow," about which several legends hang, was ascended to a height of 11,643 ft. by Mr. H. T. Burls, while some of his servants reached the summit, which he estimates at 12,043 ft. Thence they brought back specimens of quartz crystals, the existence of which he supposes may have given origin to the legend that a great diamond guarded by a dragon was to be found there. In British New Guinea Mr. Levesey ascended the Tauri and Lakekamu rivers, which enter the Gulf of Papua, and explored some of the unknown and uninhabited districts about their upper courses. Arrangements have been made by the United States Commission of Fisheries for a scientific expedition to the Mid-Pacific, under the charge of Professor Alex. Agassiz, in the *Albatross*. It is proposed to visit various groups of islands, and to take a series of deep-sea dredgings. The expedition is expected to return in April 1900. A word must be said of the German Deep Sea expedition, which has done excellent scientific work in the Southern Ocean. After leaving Bouvet Island, great depths were met with, eleven out of seventeen soundings showing depths between 2700 and 3300 fathoms.

Geographical Societies. See ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY and ROYAL SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Geological Survey. This organisation was founded by Sir H. T. De la Beche, who commenced work single-handed in the south-west of England about 1830. The Geological Survey was officially recognised as a branch of the Ordnance Survey in '34. In '45 it was placed under the Office of Woods and Forests, and in '54 under the Department of Science and Art. A detailed summary of the progress of the survey is now issued annually. The entire geological survey of England on the **one-inch ordnance maps** (scale 1 : 63,360) has been completed, with the exception of the drifts; the **six-inch scale** (1 : 10,560) has been used for coal-fields and other important districts. The Geological Survey of the South Wales, Leicestershire, and North Staffordshire coal-fields on the six-inch scale is in progress, and the re-survey of Cornwall has been commenced. The drifts were formerly neglected; but for many years past these have been mapped, and hence many sheets are issued in two editions—one showing the solid geology, while the other, or drift-map, shows the superficial deposits. An index map (scale 4 miles to 1 inch) has been issued, and is now printed in chromolithography, all the maps of the Survey issued up to '96 having been hand-coloured. The large survey maps are illustrated by horizontal and vertical sections, and by explanatory memoirs. The geological survey of Scotland was commenced in '54, and that of Ireland in '45. The geological map of Ireland on the one-inch scale having been completed, the Irish survey was broken up in '90; but a small staff is retained at the Dublin office to revise the maps of certain districts as occasion may require. The Scotch survey is engaged principally on complicated work in the Highlands. The survey of each country was formerly placed under a director, and all united under a director-general. The successive directors-general have been Sir H. T. De la Beche ('45-55), Sir Roderick I. Murchison ('55-72), Sir A. C. Ramsay ('72-81), and Sir A. Geikie ('81).

GEOLOGY, '99.

Hutton's classical "Theory of the Earth," published more than a century ago, and usually recognised as the work which laid the foundation of modern geological philosophy, was never completed, only two parts out of four having been published. A manuscript of part of the third volume came, upwards of forty years ago, into the possession of the Geological Society of London; and the council has recently published this work under the editorship of Sir A. Geikie. The volume is one of great interest in the history of British geology, and contains, among other things, an account of Hutton's famous visit to Glen Tilt, where he confirmed his suspicion as to the igneous origin of granite. It has been said that Hutton was greater as a philosopher in his study than as a geologist in the field, but the present work bears testimony to his accuracy of observation as a practical geologist. Sir A. Geikie, in his presidential address to the Geological Section of the British Association at the Dover Meeting, discussed the question of Geological Time. Whilst criticising those physical conclusions which would lead to a contracted view of the age of the earth, he called attention to the want of some exact register whereby the rate of geological time may be recorded. Practically nothing has been done in the instrumental

measurement of geological phenomena, and he now suggests that an international committee should be appointed for the purpose of obtaining accurate numerical data to assist in the discussion of geological problems. Until these shall have been obtained it seems hopeless to attempt the formation of even a rough estimate of the earth's age. The borings which are being carried on in quest of coal in the south-east of England are being watched in the interest of geologists by Mr. R. Etheridge, Prof. Boyd Dawkins, and Mr. Lamplugh. Coal has been found at Ropersole, eight miles north of Dover, on the road to Canterbury; and Prof. Dawkins states that borings are now being made at Ottinge, six miles N.W. of Ropersole, and elsewhere. Mr. Gibson, an officer of the Geological Survey, working in North Staffordshire, has argued in favour of a considerable extension of the great Midland coal-fields at moderate depth beneath the overlying red rocks. The attention of the British Association at Dover was appropriately called by Prof. Boyd Dawkins to the geological feasibility of constructing a submarine tunnel between Dover and France. The tunnel could safely be pierced through the clayey part of the lower grey chalk, which is impervious, and is traversed by only such small faults as could be readily rendered water-tight. A party of Belgian geologists visited this country in the autumn for the purpose of acquiring familiarity with the structure of the south-east of England, and comparing it with that of parts of Belgium. Their geological excursions were led by Mr. Whitaker, the President of the Geological Society of London. The anniversary address delivered to the Society last February, by Mr. Whitaker, was devoted chiefly to an exposition of the practical value of geology in relation to questions of water supply, a subject on which the President is our highest authority. The address delivered to the Geologists' Association by its President, Mr. Teall, dealt with the natural history of cordierite and its allies. In the course of his study of the cordierite rocks of the neighbourhood of Ben Cruchan, in the Eastern Highlands of Scotland, Mr. Teall has found crystals of corundum. Mr. J. B. Hill has contributed to our knowledge of rock-metamorphism in the Scottish Highlands by describing to the Geological Society the changes which certain sedimentary strata in the region of Loch Awe undergo as they approach the Central Highlands. The paper is the result of much work in the district during the progress of the Geological Survey. Dr. A. W. Rowe, of Margate, has published the conclusions which he has reached after many years spent in examining the zones of the chalk of the various coast sections in the south and south-east of England, with special reference to the distribution of the sea-urchins called micraster. Discussing these forms from the point of view of the evolutionist, he shows how they pass into each other by various mutation forms, but finds that each zone is rigidly marked by its own type. Geological literature has been enriched during the year by the publication of the Life of Sir J. Prestwich, written by his widow. This work gives an account of the original investigations which Prestwich for so many years carried out in connection with the Tertiary and Post-Tertiary deposits of England and France. The Cambridge University Press has issued an excellent work on Stratigraphical Geology by Mr. J. E. Marr. Several volumes

on geological subjects have been recently contributed to Mr. Murray's "Progressive Science Series," notably a volume on volcanoes, by Prof. Bonney, and one on earth sculpture, by Prof. J. Geikie. Geology is represented in this country by the Geological Society of London, which has offices at Burlington House, and issues a quarterly journal. **President for '99-1900, W. Whitaker, F.R.S.; Secretaries, W. H. Herries and Prof. W. W. Watts.** The Geologists' Association meets at University College, Gower Street. **President, J. J. H. Teall, F.R.S.** The Palæontographical Society is a publishing body for the issue of figures and descriptions of British fossils. **President, Dr. H. Woodward, F.R.S. Secretary, Rev. Prof. Wiltshire.**

George I. (Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George), **King of Greece**, is the second son of King Christian of Denmark, and a brother of the Dowager Empress of Russia and the Princess of Wales; was b. 1845. Chosen King of Greece in '63, in succession to Otho I. The vacant throne had previously been offered to Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh), and to Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. King George married in '67 Princess Olga, daughter of the Russian Grand Duke Constantine, and has five sons and one daughter. An attempt to assassinate him was made in '98, but happily failed. The eldest son and heir-apparent is Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, who married Princess Sophia of Prussia in '89.

George, Prince, High Commissioner of Crete. He is the second son of King George of Greece, and was born June 24th, '69. See CRETE.

George of Wales, H.R.H. Prince. See YORK, H.R.H. GEORGE, DUKE OF.

German South-West Africa. A German protectorate in West Africa, coast extending from Cape Frio to the mouth of the Orange river. The area is estimated at 320,000 sq. miles, and the pop. 200,000. Coast infertile and desolate; inland are richer tracts. Damaraland is the name of the northern district, Namaqualand and Luderitzland lying to the south. Damaraland is occupied by the **South-West Africa Company**, an Anglo-German syndicate, which was formed in London in '92, and obtained from Berlin a concession to search for and work the minerals of the district, including the copper mines of Otavi, but outside of the district worked and occupied by the German South-Western Africa Colonial Company, which district consists chiefly of the coast lands. The country is apparently rich in copper and in agricultural resources, though as yet it is quite undeveloped. Coffee is exported. The seat of administration is at Great Windhoek, 180 miles inland from Walfisch Bay. The Government decided in '97 to build a railway from Swakopmund on the coast to the interior. The line is to be 90 kilometres long, with narrow gauge, and, although it is to be built for mule traffic, some engines were sent over it with the railway material. The first section of the line, to Windhoek, in Damaraland, was opened in December '97. The Reichstag granted 1,000,000 marks for continuing the railway and telegraph lines from Swakopmund to Windhoek (Feb. 13th, '98). A special agreement between the German Government and the British South Africa Company was reported (Nov. 9th, '99), whereby the Company undertook not to continue its railway to the West Coast of Africa from Rhodesia or Bechuanaland, south of 14° N. lat., except from

a point on the Anglo-German frontier to be agreed upon with the German Government; and not to construct a railway from the Company's territories to the west coast north of 14° N. lat., until a railway line has been built south of that degree through German South-West Africa.

GERMANY.

The German Empire is a confederation of German states under the presidency of the Emperor William II., of Hohenzollern, King of Prussia. According to the constitution of April 16th, 1871, all the states of Germany are to form an eternal union; the direction of political and military affairs is vested in the Emperor, who may declare war, but if it is not defensive, the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council is required. The legislative functions of the empire are vested jointly in the **Reichstag** and the **Bundesrath**. This body, which represents the individual states of the empire, as the Reichstag represents the German nation, consists of fifty-eight delegates, appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session. Of these, seventeen sit for Prussia, six for Bavaria, four each for Würtemberg and Saxony, three each for Baden and Hesse, two each for Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, and one each for the remaining states, including Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen. Of its functions, it may be said that the Bundesrath is mainly a confirming body, although it has the privilege of rejecting measures passed by the Reichstag. It has also a limited initiatory power, which it occasionally exercises. Members of the Bundesrath have the right of appearing in the Reichstag, and of speaking on any question in which the state they represent is directly interested. Members of the one chamber, however, are not eligible for election to the other, although they may sit in their respective provincial diets. The **Reichstag** is composed of 397 members, elected by universal suffrage and ballot for the term of five years. Of these 236 constitute the elected of Prussia, 48 represent Bavaria, 23 Saxony, and the remainder the other states in due proportion, ranging from 1 to 17. The following states are included in the confederation: The kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Saxony; the imperial province of Alsace-Lorraine; the grand duchies of Baden, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Hesse, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and fourteen smaller states.—**Religion.** Owing to its federal constitution, the relations of Church and State vary in different parts of the empire, but liberty of conscience prevails. The Protestants form 62·7 per cent. of the population, and Roman Catholics 35·9 per cent., Jews making up 1·2 per cent. of the remainder. **Education** is general and compulsory throughout the empire. There are elementary schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village; and besides the elementary there is an admirable system of secondary education, with special schools for technical education. There are, besides, 21 universities in the empire. Uniform codes of commercial and criminal law prevail throughout the empire, and a uniform civil code was adopted in '96, though it will not come into force till 1900. Agriculture is a very considerable industry, supporting about 19,000,000 of the population. Manufactures employ and support a still larger

number, and the chief articles exported are textiles, metal-work, machinery, sugar and other food products, chemicals, etc. Most of the railways, which traverse 29,500 miles, belong either to the Imperial or the State Governments. **Area** (with Alsace-Lorraine), 208,830 sq. miles; **pop.** '95, 52,279,915. **Revenue**, '98-9, £69,157,400; **expenditure**, £70,551,800 (the revenue is derived from the customs and other Imperial sources, and the balance is made good by contributions from the confederate States); **public debt**, £104,831,654; **imports**, '97, £243,230,000; **exports**, £189,310,000. See **COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES.**

Political Parties. The centre of political life in the German Empire is the Reichstag, the constitution of which is somewhat complex. The general election of June '93 resulted as follows: **Centre**, 96 members; **Conservatives**, 75; **National Liberals**, 53; **Social Democrats**, 44; **Radical Popular Party**, 24; **Imperialists**, 23; **Poles**, 19; **Anti-Semites**, 17; **Radical Union**, 14; and a miscellaneous assemblage of the South German People's Party, Guelphs, Danes, Alsations, etc., making 32 in all. In '94 a dead set was made by members of all parties, notably the Conservatives, against Count Caprivi, the Imperial Chancellor, who ultimately resigned in October, and was succeeded by Prince Hohenlohe. The expulsion of Baron von Hammerstein from the Conservative party and from the editorial chair of its organ, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, and the decision of the Social Democrats not to support the agrarian policy, were the most noticeable events of '95. In '96 a section of the Conservative party, led by Dr. Stöcker, separated to form the **Christian Socialist** group, opposing both reactionary Conservatism and revolutionary Social Democracy. The Agrarian party lost much ground during the year, and what they lost the Liberals and Radicals gained. The National Liberal party showed a tendency to break up, the more progressive members of the party drawing towards the Moderate Radicals, and the more Conservative towards the agrarian and reactionary party. During '97, in prospect of the general election of '98, there were some efforts at promoting union between the various sections of the Liberals, but little came of it. A noteworthy decision, however, was arrived at by the Social Democrats in October—viz., that the party should abandon its policy of obstruction with regard to elections to the Prussian Diet, and work, as far as possible, with the Liberal and Progressive candidates. The General Election took place in June '98, and resulted in the return of the following members: **Centre**, or Clerical party, 103; **Social Democrats**, 56; **Conservatives**, 53; **Free Conservatives**, 21; **National Liberals**, 48; **Advanced Radicals**, 30; **Moderate Radicals**, 13; **Poles**, 14; **Anti-Semites**, 12; **South German People's Party**, 8; **Agrarians**, 5; and a miscellaneous group of Hanoverian Guelphs, Alsations, Bavarians, and others. The Social Democrats thus gained heavily, but the Centre were still left with the balance of power in their hands. The total number of qualified electors was officially returned at 11,200,000, and of voters 7,600,000, or about 67 per cent. The votes cast for the leading parties were:—**Social Democrats**, 2,120,000; **Clericals**, 1,333,000; **National Liberals**, 1,160,000; **Conservatives**, 900,000; **Radical Left**, 500,000; **Free Conservatives**, 220,000; **Anti-Semites**, 310,000; **Moderate**

Radicals, 230,000; **Poles**, 180,000; **South-German Democrats**, 120,000; **Alsation Party of Protest**, 90,000; **Bavarian Peasants' League**, 140,000; **Agrarian League**, 60,000. The Agrarian League claimed in '99 to have 188,000 members.

History '99.—The new Reichstag was opened by the Emperor in person on Dec. 6th, '98. More social legislation was foreshadowed, and a new Army Bill, increasing the strength of the army; the Emperor's visit to Palestine was alluded to, and a sympathetic reception was assured for the Czar's proposals in the interests of peace. The debate on the first reading of the Army Bill commenced in the Reichstag (Jan. 12th, '99). The Bill proposed an increase in the peace strength of the army amounting to 26,576 non-commissioned officers and men, the increase to take place between Oct. 1st, '99, and Dec. 31st, 1902. Prince Alfred, the only son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, died (Feb. 6th), and the Duke of Connaught thus became heir-presumptive to the Duchy. He, however, afterwards renounced his rights in favour of the young Duke of Albany. The Emperor gave an audience to Mr. Cecil Rhodes (March 11th) in reference to the question of the Cape to Cairo railway and its passage through German East Africa. It was announced (16th) that a treaty for the erection of the telegraph line through German territory had been signed, and an understanding arrived at as to the route of the railway, though no final agreement had been reached (see **EAST AFRICA, GERMAN**). After prolonged negotiations in Committee a compromise was arrived at between the Government and the Clericals, and the Army Bill passed its third reading, the increase in the peace strength of the army originally proposed by the Government being diminished by about 7000. A Bill promoted by the Government for the formation of an Imperial Bank with a capital of 180,000,000 marks passed its third reading in the Reichstag (April 28th). At the opening of the Spanish Cortes in June it was announced that the Caroline, Pelew, and Ladrone Islands, Spain's remaining possessions in the Pacific, had been transferred by agreement to Germany for 25,000,000 pesetas, or about £800,000 (see **CAROLINE ISLANDS**). The Reichstag approved a Bill providing for the extension of the most-favoured-nation treatment to Great Britain and her colonies (Canada being subsequently excepted by the Federal Council) until July 30th, 1900 (20th). A Bill dealing with labour strikes, picketing, and the right of coalition, was introduced by the Chancellor personally, but the Reichstag would have none of it. It was dubbed the "Penal Servitude" Bill, the Social Democrats passionately protested against it, and the Reichstag was adjourned (22nd) till Nov. 14th. The Emperor in person opened the Dortmund and Ems Canal (Aug. 11th) (see article **ENGINEERING** for details). The Prussian Diet was at the time considering a Bill for the construction of the Rhine-Elbe Canal, and the Emperor took the opportunity of declaring his resolve to see the project carried through. Nevertheless the Diet threw out the Bill (20th), the reason alleged being the fears of the Agrarians and farmers of East Prussia that the Canal would bring them face to face with western and even foreign competition. In the Royal Message closing the Session the re-introduction of the project in the next Session was foreshadowed (29th), and a few days afterwards

most of the Landrätthe and other officials who had opposed and voted against the measure were removed from their positions. The resignation of Baron von der Recke, Minister of the Interior, and Dr. Bosse, Minister of Education, followed (Sept. 4th). They were succeeded by Baron von Rheinbaben and Herr Stutt. Certain members of a club called the Innocents' Club, largely affected by the aristocracy, were accused of professional gambling, but were acquitted, the Court not being satisfied that their conduct was that of "professional gamblers." The Court added that it was not their business to pronounce on the moral aspect of the case, and that the accused would have already discovered the verdict of public opinion on that point (Oct. 21st). The German press on the whole commented with great bitterness and hostility to England on the outbreak and development of the Transvaal War; but the Emperor sent a friendly telegram to the British 1st Royal Dragoon Regiment, of which he is honorary Colonel, on their departure for South Africa, and this was generally accepted as a sign that Germany would remain in a neutral position with regard to the war. It was pointed out, moreover, that it was to Germany's interest to be neutral. The agreement with Great Britain as to Samoa and the boundaries of Togoland and the Gold Coast (see SAMOA and GOLD COAST for details), and the agreement with the British South African Company as to railways to the West Coast of Africa (see GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA) further emphasised the friendly relations of the two countries; as well as an order issued by the Emperor (Nov. 8th) that no Prussian officers, attached or unattached, should be granted leave to go to South Africa. The Czar and Czarina paid a visit to the Emperor and Empress at Potsdam (8th).

German Emperor. See WILLIAM II.

Gibraltar. The name is a corruption of *Jebel el Tarik*, the Mount of Tarik. Anciently *Calpe*, one of the pillars of Hercules. Is a rocky promontory, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles long and with an extreme breadth of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, on the south of Spain, connected with Andalusia by a low isthmus, and is a British fortress and the "key" of the Mediterranean. Area, $1\frac{1}{8}$ sq. m.; pop. 26,050, including a garrison of 5664 men. The rock rises to 1439 feet, and is impregnablely fortified. The town lies within the bay, on the western side. Anchorage is bad. The port is free, and is the *entrepôt* of a considerable trade between North Africa and the United Kingdom. An enclosed harbour and graving docks are being constructed. (See ENGINEERING.) It is also a coaling station of first-rate importance. Ruled as a Crown colony by the military Governor. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table); see also DIPLOMACY.

Giffen, Sir Robert, K.C.B., late Controllor-General of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade. He was born 1837, and educated at Glasgow University, which gave him the LL.D. degree in '84. After a legal training in a solicitor's office, he became a journalist, and was subeditor of the *Globe* '62-6, and assistant-editor of the *Economist* '68-76. He was then appointed Chief of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, and has since discharged the duties of that office and of Assistant Secretary to the Board ('82), and Controllor of the Commercial Labour and Statistical Department ('93). He was President of the Statistical Society '82-4, and

has published various works, such as "Essays in Finance," "The Progress of the Working Classes in the Last Half-Century," and "The Case against Bimetallism." He retired from the Board of Trade in Oct. '97. Address: 9, Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.

Gilchrist Educational Trust. A fund left by the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) to trustees, "for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the support of scholarships for young men and young women, awarded on the result of competitive examinations; in occasional grants to Educational Institutions under special circumstances; and to the delivery of high-class scientific lectures for the people, at a charge for admission of 1d. each per lecture. Secretary, R. D. Roberts, M.A., D.Sc. Office, 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Girls' Friendly Society. See YOUNG WOMEN, ORGANISATIONS FOR.

Girton College. See HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Gladstone National Memorial. See ST. DEINIOL'S LIBRARY.

"Glasgow Herald." A morning newspaper, independent in politics. Founded in 1782. It circulates all over Scotland, and has the highest reputation in commercial circles throughout the United Kingdom. It is said to be the greatest advertisement medium out of London. Editor, Charles Russell. From the same office are issued the *Weekly Herald* and the *Evening Times*. Head Office, 65 to 69, Buchanan Street, Glasgow; London Office, 112, Fleet Street.

Glasgow University. Founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. in 1450; received a new charter from James VI. of Scotland in 1577; remodelled by the Universities (Scotland) Acts, 1858 and 1889. There were last session 1953 students (336 women), and of the total 834 were students in Arts (216 women) and 661 students of Medicine (84 women). Women students are taught separately at Queen Margaret College. See article on HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Stair, K.T., LL.D. Rector, Lord Rosebery, elected Oct. 29th, '99. Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Robert Herbert Story, D.D. Parliamentary representative, Rt. Hon. J. A. Campbell, LL.D. Registrar of General Council, James Coutts, M.A. Degrees: M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.L., LL.B.; LL.D., M.B. and Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.D., D.D. Among the distinguished alumni are Adam Smith, Thomas Campbell, Francis Jeffrey, Archbishop Tait, Principal Caird, Principal Shairp, Rev. R. S. Candlish, and Lord Kelvin.

"Globe, The." Established 1803, and subsequently incorporated with *The Traveller*. It was started by the old Whig party, and always was recognised as an authority on political matters, its contributors including some who held high office in the State. It retained its Whiggism until 1866, when a new proprietary, recognising the changed times, made it an outspoken though independent Conservative organ, reducing its price from 4d. to 2d., and eventually to 1d. It is now a recognised evening journal of the Constitutional party. Editor, George Elliot Armstrong. Offices, 367, Strand, W.C.

Gloucester, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Goa. A port-town and territory between the boundaries of Madras and Bombay, India. Once the seat of great trade, now decayed and

ruinous. Belongs to Portugal, with Damao, on the coast 100 miles north of Bombay, and Diu, a small island 140 miles off Damao. The capital is Panjin, in Goa. There are a number of salt works in Goa. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Godley, Sir John Arthur, Permanent Under-Secretary for India since 1883, is the eldest son of John Robert Godley, late of Killigar, co. Leitrim, and was b. in '47. Educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford; entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn '69, and was called to the Bar '76. From '80 until '82 he was senior private secretary to the late Mr. Gladstone, then Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, who appointed him a Commissioner of Inland Revenue in '82; and he was selected for the position he now fills in '83. Lady Godley, whom he married in '71, is a daughter of Walter, Lord Northbourne.

Gold Coast Colony. A British Crown colony on the coast of West Africa, bounded on the east by Togoland (German), and on the west by the Ivory Coast (French). The colony has a coast-line of about 350 miles, and though the interior boundaries are not strictly defined, the area may be put at about 45,000 square miles, and the population at 1,500,000, including 37,500 professed Christians. The native state of Ashanti lies inland, at the back of the central portion of the colony. Trouble arose between the King of Kumassi, who had declared himself King of Ashanti in '94, and the British authorities and in '95 an expedition was sent against him, under the command of Sir Francis Scott, which resulted in the submission of the King, who was afterwards taken to the coast. The kings of Bekwai and Abodom also made their submission, and the country was placed under British protection, and a Resident appointed at Kumassi. The territories in the *hinterland* to the north of Ashanti have been made a separate district under the name of the "Northern Territories," and are administered by a Commissioner. The Niger Convention, drawn up by the Anglo-French Commission sitting at Paris, and signed June 15th, '98, settled the boundaries of the *hinterland* to the west and the north. From the intersection of the river Volta with the 9th parallel of north latitude, the boundary runs up the course of the river northwards to its intersection with the 11th parallel, and then turns east along the 11th parallel, deflecting northwards so as to include Bawku, till it reaches German territory in the *hinterland* of Togoland. The British and German Governments agreed (Nov. 15th, '99) to divide the neutral zone in the Gold Coast and Togoland *hinterland* between them. The Daka river forms the boundary up to the intersection of the river with the 9th parallel, N. lat., and thence northwards the line is to be demarcated so as to leave the western portion, including Mamprusi and Gambaga, to Great Britain, and the eastern portion, including Yendi and Chakosi, to Germany. Accra is the administrative centre of the colony, and has a population of 16,267. The Government includes a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of nine, none of whom are elected. There is a colonial constabulary force, with a military organisation, about 1650 strong, officers and men. Railway communication is being laid down, and by the Colonial Loans Act, '99, a sum of £578,000 was advanced by the Imperial Government for lines from Secondee to the

gold mines of Tarquah, from Tarquah to Kumassi, from Appam to Kumassi, and from Accra to the Volta. Another sum of £98,000 was advanced for harbour works at Accra. The products are chiefly palm-oil, gold, palm kernels, rubber, timber, etc. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), DIPLOMATIC, and NIGERIA (map).

Gold Fields and Production. Gold is found in all parts of the world, but often in such small quantities as to render it impossible for it to be obtained at a profit. Practically its sources are two—(1) alluvial river deposits, and (2) quartz containing reefs or veins. The former was until recently the principal way in which gold was obtained. The gold discoveries in Victoria and California from forty to fifty years were of this kind. In the nature of things alluvial workings are mostly on a simple scale, and afford great chances as well as great risks to every one. They are, however, very frequently small and pocketty, and seldom develop into permanent industries. It is otherwise, however, with quartz mining, which has had an enormous development of late years. The lie of the reefs and veins is easily ascertainable, and the quantity of gold-yielding ore in a given area can be predicted with fair certainty. Thus it becomes profitable to do an immense amount of development work in the way of making borings, sinking shafts, etc., and to expend large sums on costly machinery, before an ounce of gold is obtained. The initial expenditure in connection with quartz mining is, indeed, necessarily so heavy that the industry is mainly in the hands of large limited companies, the buying and selling of whose shares form an important part of the business of the STOCK EXCHANGE (*q.v.*). The methods of extracting gold from the ore are becoming every year more complete and scientific. The ore is in the first place crushed by heavy stamps, which leave the gold deposited on plates. Then the residue, known as "tailings," undergoes treatment by cyanide, with the result that some gold which was not separated in crushing is secured. Even the ore then remaining, and known as "slimes," is now made to yield its quota, though until recently it was considered quite worthless. Of late years the world's output of gold, after remaining practically stationary for a considerable period, has shown a marked increase. This is due in the main to two new fields, those of Witwatersrand and Western Australia, particulars as to which will be found below.

Production in—

Year.	Australasia.	America.	Whole World.
	£	£	£
1851	1,319,000	11,000,000	17,200,000
1855	11,277,000	11,000,000	27,015,000
1860	10,554,000	9,200,000	23,850,000
1865	10,253,000	10,600,000	24,040,000
1870	8,939,000	10,000,000	21,370,000
1875	7,326,000	6,700,000	22,700,000
1880	6,174,000	7,200,000	22,130,000
1885	5,597,000	6,400,000	21,250,000
1890	6,004,000	6,600,000	24,260,000
1892	6,835,000	6,600,000	29,900,000
1894	7,282,000	7,900,000	30,765,000
1895	8,870,000	9,300,000	41,000,000
1896	8,983,000	10,800,000	45,000,000
1897	11,075,000	11,400,000	51,706,000
1898	13,831,000	13,524,000	59,857,000

The Witwatersrand field, though now the most important in the world, was only discovered as recently as '86. It is here that mining has been most scientifically carried on. In the so-called "deep" mines shafts are often sunk to great depths before the reef is struck, but many of these properties have recently been yielding excellent results. It is not expected that the field will be worked out for at least eighty years. Gold is known to exist in other parts of the Transvaal, such as the Lydenburg, Murchison, Klerksdorp, and De Kaap districts, but has not yet been extensively worked, owing to the heavy taxation on the industry. The output in Western Australia is also increasing very rapidly. Gold is worked in many parts of the colony, but the most important district so far is the small one of Kalgoorlie, which is at the present time yielding an output of about 90,000 oz. per month. The reefs there are very large and rich, and the prospect is very promising. The following table shows the progress of the Witwatersrand and West Australian gold fields during the past ten years:—

Year.	Witwatersrand.	West Australia.
	oz.	oz.
1890	494,869	34,209
1891	729,238	30,311
1892	1,210,869	59,548
1893	1,478,477	110,890
1894	2,024,163	207,131
1895	2,277,641	231,513
1896	2,280,892	281,265
1897	3,034,679	688,603
1898	4,295,602	1,050,182
1899	3,913,810*	1,160,202*

Gold mining in Rhodesia has not made much progress, owing to scarcity of native labour. There are some rich properties there, but it is yet to be seen whether the country will take a prominent place as a gold producer. There have not been any special developments in India, New Zealand, or British North America.

GOLF, '99.

Golf retains and even increases its hold on popular favour, and each year more links are added to the large number that now exist. The following are the most important matches that have taken place during the year:—On Dec. 26th, '98, J. Stuart Smith, Calcutta, won the Golf Championship of India, and in the same month the Amateur Championship of the Transvaal was played, resulting in the victory of T. C. Alison. H. Vardon, on Jan. 21st, '99, beat A. Lewis, at Barton-on-Trent. Oxford University beat Cambridge University by 18 up. Out of 21 matches Cambridge have won 11, Oxford 9, one match being halved. At Seaford, on April 4th, A. Herd beat J. White by 5 up and 4 to play, and on the next day P. Wynne halved a 36-holes match with J. Braid, at Mitcham. A professional tournament was held for three days, on April 20th, 21st and 22nd, by the Mid-Surrey G. C. On the first day H. Vardon beat J. White, and on the second he beat J. Braid and A. Herd, and on the third A. Herd beat J. Rowe. On April 14th H. Vardon won at a professional tournament at Cruden Bay, and at Aberdeen, on the 17th,

H. Vardon and Braid beat Kirkaldy and Simpson. Miss Hezlet won the Open Ladies' Championship, as well as the Irish Golf Championship. She is only 17 years of age, and her play is admirable. A. Herd beat H. Vardon on May 18th. Mr. J. Ball, at Prestwich, won the Amateur Championship, beating Mr. Tait in the final round. The Open Championship was won by Harry Vardon, whose aggregate score was 310; Jack White was second with 315, A. Kirkaldy, 319, J. H. Taylor, 320. The St. George's Challenge Vase was won at Sandwich by Mr. F. G. Tait, for the second year in succession, with a score of 155. The Yorkshire Championship was won by Mr. F. E. Woodhead for the fourth time. At Littlestone-on-Sea, J. H. Taylor won a professional tournament with the score of 155. The Mid-Lothian Amateur Championship was won by J. M. Wilkinson. The Parliamentary Handicap was won by Mr. A. J. Robertson, Press Gallery, over Mr. J. L. Wanklyn, M.P. by one hole. Vardon and Willie Park played two 36-holes games for £100 aside, one at Berwick on July 6th, when Vardon won, and the other, on July 22nd, at Ganton, when he again won by 11 up and 10 to play. White beat Kirkaldy at Newhaven, on July 22nd, and was beaten by him at Seaford, on the 25th. A match between Mr. Ball and Vardon against Mr. Tait and Park resulted in the victory of the former. The Calcutta Cup played for at St. Andrews ended in a win by Mr. F. G. Tait, after a tie with Mr. J. L. Low. H. Vardon beat J. Kinnel, at Leven on August 11th, by 3 up and 2 to play, and on August 16th he beat A. H. Scott. At Buxton, H. Vardon beat J. White, and A. Herd beat W. Low. H. Vardon beat W. Fernie at Troon, J. Kinnel at Leven, J. Dagleish at Nairn, B. Sayers at Luffness, and concluded his Scotch tour by beating Messrs. J. M. Williamson and Josiah Livingston at Barton by 5 holes. Mr. John Ball, junior, won the Irish Open Amateur Championship, beating Mr. J. M. Williamson in the final round by 12 up and 11 to play. Mr. J. R. Gairdner, Richmond G. C., won the South of Ireland Championship. Mr. F. E. Woodhead won the Welsh Championship for the third year in succession. Kirkaldy beat Sayers in a match at Cruden Bay. The Norfolk County Championship was won by Mr. H. T. Gillies. J. H. Taylor beat H. Vardon at Westward Ho! on Sept. 19th. H. Vardon beat Williamson at Bulwell Forest, the course of the Notts G. C., on Oct. 7th. Over the West Herts links, H. Vardon beat A. Tingey on Oct. 18th.

Goluchowski, Count Agenor, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, was born in 1849. He entered upon his diplomatic career in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and in '72 was appointed Attaché and afterwards Secretary of Embassy at Berlin. He then went to Paris as Counsellor of Embassy, and there married a daughter of Prince Joachim Murat. He was Minister at Bucharest, '87-93. He is a large landed proprietor in Galicia, and has sat as a Conservative in the Austrian Chamber of Deers. He was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs on Count Kalnoky's resignation in May '95.

Good Templars, The Independent Order of, a total abstinence fraternity originated in New York in 1851. In '68 it was extended to England by Joseph Malins, who, by '70, had

* 9 months only.

instituted the Grand Lodge of England, from which the Order has spread round the world. It administers a pledge of lifelong abstinence from intoxicating beverages, and advocates the legal suppression of their common sale. It seeks to protect the abstinent and reclaim the inebriate. It admits both sexes to equal privileges and office. Only a small fee of 6d. or 1s. per quarter is exacted, as it is non-beneficiary in basis. The Order consists of (1) local "Subordinate" lodges, meeting weekly; (2) county "District" lodges, meeting quarterly; (3) national "Grand" lodges, meeting annually; and an "International Supreme Lodge." The latter has met in the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Sweden, and next meets at Stockholm, Sweden, on the second Tuesday in July 1902. The Order publishes about sixty newspapers and magazines in various languages. It has a membership of nearly 600,000, in about 12,000 branches, governed by 80 different Grand Lodges. There are in the United Kingdom 220,000 adult and junior members, of whom 57,000 adults and 53,000 juniors are under the Grand Lodge of England, whose permanent offices are in Edmund Street, Birmingham. This Grand Lodge has 1400 lodges, of which 120 are in the army and navy. The Grand Lodge annual session at Middlesbrough, Easter '99, was attended by 700 representatives and officers. The Juvenile Section of the Order enjoins abstinence from strong drink, tobacco, gambling and bad words, and has 100,000 British members, in 1350 branches. The members have founded a **Temperance Orphanage** at Sunbury, at a cost of about £10,000. They have **Mission Vans**, with travelling missionaries to hold open-air meetings and circulate temperance literature in rural parts, and in many counties have latterly formed **Good Templar Cycling Brigades**. The Grand Lodge of Scotland has 688 adult and 433 junior branches, with a total of 79,000 members; its office is 40, St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, and its monthly organ is *The Good Templar*. Ireland and Wales have about 500 adult and junior branches, and have an increasing membership. The organ in England is *The Good Templar's Watchword*, weekly; and several local monthlies are issued, besides much literary matter, from the Grand Lodge printing presses, at 168, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum. A letter from Lord Kitchener appeared in the public press Nov. 30th, '93, making a proposal, which, "if it met with the approval and support of the British public and of the English-speaking race, would prove of inestimable benefit to the Soudan and to Africa." The proposal was "that at Khartoum there should be founded and maintained with British money a college bearing the name of the Gordon Memorial College, to be a pledge that the memory of Gordon is still alive among us, and that his aspirations are at length to be realised." He went on to say: "We should begin by teaching the sons of the leading men, the heads of villages and the heads of districts. The teaching, in its early stages, would be devoted to purely elementary subjects—such as reading, writing, geography, and the English language. Later, and after these preliminary stages had been passed, a more advanced course would be instituted, including a training in technical subjects, specially adapted to the requirements

of those who inhabit the Valley of the Upper Nile. The principal teachers in the College would be British, and the supervision of the arrangements would be vested in the Governor-General of the Soudan. I need not add that there would be no interference with the religion of the people." He estimated the sum required for the establishment of such a College at £100,000—£10,000 for the initial outlay, and £90,000 for investment for the maintenance of the College, and the support of the staff of teachers. Lord Salisbury voiced the Government's warm approval of the proposal, and the money was rapidly subscribed—far more, indeed, than Lord Kitchener asked for being forthcoming. A site for the College was chosen on the Blue Nile, not far from the old Burrie fort which Gordon so gallantly defended during the siege of the town; and Lord Cromer laid the foundation stone on Jan. 5th, '99. Building operations were necessarily slow at first, but the work is now progressing as rapidly as possible, under the personal supervision of Lord Kitchener. The **Patron of the Gordon Memorial College Fund** is H.M. the Queen; **Vice-Patron**, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; **President**, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B.; **Hon. Treasurer**, Lord Hillingdon; **Hon. Sec.**, the Hon. George Peel, 67, Lombard Street, E.C. See **SESSION**, sect. 60.

Gore, Rev. Charles, M.A., D.D. (Edin.), was b. 1853, and is the son of the late Hon. Charles Alexander Gore, the brother of the 4th Earl of Arran. He was ed. at Harrow and Balliol College, and was a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. Mr. Gore has taken a prominent position in Oxford as the exponent of High Church tenets. The publication of "**Lux Mundi**," for which he was largely responsible, caused almost as much controversy as that of "Tracts for the Times." He published in Nov. '91 "The Incarnation of the Son of God," being the Bampton Lectures for that year. In May '93 he resigned the headship of Pusey House, and in '94 became Canon of Westminster. In '95 and '96 he took a prominent part in the Armenian agitation, and in '97 attended, with the Bishop of Rochester, the Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, at Buffalo, U.S.A. In '98 he edited "Essays in Aid of the Reform of the Church." Address: Little Cloisters, Westminster.

Gorst, Sir John, M.P. See under **COMMONS**.

Goschen, Rt. Hon. George J., M.P. See under **COMMONS**.

Gosse, Edmund, M.A., LL.D., was b. in London 1849. Ed. privately. His book "Seventeenth Century Studies" was published in '80 (3rd edition '97). "The Masque of Painters," which was performed with great success by members of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colours in May '86, was written by Mr. Gosse. In '89 he published "The History of 18th-Century Literature, 1660—1780." His later works include a volume of most interesting essays entitled "Gossip in a Library" ('91); a novel, "The Secret of Narcisse" ('92); a collection of essays, "Questions at Issue" ('93); a critical volume on "The Jacobean Poets"; a collection of lyrical poems, "In Russet and Silver" ('94); "Critical Kit-Kats" ('96), a series of modern monographs; "A Short History of English Literature" ('97); and the "Life and Letters" of the great Elizabethan poet and divine, Dr. John Donne, in '99. An edition of Mr. Gosse's works, in 7 vols., was issued in '96. Address: 29, Delamere Terrace, W.

Gothenburg System, The. See special articles in '95 and '96 editions, "The Gothenburg System of Public-house Licensing," published by the Church of England Temperance Society, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster; a book on the Gothenburg system, by Mr. Edwin Goadby, "Sober by Act of Parliament," published by Swan Sonnenschein & Co., and "The Gothenburg and Bergen Schemes," by D. Lewis, J.P., published by Elliott, Edinburgh. See also LICENSING LAWS COMMISSION.

Gould, F. Carruthers, one of the greatest cartoonists of the day, was b. at Barnstaple in 1845, and was ed. in that town. He entered a local bank at the age of 16, and at 20 came up to London and entered a stockbroker's office, eventually himself becoming a member of the Stock Exchange. As a boy his genius for caricature was noticeable, and on the Stock Exchange he found plenty of material ready to his hand. In '79 he began to illustrate the Christmas number of *Truth*, but his first journalistic work was done on the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Budget* when Mr. Stead was editor. He very soon became a regular member of the staff, and with his colleagues transferred his services to the *Westminster Gazette* when the former paper passed into Mr. Astor's hands. For years his pictorial commentary on the proceedings at Westminster has been brilliant in the extreme, and latterly he has done the literary commentary also with equal success. His "Cartoons for the Crisis" during the general election of '95, afterwards republished separately, put his name into all men's mouths, and firmly established his reputation as a political caricaturist. He is now assistant editor of the *Westminster Gazette*.

Government. See MINISTRY, TREASURY, and other articles.

Grace, Dr. W. G., the renowned cricketer, was b. at Downend, Bristol, 1848, and made his first appearance in important matches in West Gloucestershire v. Bedminster, at Mangotsfield. Between '64 and '79 he made 20,842 runs in a total of 415 innings. His exploits as a batsman, fielder, and bowler, became so celebrated, that the title of "champion" was spontaneously conferred upon him. On July 22nd, '79, at Lord's, the enthusiasm of his admirers took the form of a presentation of the value of £1400. He celebrated his Jubilee in '98, and that autumn he accepted the position of secretary of the London County Cricket Club, whose ground is at the Crystal Palace. An interesting book upon Cricket was published by him in '91, and another, containing his "Cricketing Reminiscences and Personal Recollections," in '99.

"Graphic, The," founded 1869, by Mr. W. L. Thomas, its present manager, is an illustrated weekly of high-class character, and treats of current events. Its Christmas and Summer numbers are especially excellent, and have a very wide circulation. Editor, Mr. T. Heath Joyce. See also DAILY GRAPHIC. Office, 190, Strand.

Great Central Railway. See RAILWAYS.

GREECE.

A kingdom under George I. (*q.v.*), of Glücksburg. The country gained its independence in the famous struggle of 1821-9, after centuries of subjection to Turkey. The present monarch, who is the second son of the King of Denmark, was elected in '63, after the expulsion of King

Otto. Executive vested in King and responsible ministers. The legislative authority is in the hands of the Boulé, a chamber of 207 representatives elected by manhood suffrage for four years. The deputies are each paid about £72 per session. There are large numbers of Greeks outside the limits of the Kingdom. In Asia Minor there are probably about 2,000,000, in European Turkey about 3,500,000, and large numbers dwell in Crete, Cyprus, etc. The Greek orthodox Church is the State religion, but complete liberty of worship prevails. Education is compulsory, but the law is not enforced. The State has a monopoly in salt, petroleum, matches, and playing-cards. The chief exports are currants, ores, wines, fruit, and olive oil. There are 591 miles of railway open. By the war with Turkey, which arose in '97 out of Greek sympathy with Crete, Greece underwent humiliation and defeat, and had to agree to pay an indemnity of £14,000,000, and to submit to a strategic reconstruction of the frontier in Turkey's favour. She also had to accept international control in financial matters. Area about 25,014 sq. m.; pop. ('96) 2,433,806. Revenue, '99, £2,677,141; expenditure, £2,585,457. Public debt, £30,422,106; imports, '98, £6,083,345; exports, £3,577,524. See DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, and FOREIGN NAVIES.

Political Parties. Until '90 the two chief party leaders were M. Tricoupi and M. Delyanni. But in '90 a section of the Opposition under M. Delyanni broke away from him to follow M. Ralli, who posed as the chief of the Neo-Hellenic party. M. Delyanni ruled the country from '90 till March '92, and M. Tricoupi from June '92 (with the exception of a few months during '93) till Jan. '95. In April '95 M. Delyanni returned to power. M. Tricoupi thereupon withdrew from political life, and died during '96. M. Delyanni remained in office till April '97, when the popular feeling against him aroused by the Greek reverses during the war with Turkey led the King to dismiss him. M. Ralli succeeded as Premier, and held office till Sept. 30th, '97, when he was succeeded by M. Zaïmis. With the formation of the Zaïmis Cabinet (Oct. 2nd, '97) a split occurred amongst the Delyannists. M. Zaïmis himself had formerly been a follower of M. Delyanni; but on his accession to office there was a rupture between them, and very many members of the party supported M. Zaïmis. Nevertheless M. Zaïmis deemed the opposition too strong for him, and resigned (Nov. 7th, '98). At the general election which followed in Feb. '99, the Tricoupists, under M. Theotokis, gained a large majority, and M. Theotokis succeeded M. Zaïmis as Premier. The constitution of parties was as follows: Tricoupists, 128; Delyannists, 37; Zaïmists, 28; and 14 Independents.

History, '99. On Dec. 21st, '98, the Royal decree dissolving the Chamber was published, and the General Election took place (Feb. 19th). When the Chamber re-assembled in March, M. Zaïmis found he could not count on a majority. The new members included a large number of Tricoupists led by M. Theotokis, as was shown when the Tricoupist candidate, M. Tsamados, was elected President of the Chamber. M. Zaïmis thereupon resigned (April 12th), and was succeeded by M. Theotokis (14th), who (May 24th) announced that he hoped to carry important reforms in the administration of justice, education, and the police system. The Budget showed an estimated revenue for

the current year of 105,795,658 drachmai, and expenditure of 99,347,624 drachmai. The International Commission of Control issued its report for the eight months of '98 during which it was working—i.e. from May 10th to Dec. 31st. The estimate for that period of the revenues put under the control of the Commission for the service of the Public Debt was 19,528,060 drachmai, but the amount actually collected amounted to 25,498,416 drachmai. Though this was satisfactory, the Commissioners reported fraudulent conduct on the part of the officials appointed to suppress smuggling, and other things that needed remedying. During the Session (which closed July 27th) many measures of reform were carried. It was resolved to employ foreign officers to reorganise the army and navy, to abolish the military police, to reorganise the gendarmerie, and to remodel the provincial administrations.

Greece, King of. See GEORGE I.

Greene, W. Conyngham, C.B., appointed British Agent in the Transvaal, Aug. 25th, '96, is a nephew of Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, and was b. in 1854. He was ed. at Harrow and Pembroke College, Oxford, and then entered the Foreign Office, '77. He has acted as Chargé d'Affaires at Athens, Stuttgart, and Teheran, being Secretary of Legation at the latter place '93-6. His rank at Pretoria, which he left on the outbreak of war in Oct. '99, was that of Chargé d'Affaires. See TRANSVAAL.

Greenland. An extensive region or island north-east of America, extending into the Polar regions. The interior is all ice, but parts of the south and west coast are habitable, with verdant pasturage, some shrubbery, and mossy valleys. **Principal exports:** oil of seals and whales, fox, seal, and reindeer skins, eider-down, feathers, and cryolite. The chief trade is with Denmark, to which country the colony belongs. **Area**, 46,740 sq. m.; **pop.** 10,516, of whom 309 are Europeans and the rest natives. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Grenada. An island in the West Indies forming part of the British colony of the **Windward Islands**. It is the largest of the group, and is the residence of the Governor of the Windward Islands. Its **area** is about 133 square miles, and the **population** 61,299. **Capital**, St. George, with a population of 4919. **Products** are cocoa, fruits, cotton, coffee, and spices. The Government includes the Governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, an Executive Council of six, and a Legislative Council of thirteen—six official, and seven nominated by the Crown. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Grenadines. A cluster of islets lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, some of which are subordinate to Grenada and some to St. Vincent. The largest is Carriacou, with an area of 10 sq. m. and **pop.** 6190. **Area**, 86 sq. m.; **pop.** 6400.

Gresham College. The Gresham Lectures, as well as the College in which they are delivered, owe their institution to the munificence of Sir Thomas Gresham, the "Royal Merchant" of Queen Elizabeth. By his will, dated July 5th, 1575, Sir Thomas bequeathed certain rents growing out of the Royal Exchange, which he built, to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the Mercers' Company, for the "erecting and maintaining of divers lectures in sundry faculties"—divinity, law, physic, geometry,

astronomy, music, and rhetoric. The lectures were organised and commenced in June 1597. The buildings of **Gresham House**, which had thus become Gresham College, were pulled down in 1768, and the General Excise Office erected on the site, the property having been acquired by the Crown for an annuity of £500. In '76, whilst the Earl of Selborne was Master of the Mercers' Company, the Gresham Lecturers submitted two schemes for the improvement of the Lectures, and the recommendations under this head were adopted, the principal being that all the Lectures should be delivered in English instead of Latin and English, twelve lectures to be given in each year by each Professor. The names of the present Gresham Lecturers are as follows: **Physic**, E. Symes Thompson, M.D.; **Rhetoric**, J. E. Nixon, M.A.; **Astronomy**, Rev. E. Ledger, M.A., F.R.A.S.; **Law**, G. H. Blakesley; **Geometry**, W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.; **Music**, J. F. Bridge, Mus. Doc. (q.v.); **Divinity**, Rev. Henry E. J. Bevan, M.A.; **Clerk to the Gresham Committee**, John Watney, Mercers' Hall, London, E.C.

Grey, Earl. See PEERS.

Guadeloupe. This colony is one of the principal French possessions in the West Indies, and consists of two islands, Basse-terre and Grande-terre, separated by a narrow salt-water river, with five smaller dependent islands. It is situated in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. **Capital**, Pointe-à-Pitre. **Products:** sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cacao, bananas, etc. The colony is represented at Paris by a Senator and two Deputies, and has an area of about 680 sq. m., and a total population of 167,000. It is administered by a Governor with an elected Council. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Guam, the largest of the Marianne or Ladrone Islands (see CAROLINE ISLANDS), was ceded to the United States by Spain in 1898, for use as a coaling station. It has a good roadstead, and contains about 9000 inhabitants.

Guatemala. The most northern republic of Central America, bounded on the east and north by Mexico, west by Belize, the republics of Honduras and Salvador, and south by the Pacific. Governed by a President, elected for six years, and a National Assembly, elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years. Roman Catholicism is the chief religion, but liberty prevails. Education free and compulsory. **Chief products:** coffee, hides, bananas, and sugar. **Army** numbers about 7000 officers and men, with militia about 57,000. **Area**, 63,400 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,000,000. **Capital**, Guatemala la Nueva, **pop.** 75,000. **Revenue**, '98, £832,000; **expenditure**, £800,000; **internal debt**, £320,000; **external**, £1,432,800; **imports**, '98, £2,000,000; **exports**, £1,700,000. In the above figures £ = \$12'50. See CENTRAL AMERICA; for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Guernsey. One of the Channel Islands (q.v.).

Guildhall School of Music, Victoria Embankment, E.C., was established by the Corporation of London in '80, for the purpose of providing high-class instruction in the art and science of music at a moderate cost. Students are nominated by an alderman or a member of the Court of Common Council. The school commenced with 62 pupils, but now there are more than 3600 pupils. Its origin is traceable to the Guildhall Orchestral and Choral Society, founded in '78. The Common Council having

had a report of this Society laid before it, granted £350, and lent some buildings in Aldermanbury with which to establish the present school. Its speedy success led the Corporation of London to vote £20,000 for the fine buildings in which the school has carried on its work since '87. The total sum which the Corporation have expended on the school is £75,000, in addition to an annual contribution of £2300. There are numerous scholarships in connection with the school. Principal, Mr. W. H. Cummings; Secretary, Mr. Hilton Carter; Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Charles P. Smith.

Guy's Hospital and Medical School, London Bridge, S.E. This institution, now one of the great general hospitals of the Metropolis, was built and endowed in the year 1725 by

Thomas Guy, a City bookseller. The wards contain accommodation for 650 patients. Agricultural depression has of late years decreased by £20,000 per annum the income derived from the endowments, and public aid has had to be invoked. The Medical School has recently received an important addition in the erection of the **Physiological Laboratories**, opened in '97 by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. Guy's also possesses a **Dental School** for complete instruction in dental surgery and mechanics, being the only institution in London in which the whole of the dental curriculum for the College of Surgeons' examination can be taken. The **Residential College** furnishes accommodation for fifty students and the resident medical staff.

H

Haggard, Henry Rider, 6th son of the late W. M. R. Haggard, was b. at Bradenham, Norfolk, 1856. He was private secretary to Sir Henry Bulwer at Natal, and was subsequently on the staff of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, H.M. Commissioner to the Transvaal, during the temporary annexation of that territory in '77. He was afterwards appointed **Master of the High Court of the Transvaal**. At the commencement of the Zulu war he was adjutant-lieutenant of the Pretoria Horse. He began his career as an author with the publication of "Cetewayo and his White Neighbours" in '82, and subsequently wrote "Dawn," "The Witch's Head," and "King Solomon's Mines." This won for him immense popularity, which was further increased by his romantic allegory "She," "Allan Quatermain," "Jess," "Mr. Meeson's Will," "Maiwa's Revenge," "Colonel Quaritch, V.C.," "Allan's Wife," and "Cleopatra" followed. Then came "The World's Desire," in collaboration with Mr. Andrew Lang, "Beatrice," "Eric Bright-eyes," "Nada the Lily," "Montezuma's Daughter," "The People of the Mist" ('94), "Joan Haste" ('95), "Heart of the World" ('96), "Swallow" ('98), and "A Farmer's Year" ('99). He is a barrister of Lincoln's Inn and a magistrate for Norfolk and Suffolk, and was Chairman of the Committee of the Society of Authors, '96-8. Address, Ditchingham House, Norfolk. Athenæum Club.

Haileybury College, Herts. Founded 1862, received Royal Charter '64. Exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge five annually (£60, £50, £50, £40, and £20) for three years. Pupils 500. **Head Master**, Hon. and Rev. Edward Lyttelton, M.A., Hon. Canon of St. Albans.

Halsbury, Lord. See under PEERAGE.

Hamilton, Lord George, M.P. See under COMMONS.

Harcourt, Sir W. See under COMMONS.

Hardy, Thomas, novelist, was b. 1840, in Dorsetshire, and commenced his career as an architect. For an essay dealing with "Coloured Brick and Terra-cotta Architecture," he received the medal and prize of the Institute of British Architects. His first noteworthy literary effort was a novel published in '71,

entitled "Desperate Remedies." In '74 the work by which he is best known appeared in the pages of *Cornhill Magazine*—"Far from the Madding Crowd." Other novels from his pen have been "Under the Greenwood Tree" ('72), "A Pair of Blue Eyes" ('73), "The Trumpet Major" ('80), "A Laodicean" ('81), "Two on a Tower" ('82), "The Hand of Ethelberta," "The Return of the Native," "The Mayor of Casterbridge," "Wessex Tales," "A Group of Noble Dames," "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" ('91), which was held by some of the critics to be the finest of all his works, "Life's Little Ironies" ('94), "Jude the Obscure" ('95), and "The Well-Beloved" ('92 and '97). In June '93 Mr. Hardy followed an early dramatic version of "Far from the Madding Crowd" with a dramatic piece called "The Three Wayfarers," which achieved a striking success. "Tess" also has been recently dramatised and played in America. He was made a J.P. for Dorchester in '84, and for Dorsetshire in '94.

Harris, Lord. See under PEERAGE.

Harrison, Frederic, M.A., was b. in London 1831; educated at King's Coll., Lond., and Wadham Coll., Oxford; scholar, '48; first class in classics, '53; fellow and tutor, '54. Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, '58; practised in the Equity Courts; examiner in jurisprudence for Inns of Court '69-76; for London University '75-9; **Professor of Jurisprudence**, Inns of Court, '78-89; member of Royal Commission on Trades Unions '67-9; secretary to the Royal Commission for the Digest of the Law '69-70. Is a member of the State Trials Committee and Vice-President of the Royal Historical Society. Is President of the London Positivist Committee, Newton Hall, and has published numerous essays and addresses on Positivism. Author of very many articles in the *Fortnightly*, *Contemporary*, *Nineteenth Century*, *Cosmopolis*, and *Positivist Reviews* from their commencement; of "The Meaning of History" ('62); of "Order and Progress" ('75); "Social Statics," the second volume of Comte's "Positive Polity" (a translation), '75; the "Choice of Books" ('86); "Oliver Cromwell" ('88); "Annals of an Old Manor House" ('93); "The Meaning of History" ('94); "Early Victorian Literature" ('95);

"William the Silent" ('97); and a great number of lectures, printed privately, on historical, social, and religious questions. He is editor and part author of "The New Calendar of Great Men," a dictionary of general biography. He was elected an alderman by the London County Council in Feb. '89, but resigned in Oct. '93. Address: 38, Westbourne Terrace, W.

Harrow School. Founded 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman, b. at Preston, near Harrow. Age of admission from 12 to 14. Among the scholarships to either University are Isabella Gregory's of £100 a year for four years, Earl Spencer's, £30 a year for three years, Botfield's, £60 a year for three years, Leaf's, £70 a year for three years, Anderson's, £50 a year for three years; to Hertford College, Oxford, Baring's three of £100 a year for five years; to Caius College, Cambridge, Sayer's two of £52 10s. for four years; and to any College, Oxford, Neeld's two of £30 for three years. Pupils, about 600. **Head Master**, Rev. Joseph Wood, D.D. *Motto*, *Stet fortuna domus*. Some distinguished alumni: Butler, afterwards head master, Sir R. Peel, Cardinal Manning, Sheridan, Earl of Aberdeen, Sir William Jones, Byron, Archbishop Trench, Trollope the novelist, Sir George Trevelyan, Lord Shaftesbury, Dr. Parr, Lord Palmerston, Rodney, Theodore Hook, Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., Rt. Hon. Lord Knutsford, Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P., Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Rt. Hon. Sir W. Hart Dyke, Bart., M.P., Earl Spencer, K.G., and the present Master of Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Ten or eleven entrance scholarships, of the value of £100, £80, £60, and £30 a year, are offered every Easter to boys (not members of the school) who were under fourteen years of age on the previous 1st of January. These scholarships are held during the scholar's stay in the school, provided that both his conduct and diligence continue satisfactory. Two at least of the scholarships are given for proficiency in mathematics, or in modern subjects. No boy can compete under twelve years of age. The governors can, at their discretion, add £20 a year to any scholarship, if the circumstances of the scholar appear to make it desirable. There are also two scholarships, each of £20 a year for two years, open to boys in the fifth form, which are awarded for proficiency in such subjects as are common to both sides (classical and modern) of the school.

Harte, Bret, was born at Albany, New York, 1839. At the age of fifteen he settled in California, and went through a variety of experiences. He worked for a time in the mines, and subsequently served a short apprenticeship to a printer, and also acted as teacher in a school, express messenger to a newspaper editor, and secretary to the Mint at San Francisco; United States Consul at Crefeld, and at Glasgow in '80. He became the first editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, in '68. His reputation as a humorist was established by his well-known poem "The Heathen Chinee," which appeared in that journal in '69. "The Luck of Roaring Camp" greatly increased his popularity. In '82 he published a collected edition of his works. His latest works are "Cressy," "The Heritage of Dedlow Marsh," "A Waif of the Plains," "A Ward of the Golden Gate," "A Sappho of Green Springs," "Sally Dows" ('92), "Susy" ('93), "A Protégée of Jack Hamlin's" ('94), "Clarence" ('95), "Three Partners" ('97), "Some

Later Verses," and "Tales of Trail and Town" ('98). Address: 74, Lancaster Gate, W.

Hausa Association, The. This association was formed in '92, for the purpose of securing scientific study of the Hausa language, so that the Scriptures might be translated into the Hausa tongue, and the higher interests of the people be furthered in other ways. Hausa is the *lingua franca* of the Central Soudan, extending from the Sahara to the pagan tribes near the Gulf of Guinea, and from the Egyptian Soudan to the French colony of Senegal. The greater portion of this region is in the sphere of British influence. It is estimated that no fewer than fifteen millions of persons speak the Hausa tongue, and many of these can read and write it in a modified form of Arabic character. The first student, the Rev. C. Robinson, was sent out in April '93. Since then he has visited Lokoja and Kano, the commercial centre of Hausaland, and collected the materials for a grammar of the Hausa language, besides having translated two of the gospels into Hausa, and revised and corrected Dr. Schon's dictionary. The Cambridge University has accepted the offer of the Association to endow a Lectureship in Hausa for three years; and the University Press in '96 published under Mr. Robinson's editorship a volume containing facsimiles of the fragments of Hausa literature brought home by him from Kano. **Hon. Secretary**, Rev. J. O. F. Murray, Dean of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; **Hon. Treasurer**, Mr. J. H. Tritton, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

Hawaiian Islands. A group of eight inhabited and four uninhabited islands in the North Pacific, now forming a territory of the United States. **Area**, 6740 sq. m.; **pop.** 109,020. **Capital**, Honolulu, on the south-west coast of the island of Oahu, pop. 29,920. Until '93 the Government of the islands was that of a limited monarchy, under Queen Liliuokalani; but then a revolution broke out, and a President and provisional executive were appointed. The Hawaiian Republic was proclaimed and a new Constitution was promulgated on July 4th, '94. The islands were annexed to the United States in '98, and attached to the department of California for military purposes. The Commission appointed by the United States to inquire into the administration of the Islands recommended, in Dec. '98, that they should be made a Territory, all whites and those of African or Hawaiian descent who had been citizens prior to the annexation being declared citizens of the United States. The natives almost all profess the Christian faith, and education is general. **Exports**: sugar, rice, coffee, hides, wool, whale oil, and bone. The bulk of the trade is with the United States. Steamers connect the islands with America, Australasia, and China. **Revenue**, '97, £1,050,520; **expenditure**, £969,775; **imports**, '97, £1,857,960; **exports**, £3,337,870; **debt**, '97, £766,605. For Administration see DIPLOMATIC.

Hay, Colonel John, b. at Salem, Indiana, in 1838, and ed. at Brown University. He was a barrister practising in the Supreme Court of Illinois till '61, when he gave up his profession in order to become private secretary to President Lincoln. He also served as his aide-de-camp, and took an active part in the field as Adjutant and Lieut.-Colonel. After President Lincoln's death he continued his political and diplomatic career, and was appointed Secretary

of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires at Paris ('65), Vienna, and Madrid. He then became President Hayes' First Assistant Secretary of State '79-81. But Colonel Hay is best known in this country by his literary efforts, the "Pike County Ballads" having won him high favour with the reading public. In conjunction with Colonel Nicolay he wrote the Life of President Lincoln, a task for which he was specially fitted. In Feb. '97, on President McKinley's accession, he was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, a post which he filled with distinction till, at the call of duty, he accepted the office of Secretary of State in '98.

Hayti, called Hispaniola by Columbus, and afterwards San Domingo. The second largest island of the Antilles, lying between Cuba and Puerto Rico. **Area**, 28,249 sq. m.; pop. 2,200,000. There are two states in the island. The largest is the Republic of San Domingo (q.v.). The Republic of Hayti occupies the western portion of the island. **Area**, 10,204 sq. m.; pop. 1,700,000. Capital, Port-au-Prince, pop. 50,000. It was originally a French colony, but was proclaimed independent in 1804, and is governed under a constitution drawn up in '89. The executive power is in the hands of a President, elected by the people in theory, but in practice by the Senate and House of Representatives, in whom rests the legislative power. The House is elected directly for three years by all male citizens, and the Senate indirectly for six years. The religion is Roman Catholic, and elementary education is free. There is an army of about 7000 men, and a navy of six small vessels. **Revenue**, '98, £1,244,720; **expenditure**, £1,249,240; **debt**, '99, £3,600,000; **exports** (coffee, mahogany, logwood, cotton, cocoa, turtle shells, and hides), '98, £2,655,820; **imports**, £821,625. See DIPLOMATIC.

Healy, T. M., M.P. See under COMMONS.

Henley, W. E., poet, critic, and dramatist, LL.D. St. Andrews '93, was b. in 1849 at Gloucester, at which city he was also educated. In his youth he suffered greatly from ill health, and his "In Hospital: Rhymes and Rhythms" ("A Book of Verses," fourth edition '93) was largely a reflection of certain experiences in the Old Infirmary, Edinburgh, between '73 and '75. In the latter year he began to contribute to various London journals, and was one of the founders of *London* ('77-9), which he edited for some time, and in which many of his verses first appeared. His editorial career subsequently led him to the chair of the *Magazine of Art*; in '89 to that of the *Scots Observer*, afterwards the *National Observer*, which he left in '94; and in '95 to that of the *New Review*. In these journals and in others—the *Athenaeum* and the *Saturday Review* among them—Mr. Henley's critical work has been done; but a reprint of some selected passages appeared in '90 as "Views and Reviews," (second edition '92). His dramatic work in collaboration with the late R. L. Stevenson included four plays republished in '96. His second book of verse, "The Song of the Sword," went into a second edition as "London Voluntaries" in '93. A corrected reprint of both volumes, with deletions and additions, was published in '97, under the title of "Poems." He is the editor of a series of "Tudor Translations," the editor and compiler of "Lyra Heroica" ('93); and, in collaboration with Mr. Charles Whibley, the editor and compiler of

an anthology of English prose. The fourth and last volume of "The Centenary Burns," to which he contributed an essay on the poet's "Life, Genius, and Achievement," and "English Lyrics: Chaucer to Poe," appeared in '97. In '98 he was granted a pension (£225) on the Civil List for his services to literature. He is at present—after a long spell of ill-health—engaged on a new edition of Byron's prose and verse (12 vols.), with a fuller commentary than has ever been essayed before. Address: 21, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Hereford, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Herschell, Lord. See OBITUARY.

Hervey Archipelago, or Cook's Islands. See COOK'S ISLANDS FEDERATION.

Hesse. See DIPLOMATIC.

Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael, M.P. See under COMMONS.

High Church. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Higher Education of Women. See WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.

Historical Manuscripts Commission. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1869 to examine and report upon the collections of manuscripts in the possession of private families and municipal authorities, who have rendered the commissioners every assistance in the investigation and classification of manuscripts illustrative of history, constitutional law and general literature. Fifteen reports and many appendixes thereto have been issued by the Commission describing some hundreds of private collections of manuscripts in Great Britain and Ireland. The Commission at present is constituted as follows: Sir Nathaniel Lindley, Master of the Rolls (chairman); the Marquess of Lothian, K.T.; the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.; the Marquess of Ripon, K.G.; the Earl of Crawford; the Earl of Rosebery, K.G.; Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P.; the Bishop of Oxford; Lord Acton; Sir Edward Fry; Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, M.P.; Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.; and Dr. S. R. Gardiner; with Mr. J. J. Cartwright as Secretary. The reports are prepared by various inspectors acting under the authority of the Commission, many of the historical papers examined being deposited by their owners in the Public Record Office for the purpose. Office, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Hockey, '99. Hockey continues to be most successful, and gains ground every year. The number of clubs grows annually, and most towns have a club now. Ladies' clubs are not very numerous, but mixed games are very common. The hon. sec. of the **Hockey Association** is Mr. A. Frampton, Woodlawn, Teddington, who has this season succeeded Mr. S. Christopherson, who had been for so long the most valued secretary. Some of the principal matches resulted as follows:—England beat Wales, England beat Ireland, Ireland beat Wales, Cambridge University beat Oxford University, South beat North, Western Counties beat Midland Counties, Surrey beat Middlesex, Yorkshire beat Cheshire, Sheffield beat Notts, Notts beat Derby, Middlesex beat Lancashire, Surrey beat Cheshire, Notts v. Leicester drawn, Kent beat Middlesex.

Hofmeyr, Jan H., South African journalist and politician, is the leader of the Afrikaner Bond, and has often represented Cape Colony at Colonial and other conferences. For some

years Mr. Cecil Rhodes found him a staunch ally; but after the Jameson Raid he broke with Mr. Rhodes, and in the elections of '98, as wire-puller of the Bond caucus, was active in his opposition to him. At one time Mr. Hofmeyr advocated total separation of South Africa from England; but after the Transvaal War of '82 he acted as mediator between the Boers and the Cape Government, especially over the Swaziland question, and it was through his influence that a solution of the difficulty was arrived at. He was prominent in the negotiations which followed on the Bloemfontein Conference, '99, and his influence helped to induce President Kruger to offer a better franchise than that which he had put forward at the Conference, but failed to persuade him to grant the five years' franchise.

Hohenlohe, Prince, appointed Chancellor of the German Empire and Prime Minister of Prussia in Oct. '94, was b. in 1819. He is a native of Bavaria, and a Roman Catholic, and his long public career has given him exceptional experience and influence. So long ago as '66 he was Prime Minister of Bavaria, and in the war of '70 he took a most important part. In '74 he was chosen to succeed Count Arnim as the German Ambassador to France, and held the post till '85, when he became Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine. When the crisis which resulted in the resignation of Count Caprivi and Count Eulenbergr arose, in '94, he was appointed Chancellor and entrusted by the Emperor with the continuance of Count Caprivi's policy. He is married to Princess Sayn-Wittgenstein, a daughter of an aide-de-camp of the Czar Nicholas I.

Holland. See NETHERLANDS.

Holland, Queen of. See WILHELMINA I.

Holloway College, The Royal. See WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.

Home Arts and Industries Association. Founded Nov. 1884. Supported by voluntary contributions. Its aim is to teach hand-work to the children of the poorer people by means of classes taught voluntarily by members of the association, and through such training to revive hand-work, and keep the people from the evils of idleness and drink. An annual exhibition of the work done in the classes is held in the gallery of the Royal Albert Hall (usually in May). **President**, The Rt. Hon. Earl Brownlow; **Hon. Treasurer**, Mr. A. K. Hitchens; **Secretary**, Miss Dymes. **Office and studios**, Royal Albert Hall. **Bankers**, London and County Bank, High Street, Kensington, Branch.

Home Office. This is a many-sided department, and makes great demands upon the time and judgment of its parliamentary chief. He grants certificates for the naturalisation of aliens. Addresses to the Sovereign and the gracious replies thereto pass through his office; reports of Royal Commissions are forwarded to him to be laid before the Sovereign, by whose command they are subsequently presented to Parliament; he nominates the principal officers of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands; and most civil knighthoods are conferred upon his recommendation. Heavy fees are paid to the Department by those upon whom peerages and other dignities are bestowed. The Home Secretary may grant Provisional Orders for the improvement of unhealthy areas in the Metropolis, and the functions of licensing and inspection in regard to the practice of vivisection, schools of

anatomy, and retreats for habitual drunkards are vested in him. One staff of inspectors from the Department is charged with the supervision of coal and metalliferous mines; another sees that the Acts relative to the manufacture and storing of explosives are properly carried out; and a third visits factories, printing works, bleaching works, brickyards, white lead works, and workshops. The Home Secretary is also charged with powers of inspection under the Burial Acts, and may permit in certain special cases interments in closed burial grounds, or the exhumation of bodies where there is suspicion of foul play. Under the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act he is given authority to direct a factory inspector to see that the conditions and restrictions of any licence granted in respect of the employment of children of between the ages of seven and ten years in theatres are duly complied with. His consent is required before certain steps can be taken under the Building Societies Act, '94, and he may, on the application of a County Council, make orders for the protection of wild birds, or prohibiting the taking or destroying of wild birds' eggs. His duties in connection with the police include the appointment of the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Force, and the approval of rules made for the service by that officer; he must be satisfied, before granting his certificate under the County and Borough Police Act, that the police of a county or borough has been maintained in a state of efficiency in point of numbers and discipline; and should his certificate of efficiency be withheld, the sum annually payable by the County Council in substitution for local grants towards the cost of pay and clothing of the police is forfeited. The prevention and suppression of local disorder lies with the local authorities, but he may authorise the employment of the armed forces of the Crown in order to aid the local forces in the suppression of riot and disorder. He appoints and frequently puts in motion the Director of Public Prosecutions. The control of the prisons and convict establishments, and the inspection of reformatory and industrial schools are exercised by his Department, and he has the charge of criminal lunatics and insane prisoners. He may recommend to the Crown the remission of punishment passed upon offenders, either by justices of the peace or by the judges, his most anxious and responsible function in this connection being in regard to petitions for commutation of the death sentence; but before deciding in such grave matters he usually takes such judicial, legal, and, in cases where insanity is suggested, medical opinion as he may think necessary, to enable him to arrive at a just conclusion. The present Home Secretary is the Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. See MINISTRY and SECRETARY OF STATE.

Home Rule. In the '94 edition, under the heading Session, Part I., sect. 3, and Part II., sects. 79-101, full particulars are given as to the provisions and progress of the Home Rule Bill, which was introduced by Mr. Gladstone in the Session of '93. For the Local Government (Ireland) Act '98, see LOCAL GOVERNMENT and Session, sect. 63, in '99 ed.

Honduras, a republic in Central America. Area, 43,000 sq. m.; pop. 450,000, the majority of whom are Indians. Capital, Tegucigalpa, pop. 12,600. Governed by a President and

Congress, elected by popular vote for four years. During '98 Honduras, Nicaragua and San Salvador combined to form the United States of Central America, but the federation was dissolved at the end of the year. The country possesses great agricultural resources and much mineral wealth, but these lie neglected because of internal disagreements and the consequent paralysis of enterprise. Agriculture, however, is now showing signs of development. **Chief products:** tobacco, sugar, coffee, indigo, wheat, mahogany, hides, and cattle. **Revenue, '96, £400,000; expenditure, £471,750; imports, '96, £275,000; exports, £651,000; debt, £5,400,000.** The loans were raised for the purpose of constructing an inter-oceanic railway, but a small proportion only was expended for this purpose. The arrears of interest amount to over £12,000,000. Army small, but there is a militia of about 20,000. See CENTRAL AMERICA and DIPLOMATIC.

Hong Kong. An island and British Crown colony, situated close to the mouth of the Canton river, and divided from the southern coast of China by a narrow strait—the Ly-e-moon pass. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1841, at the close of the opium war. The peninsula of Kowlung, opposite the island, and the small adjacent Stonecutter's Island, now strongly fortified, with other islets, appertain to the colony. In '98 a portion of territory adjacent to Kowlung, including Mirs Bay and Deep Bay, was leased to Great Britain by the Chinese Government for ninety-nine years. The area leased is 376 sq. miles, and is administered as part of the colony. It was stipulated that the city of Kowlung should be left under Chinese jurisdiction so far as that should prove consistent with military requirements. Capital, **Victoria** (commonly called Hong Kong). **Area, 32 sq. m.; pop. 261,258.** Government is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. There are ten free Government schools, and a large number of other aided schools, mostly carried on by the missionary societies. The island is our "Eastern Gibraltar," and is both a military and naval station, forming the headquarters of the China Squadron. It is also the great emporium for the European trade with China, and for the local coast trade, and is a free port. **Imports,** chiefly goods for China, cottons, and other manufactured articles; **exports,** tea, silk, and other Chinese produce. For latest financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table); see also CHINA and DIPLOMATIC.

Hope, Anthony, is the pen-name of one of the most brilliant of the younger novelists of the day. His real name is Mr. A. H. Hawkins, and he is a younger son of the Rev. E. C. Hawkins, vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, and was b. in London, Feb. 9th, 1863. He was ed. at Marlborough Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford, of which college he was a scholar. He gained a first class in Classical Schools in '85, and took his M.A. degree in '89. He took the step which is apparently necessary to success in literature by devoting himself at first to the law, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in '87. His significantly named first book, "A Man of Mark," was published in '90, and there have since followed, "Father Stafford," "Mr. Witt's Widow," "Sport Royal," "Half a Hero," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "The God in the Car," "The Dolly Dialogues," a collection of ex-

quisitely finished dialogues, "Count Antonio" ('95), "Comedies of Courtship" and "The Heart of Princess Osra" ('96), "Phroso" ('97), "Simon Dale" and "Rupert of Hentzau," a sequel to the "Prisoner of Zenda" ('98), and "The King's Mirror" ('99). A dramatic version of "The Prisoner of Zenda" proved very successful in '96, and a comedy, "The Adventures of Lady Ursula," was successfully produced in the United States, and in London ('98). Address: 16, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Horological Institute, The British, has for its main object the encouragement of the English watch trade. Technical classes and examinations are held by the Institute at its headquarters, Northampton Square, E.C., and certificates of competency are granted. It publishes monthly the "**Horological Journal**," which circulates among watchmakers, jewelers, and silversmiths. There are 308 members and 15 associates. **Secretary, F. J. Britten.**

Horton, Robert F., M.A., D.D., Congregational minister, was b. 1855, ed. at Shrewsbury, whence he went to New Coll., Oxford ('74), where he commenced a brilliant college career by obtaining First Class in Moderations, and was President of the Union, and in '78 a First in Classical Greats. Elected Fellow of his college '79, but excluded from an examinership in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion by reason of his Nonconformist views. He began his ministry at Hampstead ('80), and his success there soon necessitated the building of a larger church, in the Lyndhurst Road, which was opened in '84. He has published "Inspiration and the Bible," '87; "Revelation and the Bible," '93; a course of lectures on "Preaching," delivered at Yale, and subsequently issued in book form as "Verbum Dei," '93; "The Cartoons of St. Mark," '94; "The Teaching of Jesus," '95; "The Life of John Howe," "The Book of Proverbs," in the Expositor's Bible, "The Art of Living Together," '96; "The Four Pillars of the Home," "Oliver Cromwell, a Study in Personal Religion," "Success and Failure," "The Women of the Old Testament," all in '97; "Brief Sermons to Busy Men," "England's Danger," and "The Commandments of Jesus," '98. Address: Chesils, Christ Church Road, Hampstead, N.W.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund was formed in '97, on the initiative of the Prince, to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Queen's reign. The total paid to the Fund for the eleven months ending Dec. 31st, '97, was £227,553. Of this amount £56,286 5s. was given to the various London Hospitals, and £167,022 19s. 8d. was invested; the expenses were £3704 7s. 9d. The sale of stamps produced £34,776; the *Daily Telegraph* fund reached £36,780, and that of *Lloyd's News* £2618: a total of £74,174, the greater portion of which represents efforts not likely to be repeated. The total receipts in '98 were £39,272 3s. 5d. Of this £32,500 was distributed as shown below, the expenses of administration amounted to £2460 12s. 10d., and £4311 10s. 7d. was carried forward. Of the total sum distributed, namely, £32,500, £23,200 was given as annual grants, and the balance as donations. The total sum in hand on Dec. 31st, '98, was £171,332 10s. 3d. The effect of the action of the Fund in '98 was that, in addition to supplying certain specified

needs, the sums awarded enabled 57 closed beds to be reopened; and taking the work of '97 and '98 together, 242 beds previously closed were reopened and maintained, a result equivalent to the building and maintenance of another large hospital. The procedure is that hospitals lying within a radius of seven miles from Charing Cross send in applications for grants, and a special Visiting Committee then inspect the hospitals and make recommendations to the Council of the Fund, the attention of the governing bodies of the hospitals being also called to defects in accommodation and management. The Council believe that there is room for much more co-operation in the work of the Fund on the part of the middle and working classes. The President of the Fund is H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; the Treasurer is Lord Rothschild; the Hon. Secs. are Sir Savile Crossley, Bart., and Mr. J. G. Craggs, F.C.A.; and all communications should be addressed to them at the Bank of England, E.C.

The following list comprises most of the important hospitals and dispensaries in London, with their last notified annual income and secretary's address:—

Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease (£3723), Stanley Smith, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury.

Belgrave Hospital for Children (£1741), Percy Gates, 7, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

Bethlem Hospital (£40,000), A. H. Martin, Steward, Lambeth, S.E.

British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin (£1444), Albert Wills, Hon. Sec., 61, Great Marlboro' St., W., 29, Euston Road, N.W.

British Lying-in Hospital (£2216), A. C. Wickins, Endell St., Long Acre.

Cancer Hospital, The, free—no letters of admission required (£6728), F. W. Howell, Brompton, S.W.

Central London Ophthalmic Hospital (£1523), John Griggs Bryant, 238A, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Central London Throat and Ear Hospital (£2406), R. Kershaw, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Charing Cross Hospital (£17,369), A. E. Reade, West Strand, Charing Cross.

Chelsea Hospital for Women (£6200), Herbert H. Jennings, Fulham Rd., S.W.

Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children (£3543), Reginald Blunt, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

City Dispensary (£1357), F. J. T. Moore, 98, Cannon St.

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest (£12,620), H. T. Dudley Ryder, Hospital, Victoria Park, E.

City of London Lying-in Hospital, established 1750 (£4785), No. of patients 2197, R. A. Othwaite, 102, City Rd.

City Orthopædic Hospital (£1645), E. Derenth, 27, Hatton Garden.

Convalescent Hospital for Seamen (£22,254), included under Seamen's Hospital Society, P. Michelli, Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.

Dental Hospital of London (£3118), J. Francis Pink, 40, Leicester Sq.

East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women (£9939), T. Hayes, Shadwell, E.

Evelina Hospital for Sick Children (£4674), T. S. Chapman, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

Finsbury Dispensary (£1076), W. H. Pratt, Brewer St., Goswell Rd., E.C.

Foundling Hospital (£21,214), W. S. Wintle, M.A., Guilford St.

German Hospital (£13,966), H. Gulich, Superintendent, German Hospital, Dalston.

Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home for the Poor, more especially of the East of London (£1158), Lieut.-Colonel Neville, Hon. Sec., Thurgoland, Sheffield. Office, Woodford Hall, Woodford.

Great Northern Central Hospital (£15,640), Lewis H. Glenton-Kerr, Holloway Rd., N. The local hospital for North London.

Guy's Hospital (£40,795), H. Williams, Clerk, Counting House, St. Thomas St., Boro., S.E.

Hampstead Hospital, the local hospital for Hampstead (£3375), R. A. Othwaite, Hon. Sec., 1, Parliament Hill Rd., Hampstead.

Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (£21,253), W. H. Theobald, Brompton.

Hospital for Diseases of the Throat (£3193), W. Holt, 32, Golden Sq., Regent St.

Hospital for Epilepsy, Paralysis and other Diseases of the Nervous System (£1228), H. Howgrave Graham, 32, Portland Terrace, Regent's Park, near St. John's Wood Road Station.

Hospital for Sick Children (£9004), Adrian Hope, 49, Great Ormond St., and Cromwell House, Highgate.

Hospital for Women (£5381), D. Cannon, 30, Soho Sq., W.

King's College Hospital (£17,493, including legacies), Rev. N. Bromley, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Look Hospital and Rescue Home (£8770), A. W. Cruikshank, Harrow Rd., and 91, Dean St.

London Fever Hospital, specially for infectious patients who can pay a small fee (£10,900), Major W. Christie, Liverpool Rd., N.

London Homœopathic Hospital (£6620), G. A. Cross, Superintendent, Great Ormond St.

London Hospital (Ordinary, £49,147; Extraordinary, £83,315), G. Q. Roberts, M.A., Sec. and House Governor, Whitechapel Rd.

Magdalen Hospital (£4951), Warden and Secretary, Rev. W. Watkins, Streatham, S.W.

Metropolitan Dispensary (£906), W. Norvell, 9, Fore Street, Cripplegate.

Metropolitan Hospital (£12,605), C. H. Byers, Kingsland Rd., N.E.

Middlesex Hospital (Ordinary, £18,263; Extraordinary, £12,511), F. Clare Melhado, Sec. and Superintendent, Mortimer St., Berners St.

National Hospital for the Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis (£2256), Capt. F. Handley, 32, Soho Sq.

National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic (Albany Memorial) (£21,868), R. Burford Rawlings, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury.

National Orthopædic Hospital for the Deformed (£2489), H. J. Tresidder, 234, Great Portland St., Regent's Park.

North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney Rd., N.E. (£6137), T. Glenton-Kerr, 27, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.

North London or University College Hospital (Ordinary, £14,427; Extraordinary, £8065), N. H. Nixon, Gower St., St. Pancras.

North-West London Hospital (£3180), A. Craske, 18, Kentish Town Rd.

Paddington Green Children's Hospital (£3087), W. H. Pearce.

Poplar Hospital for Accidents (Ordinary, £8581; Extraordinary for Building, £1223), Lieut.-Col. Feneran, 303, East India Rd., E.

Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital (Ordinary, £3501; Legacies, £3359), Arthur Watts, 191, Marylebone Rd.

Royal Free Hospital (£15,838), C. W. Thies, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Royal Hospital for Children and Women (£4467), Thos. S. Conisbee, 51, Waterloo Bridge Rd.

Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, for the gratuitous relief of poor persons suffering from diseases of the chest in any of their various forms (£8745), John Harrold, 231, City Rd., E.C.

Royal Hospital for Incurables (£31,451), F. Andrew, 106, Queen Victoria St.

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (£8055), R. J. Bland, Bloomfield St., E.C.

Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest on the Separate Principle, Ventnor (Ordinary, £11,401; Legacies, £10,957), E. Morgan, 34, Craven St., Charing Cross, W.C.

Royal Orthopædic Hospital (£3571), Bates Mansford, 297, Oxford St.

Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate (£6913), M. Biddulph, Esq., M.P., Treasurer, 30, Charing Cross.

Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital (£3000), Edwin Easton, St. George's Circus, Southwark.

Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital (£2006), T. Beattie-Campbell, 19, King William St., West Strand.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital (about £72,422), W. H. Cross, B.A., Clerk, West Smithfield, E.C.

St. George's Hospital (£25,197), C. L. Todd, Hyde Park Corner.

St. John's Skin Hospital (£4180), J. Dunlop Costine, Superintendent, 49, Leicester Sq., W.C.

St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum (£4986), Edgar Penman, City Road, E.C.

St. Mary's Convalescent Home (£2643), Miss E. Paget, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.

St. Mary's Hospital (£27,437), T. Ryan, Cambridge Place, Paddington.

St. Peter's Hospital for Stone, Stricture and Urinary Diseases (£3514), Irwin H. Beattie, Henrietta St., Covent Garden.

St. Thomas's Hospital (£51,441), R. Brass, Albert Embankment, Westminster, S.W.

Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children (£6962), W. Guntrip King, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

Seamen's Hospital Society (£15,737), P. Michelli, Greenwich.

Small Pox and Vaccination Hospital, Clare Hall, South Mimms, High Barnet. C. M. Wilkins, 30, Coleman Street, London, E.C.

University College (see North London).

Victoria Hospital for Children (£5011), A. Cameron Skinner, Queen's Rd., Chelsea.

West London Hospital (Ordinary, £6199; Extraordinary, £2948; for Building, £901), R. J. Gilbert, Hammersmith Rd., W.

Westminster Hospital (£18,201), S. M. Quennell, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.

For Charitable Societies see CHARITIES. See also METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND and METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.

Hospitals Association, The (Street Ambulance Branch). Was established in '89 for the succour and safe removal of cases of street accident in the Metropolis. Possesses 57 stations, of which 30 are public thoroughfare stations, 14 are at fire brigade stations, and 13 are at hospitals. Office, 28 and 29, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C. Treasurer, Mr. H. L. Bischoffsheim; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Thomas Ryan, Secretary of St. Mary's Hospital, W., to which address all urgent communications should be sent.

House of Commons. See COMMONS, HOUSE OF.

Howard Association (founded 1866) was instituted, under the patronage of Lord Brougham, to promote the best methods of treatment and prevention of crime and pauperism. The principles of the great philanthropist, John Howard, have been generally embodied in the work of the Association. It collects information both at home and abroad bearing on the present systems of punishment and prevention of crime. Many books and pamphlets dealing with pauperism, boarding-out neglected children, vagrancy, and kindred subjects, have been disseminated by the Howard Association. A remarkable work, entitled "**Penological and Preventive Principles**," which has received high official recognition, and reached a second and enlarged edition in '95, is the work of Mr. William Tallack, who is the Secretary of the Association. Office, 5, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.

Hughes, Rev. Hugh Price, M.A., the leader of the "Forward Movement" of Wesleyan Methodism, is a native of Wales, and was b. 1847. Ed. at Richmond Theological Coll., and graduated M.A. at London Univ. Has held appointments at Dover, Brighton, Tottenham, Dulwich, Oxford, Brixton, and West London. Is a member of the Legal Conference. Has edited, with conspicuous success, the *Methodist Times* since '85, and is the Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission to the West End. He is the author of "Social Christianity," "The Philanthropy of God," "Ethical Christianity," and "Essential Christianity." In '92 he took a prominent part in the "Review of the Churches" Conference at Grindelwald. He is one of the founders of the Evangelical Free Church Movement, and was President of its National Council in '96. He is a Vice-President of the United Kingdom Alliance, and an active member of the Anti-Gambling League. In '98 he was elected President of the Wesleyan Conference.

Humanitarian League, The, was founded in 1891, its main object being to apply and emphasise, wherever possible, the principle that "it is iniquitous to inflict avoidable suffering on any sentient being." The League proposes a thorough revision and more humane administration of the criminal law and prison system, deprecates the various provocations to aggressive warfare, and urges the need of amending present social conditions. With regard to the treatment of animals, it advocates the prohibition of vivisection, condemns cruel sports, and aims at the mitigation of the sufferings to which animals are subjected in the cattle traffic and the shambles. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. Henry S. Salt, and the offices are at 53, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Humbert I., King of Italy, was b. 1844; succeeded his father Victor Emmanuel '78. While Crown Prince he distinguished himself by the active part he took in the movement for promoting Italian Unity. He shared with Garibaldi the triumph of the reorganisation of the kingdom of the two Sicilies. Prince Humbert served with distinction in the war of '66, and displayed much personal bravery in the moment of disaster at the battle of Custoza, in which the Italians were defeated. He married in '68 his cousin, Princess Marguerite, daughter of the late Duke of Genoa. Their son, the Crown Prince Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, was born Nov. 11th, '69, and his marriage to Princess Helen of Montenegro took place in October '96. During

his Majesty's visit to Naples, Nov. 17th, '78, a would-be assassin named Giovanni Passananti made an attempt upon his life with a poniard, and another attempt in '97 also happily failed. His Majesty is very popular among his subjects. The Queen is well known as an accomplished artist.

Hungary. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Hunting. According to figures given by the *Field* there has been of late years a steady increase in the number of packs kept in all parts of the kingdom. There were in the United Kingdom in '99 23 packs of staghounds, 194 of foxhounds, 136 of harriers, and 52 of beagles, as against 26 packs of staghounds, 195 of foxhounds, 152 of harriers, and 50 of beagles in '97. The packs were thus distributed: In

England and Wales there were 19 packs of staghounds, 161 of foxhounds, 105 of harriers, and 47 of beagles. In Ireland there were 4 packs of staghounds, 23 of foxhounds, 28 of harriers, and 5 of beagles. In Scotland there were 10 packs of foxhounds and 3 of harriers.

Hypnotism. See 95 and previous editions for an exhaustive article upon this subject. Also consult Vincent's "The Elements of Hypnotism: the Induction of Hypnosis, its Phenomena" (Kegan Paul); Moll's "Hypnotism" (Walter Scott); Binet and Féré's "Animal Magnetism" (Kegan Paul); Bernheim's "Suggestive Therapeutics" (Pentland); Tuckey's "Psycho-Therapeutics" (Baillière); Kingsbury's "Practice of Hypnotic Suggestion" (Simpkin); Felkin's "Hypnotism" (Pentland).

Ibsen, Henrik, the Norwegian dramatist and poet, was b. on March 20th, 1828, at Skien. After serving his apprenticeship to an apothecary, he went to Christiania Univ. to study medicine. In '50 he produced his first play, "Catilina"; and in '51 was appointed director of the National Theatre at Bergen by Ole Bull. In '52 he travelled for a time in Denmark and Germany; and in '57 he received the post of director of the Norske Theatre at Christiania, which he managed till '62. During this period several of his plays were written and produced. Most of his works are translated into German, and many into English. His "Doll's House" was produced at the Olympic, in London, July '89, and his drama "Rosmersholm" at the Vaudeville Theatre in Feb. '91, followed by "Ghosts," and "Hedda Gabler." Ibsen's characters are most powerfully drawn, and impress even the reader of his plays as being living men and women. The "Pillars of Society" perhaps represents his social philosophy as closely as any of his plays, while "Brand" is held to be his masterpiece. "Ghosts" is a striking, almost ghastly, study of heredity. "The Master-Builder" was translated, published, and performed in English early in '93. It produced violent dissensions amongst the critics, and even alienated some who had before been pronounced Ibsenites. Two English translations of "Brand" were published in '94, "Little Eyolf" in November of that year, and "John Gabriel Borkman" in '96. A distinguished group of English admirers presented him with a set of silver on his 70th birthday, '98.

Iceland. A large island, 130 m. east of Greenland, and 850 m. west of Norway, belonging to Denmark. Area, 39,756 sq. m.; pop. 70,927. Capital, **Reykjavik.** The legislature, called the Althing, consists of two houses, the Lower containing twenty-four members elected by household suffrage and the Upper twelve members, six elected, and six nominated by the King of Denmark. **Exports:** sulphur, Iceland moss, wool, dried fish, seal-skins and oil, whale-oil and baleen, eiderdown, bird-skins and ponies. Manufactures domestic.

There has lately been a considerable exodus from the island of emigrants to Manitoba.

Ile du Diable. See FRENCH GUIANA.

"Illustrated London News," established by Mr. Herbert Ingram, then a Nottingham printer, in 1842. Published weekly; contains illustrations of a high order, bearing upon current events and subjects of interest, with explanatory letterpress. Its first editor was Mr. Bailey, who was succeeded by Dr. Charles Mackay ('48-'59), and Mr. John Lash Latey ('59-'90). Editor, Sir William Ingram. **Assistant Editor,** Mr. John Latey. From the office of the *Illustrated London News* are also issued the *Penny Illustrated Paper* and the *Sketch* (both ably edited by Mr. John Latey), and the *English Illustrated Magazine*.

Imperial Federation. The Imperial Federation League was formed at a conference held in '84 under the chairmanship of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster. A special committee of the League appointed in '91 prepared a practical scheme of Federation, and presented its report on Nov. 12th, '92. The substance of the report was given at length in the '99 and previous eds. Briefly, it recommended the establishment of a Council of the Empire, on which the chief self-governing Colonies should be represented, with the Indian Empire and the Crown Colonies. This Council should deal with Imperial Defence, to which all parts of the Empire should contribute. After the adoption of this report by the Council it was recognised by the leaders of the movement that its first stage, that of general discussion without any plan, had been passed, and that it would be necessary in future to advocate practical steps for bringing the matter to an issue. As the League had been avowedly founded without any defined policy as to the way in which Federation should be carried out, and as it was evident that opinions within the League would be likely to differ upon this point, it was decided to dissolve the League at the end of '93, in order that complete freedom of opinion should be afforded in advocating practical steps. The League was accordingly

dissolved on Dec. 31st, '93, by resolution of the Council adopted some months previously. This step has had the effect of giving increased activity to the movement in some directions, and it is now being prosecuted by several bodies in the United Kingdom, as well as by branches founded by the League in Canada and Australia. Among the former may be mentioned **The United Empire Trade League**, Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., Hon. Sec., which advocates a commercial union of the Empire by means of Protection; **The British Empire League**, Sec., C. F. Murray, 112, Cannon Street, London, E.C. (see separate account under the heading **BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE**); **The Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee**, Hon. Sec., A. H. Loring, 11A, Princes Street, Westminster, which advocates combination for the purposes of Defence on the lines of the report quoted above, in the first instance by maintaining a common Navy; **the Unity of the Empire Association**, Edinburgh. It may be added that the aid afforded to the mother country by the Colonies, notably the Australian Colonies and Canada, in the war with the Transvaal during '99, together with the efforts of Natal and Cape Colony, showed how real and practical is the union at present existing between all parts of the Empire.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, was founded in 1887 as a record of Her Majesty's Jubilee. (See eds. '87 and '88.) In the main, the aims of the Institute may be said to be the formation of complete collections of the natural products of the British Empire, the establishment of a system of commercial intelligence to work with and supplement the display of the specimens, and the practical adaptation of both to the purposes and advancement of trade. The government of the Institute is carried on by a chartered body, whose form of constitution was approved by a royal warrant dated April 21st, '91. The **governors** are 125 in number, 12 being nominated by the Sovereign, 6 by the President, 36 by Colonial Governments, 15 by the Government of India, 21 by county and municipal authorities of the United Kingdom, and 27 by the various learned and technical societies and institutions of the Empire. The full complement is made up with certain *ex-officio* governors, who are principally high officials of the State. The foundation-stone was laid by Her Majesty on July 4th, '87, the buildings were partially opened in June '92, and the formal inauguration by Her Majesty took place on May 11th, '93. The buildings were in '99 transferred to the Commissioners of Works as representing the Crown, and an arrangement was made for the Institute to use a portion of them free of rent, while in the remaining portion the London University (*q.v.*) was accommodated.

The annual subscription for Fellows in the United Kingdom is £2; for Indian and Colonial Fellows £1: the wives of Fellows are entitled to Fellowship on election at half rates. The Institute practically offers all the advantages of a club-house. Vast quantities of specimen products from all parts of the Empire are in the galleries. Collections of products have been prepared and transmitted by the Governments of India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, and Seychelles; the Canadian provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick,

Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and Manitoba; New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania; West Coast of Africa, Zanzibar, Cape Colony, Natal, Bechuanaland and Mashonaland; Jamaica, Bahamas, Bermuda, Hong-Kong, British North Borneo, and Malta. **Curators and officers** in charge of collections have been appointed by the Governments of India, Ceylon, the Canadian provinces, Cape Colony, Jamaica, and Bahamas.

Admission to the **Commercial Collection Galleries** of the Institute, and to the Public Commercial and Industrial News-room, is free from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. (during the winter months from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.) on every week-day. Lectures and concerts are given during the winter. The **Commercial Intelligence Department** of the Institute is open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. for the purpose of answering inquiries and supplying information relating to the commerce and industries of India and the Colonies. Applications may be made personally or by letter. Special information may be obtained from the curators in charge of the Indian and of certain Colonial collections. Arrangements have been made for the translation, for mercantile firms, of trade circulars, price lists and catalogues into any foreign language at cost price.

A **City Branch** of the Institute was opened in July last, at 112, Cannon Street, E.C. This embraces a News Room, well supplied with British and Foreign Commercial periodicals, and an **Inquiry Office**, in telephonic communication with the Commercial Information Office at the Institute. The News Room is open free to Fellows, but subscribers of £1 per annum can have the free use of the room and the supply of information, free of charge, not involving special research or correspondence. Non-subscribers can also be supplied with information, the first inquiry, not involving special research or correspondence, being *free*.

In connection with the **School of Modern Oriental Studies**, the Ouseley Scholarships, each of £50 per annum for two years, will be awarded in July 1900, should sufficient merit be shown, for proficiency in **Hindustani**. In Jan. '95 was published the first number of the **Imperial Institute Journal**, which is issued every month as a record of the trade and commerce, finance, and agriculture of the British Empire. The **Technical Department** of the Institute, opened in '94 for the scientific investigation of economic products furnished by the Empire, with a view to their commercial utilisation, is partly supported by special contributions from the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1881 and the Goldsmiths' and Salters' Companies. In '96 the Laboratories and staff were much extended, and the department was placed under the direction of Professor W. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S. This Department has attached to it a special staff of Scientific and Technical Referees. **Hon. Secretary and Director**, Sir Frederick Abel, Bart., K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S.; **Director of the Scientific and Technical Department**, Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.; **Assistant Secretary**, Lieut. Gerald R. Maltby, R.N. (*ret.*). **Offices**, Imperial Institute, Imperial Institute Road, S.W.

Imperial Protestant Federation, The, was formed early in '98, in order to provide a centre for the concentrated action of all existing

Protestant bodies, and to organise the constituencies for the purpose of returning to Parliament at the next general election a strong Protestant party, determined to uphold the Reformation settlement in our Church and constitution, and to maintain Protestant supremacy in all departments of the British Empire. The following societies are affiliated to the Federation: Belfast Protestant Association, Calvinistic Protestant Union, Church Association, Manchester Protestant Thousand, National Club, Protestant Alliance, Protestant Reformation Society, Scottish Protestant Alliance (Glasgow), Scottish Reformation Society (Edinburgh), Trinitarian Bible Society, Wellingborough Protestant League, Women's Protestant Union. **Chairman:** Colonel T. Myles Sandys, M.P. (President of the Protestant Reformation Society). **Hon. Sec.,** Edward H. Garbett, Esq. **Offices,** 3, Palmer Street, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

Imports. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table) and TRADE, '99.

Income Tax. The rates at which the Income Tax has been charged from '42 to '95 are as follows. **£100 but under £150:** '53, '57-8, *5d.* in the *£*; '54, *10d.*; '55-6, *11½d.*; '59, *6½d.*; '61-2, *6d.* **£150 and upwards:** '42-52, and '57, *7d.*; '54, *1s. 2d.*; '55-6, *1s. 4d.*; '58, *5d.*; '59, '61-2, *9d.*; '60, *10d.* **Uniform duties on Incomes of £100 a year and upwards, with abatement of £60 on Incomes under £200:** '63, *7d.*; '64, '68, '71, *6d.*; '65-6, '70, *4d.*; '67, *5d.* **Abatement extended to £80 on Incomes under £300:** '72, *4d.*; '73, *3d.*; '74-5, *2d.* **Exemptions extended to Incomes under £150, and abatement to £120 on Incomes under £400:** '76-7, *3d.*; '78-9, '81, '83-4, *5d.*; '80, '84, *6d.*; '82, *6½d.*; '85-6, *8d.*; '87-8, *7d.*; '88-93, *6d.*; '93, *7d.*; '94, *8d.* and exemptions extended to £160, and abatements to £160 on Incomes under £400: '95-9, *8d.*, and Abatements of £150 allowed on Incomes between £400 and £500, of £120 between £500 and £600, and of £70 between £600 and £700.

Incorporated Law Society, The. From papers discovered a few years ago at the Incorporated Law Society, and recently published, it appears that in the year 1739 a society called the "Society of Gentlemen Practisers in the several Courts of Law and Equity" was established, for the promotion of fair and honourable practice and the detection and discountenance of all unfair practice. This Society continued in active existence from that time till 1822, from which period all trace of it is lost. In the year 1825, however, certain leading solicitors issued a prospectus advocating the establishment of a "Law Institution." The deed of settlement of the Institution was completed in Feb. '27, and a royal charter was obtained in Dec. '31. In '45 the Society, which had been originally constituted as a joint-stock company, was remodelled upon the principle of other learned and professional bodies, and received a new charter. This charter was amended by a supplemental one in '72. Any solicitor practising in England or Ireland, and any writer practising in Scotland, as well as any solicitor or writer who has ceased to practise, is eligible for election as a member of the Society. The administration of business is in the hands of an elective council of forty ordinary members, of whom ten vacate their seats every year, and ten extraordinary members chosen by the council from among those members of the Society who are

presidents of provincial law societies. The President and Vice-President are annually elected by the members of the Society from the members of the council. The members of the Society at present number 7888. Its buildings are situated in **Chancery Lane**, and comprise a handsome hall and a library of upwards of 36,000 volumes. The general function of the Society resembles that which the Inns of Court are supposed to discharge. It takes care of the professional training, character, and interests of solicitors. When it was founded no test was required from any person wishing to become a solicitor beyond evidence of character and of having served under articles for the prescribed time. The Society instituted lectures on law in '33, and in '36 obtained from the judges authority to examine students on the completion of their articles. Since then Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations have been added, and the entire control of all the examinations has been transferred to the Society. Under recent legislation, all cases of alleged malpractice by solicitors are heard before a specially appointed committee, which, when necessary, makes a report to the High Court. The Society exerts itself to promote what it considers the legitimate interest of the public and of the profession. It has also assisted in promoting reforms beneficial to the whole community, such as the concentration in one building of the various Courts, the Conveyancing Acts, the Trustee Act, and the Companies Act of '98. The improved standing of solicitors is in great part due to the exertions of the Society. **Secretary,** E. W. Williamson. **Office,** Chancery Lane. Consult the Handbook of the Society.

Incorporated Society of Authors, The, established in 1884 by the late Sir F. Pollock, and other eminent literary men, under the presidency of the late Lord Tennyson. Its object is to defend the interests of literary, dramatic, and musical property, to maintain the rights of authors of all the above works, to advise them as to questions of copyright, and in other ways to render them assistance in their agreements and the publication of their works; to assist them to recover accounts and moneys due under their agreements, or for work sent to magazines, etc. Also to procure in England the passing of an Act which shall amend and consolidate the law of Domestic Copyright. It is the only association of the kind in England, but its model, *La Société des Gens de Lettres*, has been flourishing for over fifty years in France. The works published by this Society are "Grievances of Authors," "Literature and the Pension List," "History of the *Société des Gens de Lettres*," "The Cost of Production," "The Methods of Publication," "Copyright Law Reform," and a short record of the Society's work. The organ of the Society is *The Author* (monthly). **Office,** 4, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. **Chairman,** Sir W. Martin Conway ('98); **Secretary,** G. Herbert Thring.

Independent Labour Party. See SOCIALISM.

Independent Order of Oddfellows. See ODDFELLOWS.

INDIA.

India is a dependency of Great Britain, consisting partly of territory under the direct administration of British officials, and partly of native states, all subordinate, in varying

degrees of relationship, to the suzerain power. The British territory was acquired by the **East India Company**, by conquest or treaty, in the course of one hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey (1757). As a result of the mutiny of the Sepoy army (1857-8), the East India Company ceased to exist; and the direct sovereignty was vested by Act of Parliament in the Crown. In accordance with an Act of Parliament passed in '76, Queen Victoria assumed the title of "**Empress of India**," *Kaisar-i-Hind*. The Parliament of the United Kingdom is, of course, supreme over India; but this supremacy is enforced rather by means of Ministerial responsibility than by direct legislation. Practically, all the statutes relating to India are in the nature of either constitutional enactments or financial provisions. The Act of Parliament that abolished the Company also created a **Secretary of State for India**, together with a **Council** (selected for a period of ten years from among Indian officials for the most part), in which is vested the authority of the Crown. In England every measure concerning India runs in the name of the Secretary of State; and he alone is responsible to Parliament. In practice he is always a Cabinet minister of the first rank. In India the supreme authority, both executive and legislative, is vested in the **Governor-General in Council**. The Governor-General, or Viceroy, has power to overrule his Council in cases of emergency. For ordinary purposes the Council is composed of six members, all appointed, like the Governor-General himself, by the Crown. These six members preside over the departments of Finance and Commerce, Home Affairs, Revenue and Agriculture, Military Administration, Legislation, and Public Works. The Commander-in-chief is appointed as an extraordinary member. For purposes of legislation this Council is augmented by sixteen additional members, nominated by the Governor-General, of whom one-half must be non-official persons, and of whom some are always natives. The four provincial legislative councils and the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have each the right to recommend one member. The seat of the Supreme Government is Calcutta, with an annual migration to the hill station of Simla for the hot season. As regards the **work of administration**, India is split up into several divisions. Two of these, Madras and Bombay, which boast a historic existence for two centuries, are styled Presidencies, and enjoy a certain precedence. They are each ruled by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with legislative and executive councils modelled on those of the Governor-General. They each possess an army and a civil service of their own. Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Burma are each under a Lieut.-Governor, and have each a legislative council. The Central Provinces and Assam are under Chief Commissioners. A Chief Commissioner presides over each of the following: Coorg, Ajmere-Merwara, British Baluchistan, and the Andaman Islands. In addition, there are some smaller tracts under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Within the provinces the actual unit of administration is the **District**, which forms the charge of an officer, usually styled Collector or Deputy-Commissioner. His principal duties are executive, magisterial, and fiscal; but he also exercises supervision over police,

jails, schools, public works, forests, etc. The Districts are combined into Divisions under Commissioners. As to justice, the Collector in each District is usually judge both of first instance and appeal. Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-west Provinces have each a High Court, from which there is an ultimate appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Punjab has a Chief Court, and Burma, the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind, have each a Judicial Commissioner. For local government purposes there are the municipal bodies, numbering about 750, in all towns of sufficient size, appointed on the elective principle, and in the rural districts there are over a thousand district and local boards. The staff of administration consists of: (1) the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England; (2) the statutory civil service, selected from among natives; (3) military officers of the staff corps in civil employ; (4) a miscellaneous class of uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives. There still remain a number of **native or feudatory states**, over which the British Government has indeed control, but not control of the direct character which it exercises over the wholly British territory. Some, but not all, of these states pay tribute to the supreme Government. The nature of British control over these states varies, and is exerted chiefly through a political resident, who assists the native princes. These princes can manage their internal affairs, but have no power to make war or peace. Their external relations are in the hands of the Supreme Government, and they can only maintain a limited military force. The latest census of India ('91) states that the total area of these states was 595,167 sq. m., and pop. 66,050,479. **Religion.** The Hindu religion is that of three-fourths of the whole population. The Mohammedans number about 57,000,000 adherents, the Buddhists about 7,000,000 (chiefly in Burmah), and Christians about 2,500,000. The total number of **schools and colleges**, '97, was 152,841, attended by 4,393,109 pupils, of whom only 397,103 were girls. The large majority of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, nearly 200,000,000 either being engaged in tilling the soil or dependent upon those so engaged. Metal and textile workers, glass and pottery workers, with their dependants, number close on 20,000,000, and there are large numbers employed in service. In every province a special department is established for the purpose of improving agricultural methods and disseminating information. The principal crops cultivated are rice, wheat, and other food grains, tea, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and indigo. There are two kinds of tenure under which the land is held. The first, the **Zamindari tenure**, prevails principally in Bengal, the Punjab, and the North-west Provinces and Oudh, while it also exists in the Central Provinces, Madras, and Assam. Under this system the land is held in large estates by zamindari and by village communities, and the state revenue is assessed and paid on each estate as a whole for stated periods. The **rayatwari system** prevails in Bombay, Madras, Sind, Burma, Assam, and to some extent in the Central Provinces. Under this system the land is held by petty proprietors direct from the Government, and the revenue is assessed with each holding, and is paid directly to the State. The country is rich in coal,

though little mining has as yet been done. The production in '98 was over 4,000,000 tons. The railways of India have been constructed either by private companies to which the State guarantees interest, or directly by the State. The total number of miles open for traffic during '99 was 22,650. The area of British territory alone (excluding native states) is 964,993 sq. m., and the population 221,172,952. The total area of India, including Burma and the native states, amounts to 1,560,160 sq. m., and the total population, according to the corrected census of '91, numbers 287,223,431. The revenue for '97-8 was, reckoning the rupee at rs. 4d., £60,276,250, and the expenditure £63,625,760; the estimates for '97-8 showed a revenue of £64,374,000, and expenditure of £67,963,000; the estimates of '98-9 a revenue of £66,057,000, and an expenditure of £65,463,000. The public debt is Rs. 114,862,983 in India, and £107,404,143 in England. The imports for '98-9 were £57,509,532, and the exports £93,419,770. For all details as to the army see ARMY, BRITISH; see also BRITISH EMPIRE (table), BURMA, DIPLOMATIC, INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE, INDIAN FINANCE, ROYAL COMMISSION ON; MEDICAL SUMMARY, '99 (for details as to the Plague), and other articles.

History, '99.—The Indian National Congress was opened at Madras (Dec. 20th, '98), Mr. A. M. Bose of Calcutta presiding. He urged the need of a reform of the legislative councils and of admitting adequate Indian representation on such bodies. Resolutions were carried condemning a forward frontier policy and protesting against the Sedition and Press Laws. An address of welcome was telegraphed to Lord Curzon, who landed at Bombay (30th), and was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm. A farewell banquet was given to Lord Elgin by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce (Jan. 2nd, '99), and his Excellency in reply dealt at length with the questions of finance, railway policy, internal administration, and frontier troubles. Lady Elgin and he left Calcutta (6th), and Lord Curzon formally assumed the Government. Captain Trench, political officer at Ladak, reported that the trade *via* Kashmir with Tibet and Chinese and Russian Turkestan had fallen off seriously since '95, in Turkestan because of Russian competition. He suggested that the trade with Tibet might be pushed with advantage, as the Tibetan peasantry were losing their suspicion of the Indian trader. The Sultan of Oman was compelled, under threat of a bombardment, to withdraw the grant of a coaling station in one of the Muscat creeks which he had made to France (Feb. 16th). The British and French Governments afterwards agreed that France should have a coal depot there under the same conditions as Great Britain. Fuller details are given under SESSION, sect. 26. A Government Bill imposing a countervailing duty on bounty-fed sugar imported into India was introduced in the Legislative Council (March 10th) and passed (20th). The report of the Indian Currency Committee was issued (July 10th), and the decision of the Government not to revert to a silver standard was approved. The only practical alternative was a gold standard, and the action of the Government had resulted in making gold practically a legal tender; but it was undesirable to leave matters as they were. The British sovereign should be made a legal tender and a current coin in

India, and the mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold on suitable conditions. The permanent rate for the rupee should be rs. 4d. The Government's frontier policy, particularly the arrangements with regard to the Khaibar, were published (Aug. 6th), and it was found that the idea of constructing large fortifications and keeping big garrisons in the Chitral Valley and the Khaibar had been abandoned. The idea of running a railway through the Khaibar was also given up. Instead of this it was proposed to secure the Khaibar by a strong reorganised Khaibar Rifle Corps, and the Samana and the Kuram by a militia force under British officers, with a force of regulars stationed in the Miranzai Valley. The same policy was laid down of enrolling the tribes as local militia corps under British officers in other parts of the frontier region, connecting these with camps stationed on or near the border, light railways being constructed between the camps and connecting them with the military bases of British India. The disadvantage of locking up large numbers of regulars in the hill country was thus avoided. In the Queen's Speech at the close of the Session of the House of Commons (9th), it was said that agriculture and trade had rapidly recovered from the depression caused by the famine; but that during the previous few weeks the insufficient rainfall had caused fears as to the harvest in Western and Central India. The plague showed no signs of abatement. A Bill making the sovereign legal tender, as directed by the Secretary of State in accordance with the report of the Currency Commission, was introduced in the Legislative Council (Sept. 8th), the value of the rupee being fixed at rs. 4d. The Bill was duly passed. The embarkation of the troops selected for service in the Transvaal was commenced (11th), and was concluded with most commendable promptness. For details as to the troops sent see ARMY, BRITISH, Sect. VII. The area affected by the famine included the greater part of the Central Provinces and the South-East Punjab (Oct. 20th), and the Viceroy made a tour of these districts a little later on. See SESSION, sect. 18.

India, Imperial Order of the Crown of, was instituted Jan. 1st, 1878, and consists of the Sovereign and such as the Sovereign may think fit to appoint of the Princesses of Her Majesty's Royal and Imperial House; the wives and female relatives of Indian Princes; and the wives and other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or will hereafter hold the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras and Bombay, or Principal Secretary of State for India. Registrar of the Order, Sir Albert W. Woods.

Indian Association, National. Established in 1870 (by Miss Mary Carpenter) for the purpose of promoting social progress and education in India, and extending friendly intercourse between the English people and the people of India. The Association carries out these objects by the diffusion of information; by grants in encouragement of education, especially of female education, in India; organising lectures on Indian subjects, social meetings, etc.; selecting English teachers for Indian families and schools; helping and advising Indian students who visit England. The Princess of Wales is Patroness of the Association, and Lord

Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., the President. The Vice-Presidents include a large number of influential natives of India, Anglo-Indians, and other ladies and gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Empire. **Organ of the Association, *The Indian Magazine and Review*** (3d. monthly), published by Archibald Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. There are several branches of the Association in India. **Hon. Secretary** in England, Miss E. A. Manning, 5, Pembroke Crescent, Bayswater, London, W.

Indian Civil Service, The, embraces a much wider field of employment than does the Home Civil Service. Besides the ordinary departments of civil administration, it includes judicial posts, the medical service, the forest department, and officers of the staff corps in civil employ. **Situations in the Covenanted Civil Service** are gained by passing a competitive examination in England—which examinations are as a rule held annually during August in London. The candidates who have successfully competed are required to undergo two years' probation, and to pass periodical examinations in special subjects of study before proceeding to India. Candidates must be above 21 and under 23 on the 1st of April preceding the date of the examination. Application for admission to the examination must be made before May 31st in each year. Candidates are encouraged, though it is not imperative, to obtain a **university training**; and to this end the Government makes an allowance of £100 per annum to all who pass their one year's probation in residence at a university. Having arrived in India, the candidate must within a specified period elect to serve either in the **executive** or the **judicial branch** of the service. In the former branch the lieutenant-governorship of a province is the highest post to which a civil servant can attain, and in the latter branch a judgeship of the High Court. The members of the **Statutory Civil Service of India** are selected purely from among the natives. Many appointments are in the gift of the local governments. The **Public Works Department** is recruited from the Royal Indian Engineering College (*q.v.*) at Cooper's Hill, from the corps of Royal Engineers, and, as regards natives, from the Civil Engineering Colleges in India. The **Telegraph Department** is recruited much in the same manner. Examinations for the **Forest Department** and the **Medical Service** are also held in this country, and successful candidates are required to attend a four months' course at the Army Medical School at Netley, during which period they receive an allowance to cover the cost of living. A resolution was carried in the House of Commons (June 2nd, '93) to the effect that all open competitions for appointments to the Civil Services of India should be held simultaneously both in India and England, and that, such examinations in both countries being identical in their nature, all who competed should be finally classified in one list according to merit. The Government immediately requested the Indian Government to give prompt and careful consideration to the subject. This was done, and the result was that that Government pronounced emphatically against the proposal. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, came to the conclusion that by far the best method of meeting the legitimate claims and aspirations of the natives of India was to bestow such of the higher posts as could be made available for them on those who

distinguished themselves by their capacity and trustworthiness in the performance of subordinate duties, and that the existing system, subject to such alterations in detail as experience might prove to be necessary, should be maintained.

INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

As early as 1878 the Indian Government, in consequence of the fall in silver then beginning to be seriously felt all over the world, conceived the idea of closing the Indian mints against the free coinage of silver until the rupee should rise in value to 2s., or one-tenth of an English sovereign. This they hoped would counteract the cheapness of silver, by raising the value of the rupee. But the difficulties of interfering with the currency were so grave, that the proposal was rejected at that time. The financial troubles of the Indian Government, however, increased. That Government undertakes large responsibilities in the way of railroads and public works of all kinds; it has heavy official expenses; it imports largely from Europe, and has borrowed from other countries. The debt thus incurred is entirely a gold one, and must be paid back in gold. But it receives its revenue in rupees, and since these rupees are principally raised by land taxes, it follows that when silver became low in value the Government required more rupees to pay its obligations with than it had at its command—the amount of these land taxes in rupees having been already determined and settled with the natives, either for ever or for very extended periods of years. The suggestion that the extra revenue thus called for might be met by increasing those taxes was deemed impracticable, as likely to cause riots and other political dangers; and eventually the closing of the Indian mints to silver in '93 was sanctioned by the Imperial Government on the strength of recommendations to that effect received from India and from a second committee, commonly called Lord Herschell's Committee, which had been appointed to consider the question. The mints were accordingly closed, and it was provided that when the scarcity of silver coin should bring the value of the rupee up to 1s. 4d. the mint would be opened to the coinage of rupees at that price; but, as a matter of fact, that has never been realised. The consequences of this step have been variously estimated by its upholders and opponents. The advantages gained by the Indian Government are obvious: the rupee has gone up in price, as was hoped, and exchange is altogether in favour of remitting home. As far as the official side of the question is concerned the position of the Government financially has improved.

But there is another side, which is of equal importance. While the Government has gained, the producer, whether native grower or European planter, finds he has to lose whenever he has to place his tea, cotton, or whatever it may be, on a market where he is paid for his goods in gold. When he has turned the gold into rupees he now has proportionately fewer for each sovereign than he had when the value of the rupee was less, and as he has to pay his labourers as many rupees as he did before the mints were closed, it follows that his own profits are smaller. In other words, while all expenses of production remain the same, he is left with fewer rupees as his own share of

his industry. The natives also lost heavily by the closing of the mints. Many of them are compelled by poverty or some other cause to turn their hoards of silver ornaments into money, and it has been estimated that not less than £60,000,000 has been lost by the poorest classes in weight and exchange from this cause alone. All these facts combined resulted in a strong feeling of discontent with the action of the Government, and commercial opinion was strongly in favour of the reopening of the mints as the only possible cure for the present state of affairs. Strong memorials representing that view were sent to the India Office from the merchants in India, London, and other centres of trade. On the other hand, a proposal was brought before Parliament in the spring of '98 to mend matters by sending out from this country a gold reserve of £20,000,000 to India; and finally a Departmental Committee to consider the whole question was appointed by Lord George Hamilton, consisting of the following members:—Sir Henry Fowler, G.C.S.I. (Chairman), Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir David Barbour, K.C.S.I., Sir John Muir, Bart., Sir Francis Mowatt, K.C.B., Sir Charles Crosthwaite, K.C.B., F. C. Le Marchant, Esq., Everard Hambro, Esq., W. H. Holland, Esq., Robert Campbell, Esq., Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., Robert Chalmers, Esq.

The Committee heard a large number of witnesses and experts, and in July '99 issued a report. The following is a brief summary of the recommendations of the Committee:—In view of trade and Government considerations the Committee concurred with the Government of India in their decision not to revert to a silver standard, but recommended that measures should be taken for the effective establishment of a gold standard. They declared themselves in favour of making the British sovereign legal tender and a current coin in India, and advised that at the same time the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold on similar conditions to those governing the three Australian branches of the Royal Mint. Furthermore, the Government of India were recommended to give gold in exchange for rupees, the rupee being fixed at rs. 4*d.*, its then market value. The Committee were of opinion that the establishment of a gold currency was of paramount necessity to the interests of India, and they did not attach much importance to the difficulty of hoarding, which some of the witnesses had referred to. This report was signed by the entire Committee, but reservations as to different paragraphs were put in by Messrs. E. A. Hambro, W. H. Holland, Robert Campbell, and Sir John Muir. See INDIA.

Indian Empire, The Most Eminent Order of. Instituted in 1878 to commemorate the proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India, and enlarged in '86, and in the Jubilee year, as a means of rewarding those whose services to the Indian Empire have merited the Imperial favour. This order consists of the **Sovereign**, a **Grand Master**, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and of three classes of members—viz., **Knights Grand Commanders** (G.C.I.E.), **Knights Commanders** (K.C.I.E.), and **Companions** (C.I.E.). Only the two first of these, being knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The motto of the order is *Imperatricis Auspiciis*.

Indian Expenditure, Royal Commission on. A Royal Commission was appointed in May '95 to inquire into the administration and management of the military and civil expenditure of India, and into the apportionment of the charge between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of India. The Commission was constituted as follows:—Lord Welby (Chairman), Rt. Hon. L. Courtney, M.P., Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson, M.P., Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., Sir E. W. Hamilton, Sir James Peile, Sir Andrew Scoble, M.P., Mr. T. R. Buchanan, M.P., Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., Sir R. Mowbray, Sir Ralph Knox, Mr. G. L. Ryder, and Mr. Colin G. Campbell (Secretary). The main problems to be solved are how far the Indian Treasury ought to be charged for a number of services for which no charge is made to other dependencies of Great Britain, and especially for military charges designed primarily in the interests of Great Britain and without reference to India. A Select Committee in '74 acknowledged the right of India to equitable treatment, but also declared her liability for the cost of improvements in the general military administration. If the principle be maintained, it is questionable whether the present capitation charge for the British troops employed in India will be materially reduced by any fresh scrutiny. If the principle be modified with a view to the financial effect of the reforms as regards the troops on Indian service, and of the unsuitability of certain of the charges to Indian military requirements, then a field for the readjustment of home charges opens up. And so as to the civil establishments in England which are charged to the Indian Exchequer. India now has to pay the total cost not only of the services which the India Office renders to her, but also of the functions it discharges as a branch of the Home or Imperial administration. The fundamental question is—How far are Parliament and the nation willing to reconsider the principle, and to readjust the financial settlement which has been gradually formed upon it? The Commission began its work at the end of Nov. '95, and a mass of material was at once placed before it by the Indian Committee in the House of Commons, consisting of those members who devote themselves specially to Indian questions. No report had been issued by Nov. '99.

Indian National Congress. Some fifteen years ago a movement took definite shape, among the educated classes of India of all races, religions, and provinces—to meet together and discuss their political wants. Hitherto the people of India had been widely separated from one another by differences of language, creed, and caste; and these differences had been intensified by distance. It was the English Government that for the first time made it possible for them to unite in a common object. The original stimulus came from the education in English, which is given in all the colleges and higher schools, and in many of the common schools; but the scheme could never have been realised if it had not been for the development of the railway system. The first Indian National Congress was held at Bombay in Dec. '85; the president was Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, a Bengali Brahmin. Amraoti was the scene of the thirteenth Congress, Dec. 28th, '97, and Madras of the Fourteenth Congress, Dec. '98. The Fifteenth

Congress will be held at Lucknow, Dec. '99. The political meetings of the Congress being ended, a **Social Conference** for the discussion of social reforms in the Hindu community is regularly held. From one-half to two-thirds of the delegates to the Congress attend this Conference. The resolutions adopted at all the congresses have been of a similar character. Questions of social reform—such as child marriage—have been altogether avoided, as affecting only special religions and castes. Loyalty to the British Crown has been unhesitatingly avowed, both in the resolutions and in the speeches; and certain political changes in the administrative system have been as unhesitatingly demanded, special stress being laid upon the excessive growth of Indian military expenditure, the evils of the "forward" frontier policy, the want of an adequate system of education, and the urgent necessity of giving effect to the resolution of the House of Commons in favour of holding examinations to the Indian Civil Service simultaneously in India and England. The Right Hon. Sir Richard Garth, Q.C., late Chief Justice of Bengal, has described the Indian National Congress as "a large, influential and important assembly of earnest and patriotic gentlemen," and says that it "affords an open, honest and loyal means of making the views and wishes of the most intelligent section of the Indian people known to the Government." The Indian Parliamentary Committee, which consists of 120 members of the House of Commons, and acts in concert with the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, watches Indian interests in Parliament, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the appointment of the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure. The chairman of both Committees is Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P. The official report of the various sessions of the Congress may be obtained from the British Committee, 84 and 85, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. A weekly journal, named *India*, "a record and review of Indian affairs," is published at the same address. It is edited by Mr. Gordon Hewart, M.A. (Oxon), who is also Secretary of the British Committee. *India* publishes a full report of all proceedings in Parliament relating to Indian affairs.

India, The Most Exalted Order of the Star of. Established by letters patent in 1861, and enlarged in '66 and '78. Its badge is a light-blue ribbon with white stripes edge-wards, and with motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide." It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and three classes of members:—

G.C.S.I. . Knight Grand Commander.

K.C.S.I. . Knight Commander.

C.S.I. . Companion.

Members of the first two classes, being Knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." Of the first class there may by the statutes of the Order be 30, of the second class 72, and of the third (or Companions) 144; but extra and honorary members may, and have been, from time to time appointed. The Registrar of the Order is Sir Albert W. Woods; and the Secretary is the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

Indo-China is the name given to the French possessions in the Annamese peninsula. They include Cochin China, Annam, Cambodia, and Tonquin, of which separate accounts will be found under their respective headings. A convention with China (signed June 25th, '95),

completed the delimitation of the boundaries between French Indo-China and Chinese territory, and settled all commercial arrangements in connection therewith. Among these one of the most important points was the right given to France to extend the Annamite railway into Chinese territory. This convention made French and Chinese territory contiguous from the Mekong to Laokai, on the Tonquin-China frontier. French access to China through Tonquin and Yunnan was thus definitely assured; but British rights seemed to be infringed, for Great Britain had definite rights over the Shan States of Kiang-Hung and Kiang-Kheng, to which France laid claim under the convention. However, by an agreement made in '96 between England and France the matter was settled. The Kiang-Kheng territory was handed over to France by Great Britain, the Mekong river being made the dividing line between the possessions of the two nations from the north of Siam to the boundaries of China. The boundary between the French and Siamese possessions was made the river Mekong southwards to the rapids just below Stung-Treng, from which point the frontier diverged in a south-westerly direction to the coast. See CHINA (map) as to French railway projects. M. Doumer is the Governor-General of Indo-China, and the seat of government is at Hanoi. There is a Superior Council which controls the financial affairs of Cochin-China, and advises Annam, Cambodia, and Tonquin on financial matters.—**History**, '99. A Bill, drafted in co-operation with the Governor-General, and providing for a loan of 200,000,000 fr., for railway development in the colony, was introduced in the French Chamber (Nov. 25th, '98). The Bill authorised the immediate construction of lines from Haifong to Ha Noi and Lao-kai, from Ha Noi to Nam Dinh and Vinh, from Sourane to Hué and Kwang Tri, from Saigon to Khanh-hoa and Lang Bian, and from Mytho to Cantho. The Colonial Committee of the Chamber refused, by 17 votes to 7, to sanction the guarantee of the loan by France (Dec. 7th, '98), but the Chamber reversed the vote (15th), and agreed to guarantee the 70,000,000 fr. required for the line between Tonquin and Yunnan. M. de Lanessan, Ex-Governor of Tonquin, specially advocated this line, which he said would be 300 miles long, and would be of great political and economic value. It would enable French influence to be extended over Yunnan, and give Frenchmen an opportunity to work the coal, copper, and tin mines there.

Inebriates Act, '98, The (which came into operation Jan. 1st, '99), provides as follows:—Where a person is convicted on indictment of an offence punishable with imprisonment or penal servitude, if the court is satisfied from the evidence that the offence was committed under the influence of drink or that drunkenness was a contributing cause of the offence, and the offender admits that he is or is found by the jury to be a habitual drunkard, the court may, in addition to or in substitution for any other sentence, order that he be detained for a term not exceeding three years in any State inebriate reformatory or in any certified inebriate reformatory the managers of which are willing to receive him. Any person who commits any of certain offences specified in the Act, and who within the twelve months preceding the date of the commission of the offence

has been convicted summarily at least three times of any offences so mentioned, and who is a habitual drunkard, shall be liable upon conviction on indictment, or if he consents to be dealt with summarily on summary conviction, to be detained for a term not exceeding three years in any certified inebriate reformatory the managers of which are willing to receive him. The offences in question include being found drunk in a highway or other public place, whether a building or not, or on licensed premises; being drunk while in charge, in any public place, of any carriage, horse, cattle, or steam engine; being drunk while in possession of any loaded firearms; refusing or failing when drunk to quit licensed premises when requested, etc., etc. The Secretary of State may establish State inebriate reformatories, and may make regulations for their rule and management, and, subject to any adaptations, alterations, and exceptions made by such regulations, the Prison Acts (including the penal provisions thereof) are to apply to every such reformatory; but no regulation shall authorise the infliction of corporal punishment in any such State establishment. The Secretary of State, on the application of the council of any county or borough or of any persons desirous of establishing an inebriate reformatory, may, if satisfied as to the fitness of the reformatory and of the persons proposing to maintain it, certify it as an inebriate reformatory; he may make regulations as to the establishment, management, maintenance, and inspection of such institutions, the classification, treatment, etc., of the inmates, and the application of their earnings, and the transfer of inmates from one reformatory, State or otherwise, to another. A county or borough council may contribute such sums as they may think fit towards or may themselves undertake the establishment of a reformatory certified or intended to be certified under the Act. Officers of these establishments are to have all the powers, protection, and privileges of a constable; and persons escaping from the reformatories may be arrested without warrant and brought back. Power is given to recover expenses against an inebriate's estate if he has property more than sufficient to maintain his family, if any. Licensing powers under the Inebriates Acts, as amended by this Act, are transferred to the borough council in boroughs, and elsewhere to the county council; and any such council may contribute towards the establishment or maintenance of a retreat under these Acts. In sect. 10 of the Habitual Drunkards Act, '79, a term not exceeding two years is substituted for a term not exceeding twelve months, and one justice shall be substituted for two justices as the attesting authority to the signature of an applicant; and a person who is or has at any time been detained in a retreat may have his term of detention extended, or be readmitted. Regulations made under the Act are not to come into effect until they have lain before each House of Parliament. The Act is adapted to Scotland and Ireland. Complaints were made during '99 that the Act was practically a dead letter; but see *Inebriate Act*, '99, in *SESSION*, sect. 62.

Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, '99. See *SESSION*, sect. 63.

Institut de France. See *ACADEMY*, THE *FRENCH*.

Institute of Bankers. See *BANKING*.

Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. Incorporated by royal charter May 11th, 1880. **Objects.** The elevation of the profession of public accountants as a whole, and the promotion of their efficiency and usefulness, by compelling the observance of strict rules of conduct as a condition of membership, and by setting up a high standard of professional and general education and knowledge, and otherwise. **Conditions of Membership.** Except in the case of persons who have been for not less than ten years in practice as public accountants, or who were in service as public accountants' clerks before March 21st, '82, the date of the first bye-laws, persons desiring to become members of the Institute must pass the preliminary examination, unless they have previously passed some equivalent examination; they must then be articulated for five years, and pass an intermediate examination after the expiration of half the term of service, and a final examination on the end of their service. In the case of graduates of a university, the term of service under articles is three years. **Officers:** **President**, Ernest Cooper (Cooper, Brothers & Co.), 14, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.; **Secretary**, Hon. George Colville; **Librarian**, Edward Taylor; **Solicitors**, Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co., 57, Coleman Street, E.C. **Hall and Offices**, Moorgate Place, London, E.C.

Institute of Journalists. See *JOURNALISTS*, *INSTITUTE OF*.

Institute of Secretaries, founded 1891. Has enrolled over 1500 members, and aims at the general advancement of the status of secretaries, and the promotion of personal and friendly intercourse. One of its objects is to ascertain the law and practice, and form a strong body of expert opinion, with the view of codifying and amending the Acts relating to Companies, and to watch legislation affecting the same. Secretaries of public companies, societies, institutions, etc., are eligible as fellows, and assistant secretaries, registrars, or clerks as associates. Examinations for membership as associate are held in June and December; no date has yet been fixed for examinations for membership as fellow. A Library and Reading-room has been opened, and an Employment Register is kept. **Organ**, *The Secretary's Journal*, monthly. **President**, Mr. Alexander Dickson; **Vice-Presidents**, Mr. Arthur H. Cane, and Mr. J. Stephen Jeans; **Secretary**, Mr. Russell Day, B.A., L.L.M. **Offices**, 19, Birchin Lane, Cornhill, E.C.

Institution of Civil Engineers, *The*. Founded Jan. 2nd, 1818, incorporated by royal charter June 3rd, '28, and received supplemental charters, with extended powers, Aug. 3rd, '37, and March 20th, '96. The object of the Institution is to further the advancement of mechanical science, and more particularly to promote the acquisition of that species of knowledge which is essential in the profession of a civil engineer. According to its constitution, it consists of members, corporate associates (called associate members), and honorary members. There are also attached to it non-corporate associates and students. It has recently adopted a scheme by which candidates for associate membership and studentships will in future be subject to examination, the subjects being general education and scientific knowledge befitting the profession of a civil engineer. These examinations will

be open to non-members. The numbers of the several classes are: members 1985, associate members 3969, honorary members 19, associates 323, and students 864; total 7160. The session extends from the first Tuesday in November to the last Tuesday in April, the ordinary meetings being held on the Tuesday in each week. The record of the papers read and the discussions thereon at these meetings is embodied in the *Minutes of Proceedings*, which likewise contain other original communications presented to the Institution, as well as abstracts of papers in scientific Transactions and periodicals. Besides the ordinary meetings there are every fortnight during the session special supplemental meetings for students only. The gross receipts were £25,033 5s. 6d., including strict income £22,258 4s. 2d., capital £2213 8s., and trust funds £561 13s. 4d. The funded property of the Institution amounts to £53,600, besides which it has under its charge trust funds of the nominal value of £17,144 os. 9d. It has a library of upwards of 50,000 volumes, including 750 of rare tracts, the number of which cannot be much less than 10,500. Secretary, Dr. J. H. T. Tudsbery. Offices, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

Institution of Mining Engineers, The. This Institution was founded July 1st, 1889, for the advancement of the sciences of geology, mining, and metallurgy, by the interchange of opinions, by the reading of communications from members and others, and by discussions; to supply information to the Government upon the practical requirements of legislation affecting mining and metallurgical industries, and more especially to promote a more general recognition of the status of mining and metallurgical engineering as scientific professions. The Institution now comprises six affiliated societies: viz., Chesterfield and Midland Counties Institution of Engineers, Midland Institute of Mining, Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Mining Institute of Scotland, North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, North Staffordshire Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Institute of Mining Engineers. The numbers of members are: Honorary members, 37; members, 1901; associate members, 172; associates, 204; students, 147; subscribers, 48; total, 2509. Two general meetings are held during the year, one in London and the other in one of the mining districts. The papers and discussions are printed in the *Transactions*, which also contain notes of papers on the working of mines, metallurgy, etc., from the *Transactions* of colonial and foreign societies and colonial and foreign publications. President, Mr. H. C. Peake; Secretary, Mr. M. Walton Brown; Offices, Neville Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

INSURANCE.

- I. FIRE.
- II. LIFE.
- III. MARINE.
- IV. ACCIDENT AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE, etc.
- V. MINOR BRANCHES, AND EXTRAORDINARY FORMS OF INSURANCE.

I. FIRE.

Although, up to the time of our going to press, we have to record no conflagration of a very extensive character, fires since October '98

have been extremely numerous, and many of them have caused serious loss; and, taking fire insurance business as a whole, we do not expect that when returns are made up it will prove to have been better than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Owing, probably, to the long dry season, farm fires have very frequently occurred. Many of these have been caused by sparks emitted from railway locomotives; and it is becoming a serious question amongst farmers and other owners of property close to lines of railway, whether a combined effort should not be made to secure such legislation as will enable them to recover losses so caused from the railway companies, who, in view of recent decisions in the Law Courts, at present repudiate liability, and neglect to adopt reasonable precautions against the risk. In this connection, it may be mentioned that one company has in the West of England, where some of their bridges are of timber construction, adopted in a modified form the extended smoke box with which American locomotive engines are mostly built, and which has been found very effective to prevent farm fires from engine sparks. Printers' risks, especially in London, show a very heavy return of losses from fire. There have been several large fires in engineering works in different parts of the country. Fires in shipbuilding yards have also been frequent, but not many of them have been serious. In the Bermondsey tannery district fire has wrought a further clearance of old timber buildings. Since Oct. '98 outbreaks of a more or less serious character have occurred at the London, Millwall, and Victoria Docks; and we understand that a deputation from the Associated Fire Insurance Offices has waited on the dock authorities with the object of inducing them to investigate the cause of these frequent fires, and concert measures if possible to prevent them in future. Cotton and woollen mill fires have not been very numerous, but of those which have happened some have involved the fire offices in heavy loss. Liverpool cotton fires also show a falling off in number, and the list of theatre fires is also a short one. A few large mansions have been destroyed by fire, including Williams-sraig, near Linnithgow; Moyne House, Durrrow; and The Grange, Totteridge; the last named being historically interesting, as at one time it was the residence of Bulwer Lytton. Other fires worthy of mention occurred at High Wycombe, by which a number of buildings were consumed and others damaged, and at Amesbury, Wiltshire, resulting in the destruction of a considerable part of the village. Fires also occurred in electric cable works at Woolwich and New Charlton, in Thorn & Co.'s jute warehouses in Dundee, Armstrong & Co.'s ordnance works at Elswick, Swansea Market, Strood Oil Mills near Rochester, Keiller & Co.'s factory at Silvertown, paper mills at Oughton Bridge near Sheffield, Boyd & Co.'s warehouses at Manchester, Inverness Public Hall, at perambulator works at Leeds, at Messrs. Hughes' drapery establishment, Birmingham, the Theatre Royal, St. Heliers, Jersey, and at the Empress Theatre, Cardiff. Owing to the fact that for the last two years fire insurance business has not been productive of large dividends, no new fire company of any importance has been established during '99.

The aggregate premium income of fire offices amounts to about £19,000,000, and the losses

to about £11,000,000. The number of companies in the United Kingdom whose business is entirely or mainly that of fire insurance is 52; 36 compose the London Salvage Corps; and 67 companies contribute towards the expenses of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade at the rate of £35 per million on the amount of property insured. The premiums and losses of the leading British fire insurance companies as given below are mentioned in the *Annual Insurance Digest*, '99, published at the *Post Magazine* Office in November.

Companies.	Premiums.	Losses.
	£	£
Alliance	543,729	304,651
Atlas	389,644	235,744
Caledonian	378,872	241,007
Commercial Union	1,092,823	617,800
County	283,545	134,583
Eastern Counties	110,312	74,566
Equitable Fire and Accident	214,459	122,863
Guardian	363,881	209,192
Hand in Hand	109,150	63,600
Imperial	612,545	384,984
Lancashire	705,788	445,233
Law	151,816	103,451
Law Union and Crown	137,909	59,474
Lion	190,333	131,163
Liverpool and London and Globe	1,500,793	860,760
London Assurance	376,017	221,683
London and Lancashire	836,497	493,628
Manchester	831,217	525,177
National of Ireland	304,188	218,045
North British and Mercantile	1,424,258	853,994
Northern	681,789	370,130
Norwich Union	941,011	569,833
Palatine	663,465	445,443
Patriotic	150,319	95,790
Phoenix	1,133,495	678,313
Royal	2,003,566	1,167,665
Royal Exchange	384,842	249,683
Scottish Alliance	155,463	100,072
Scottish Union and National	535,521	339,719
Sun	1,029,595	614,843
Union	456,805	291,736
Westminster	101,666	59,329
Yorkshire	111,516	59,398

II. LIFE.

As the financial year with the great majority of life offices closes at the end of December, published reports of their position do not appear for some months subsequently. According to the returns relating to life assurance companies in '98 to the Board of Trade, and published in '99, the important particulars in the table opposite are notified.

Of the British and Colonial companies transacting ordinary life assurance in the United Kingdom, the following, arranged alphabetically, receive an annual premium income of £100,000 and upwards—viz., Alliance; Atlas; British Empire; British Equitable; Caledonian; City of Glasgow; Clergy Mutual; Clerical, Medical and General; Colonial Mutual; Commercial Union; Eagle; Economic; Edinburgh; English and Scottish Law; Equitable; Equity and Law; Friends' Provident; General;

Gresham; Guardian; Hand-in-Hand; Imperial; Law Life; Law Union and Crown; Legal and General; Life Association of Scotland; Liverpool and London and Globe; London and Lancashire; London Assurance; London Life; Metropolitan; National Mutual; National Provident; North British and Mercantile; Northern; Norwich Union; Pelican; Provident Clerks; Provident Life; Prudential (Ordinary); Refuge (Ordinary); Rock; Royal; Royal Exchange; Scottish Amicable; Scottish Equitable; Scottish Provident; Scottish Union and National; Scottish Widows' Fund; Standard; Star; Sun; Sun Life of Canada; Union; and United Kingdom Temperance. The yearly premium incomes of three of the United States of America companies are very much in excess of those of British life assurance companies. These American companies are the Equitable of the United States, the New York, and the Mutual Life of New York. The premiums of British and American companies, while they indicate the magnitude of the business done by them, are not always an approximate evidence of their merits.

Life assurance as transacted at the *Post Office* is not suited to the habits of the working classes, and the number of policies issued by it is therefore very small. According to the last annual report of the Postmaster-General for March 1st, '99, the number of Post Office assurances for '98 was 731 for £42,554, as compared with 849 for £48,017 in '97. The number of immediate annuities granted in '98 was 2065 for £55,753, as compared with 2051 for £56,237 in '97. The number of deferred annuities in '98 was 164 for £3626, as against 207 for £4009 in '97.

On the other hand, an enormous number of life policies are granted to the masses by industrial life assurance companies and collecting friendly societies; and this kind of insurance has prodigiously increased during the last twelve years—so much so that about half the population of this country is insured in them. The following figures, according to the latest returns, show receipts of over £100,000 premium incomes of industrial companies and collecting friendly societies: viz., British Workman's and General, £606,344 (including ordinary); Liverpool Victoria Legal, £595,034; London, Edinburgh and Glasgow, £283,951; Pearl, £622,783 (including ordinary); Prudential, £4,960,756; Refuge, £930,999; Royal Liver, £487,543; Royal London, £409,991; Scottish Legal, £—; Wesleyan and General, £376,424 (including ordinary). About half the number of British life offices grant immediate annuities; and lend on personal security with life assurance; and about 27 transact fire insurance. The Caledonian Insurance Company have introduced a new form of assurance, whereby in approved cases it will grant immediate life assurance without medical examination. The directors require the applicant under this method to lodge a proposal containing the usual information respecting his own health, history, and the causes of the death of his relatives; and although the directors reserve their right to communicate with the ordinary medical attendant of the proposer, they do not contemplate exercising this power in ordinary cases. The main safeguard on which the Company rely is the requirement that the transaction shall take the form of an endowment assurance—that is, an assurance payable on the attainment of a

selected age, or at death if this should occur previously; but with this variation from the ordinary endowment assurance—viz., that the amount payable on survival shall be double the amount payable at death. To meet the case of those who do not desire a cash benefit on reaching the selected age, there is provided instead of the endowment the option of a large paid-up policy or the exchange of an annuity for the endowment. Liberal cash values will be allowed for the surrender of these assurances at any time after payment of two years' premiums. The Company have reduced the

whole of life Tables without profits. One or two other companies also assure without medical examination. Under the name of **Indemnity Assurance**, some life offices grant policies at extraordinarily low premiums for sums payable at death if this event occur before the attainment of ages 45, 50, 55, or 60. These are practically temporary assurances of very long duration. Nothing will be paid under them if policy-holders die after the expiration of the term for which they are granted.

Endowment Policies payable at a given age

	Ordinary Companies.	Industrial Companies.
	£	£
Received Premiums	25,199,386	7,570,150
„ Consideration for Annuities	1,985,892	1,635
„ Net Interest and Dividends	8,198,530	523,361
Paid Claims	13,176,900	2,912,046
„ Commission	1,155,352	1,952,399
„ Expenses of Management	1,744,145	1,320,139
Added to Funds	10,245,016	1,531,815
Total Life and Annuity Funds	224,372,455	16,969,333

The number and amount of assurances and annuities existing in the Ordinary and Industrial branches are as under, viz. :—

ORDINARY BRANCH.

Assurances.	Number.	Amount.
		£
Whole Term of Life	904,680	437,854,868
Limited Number of Premiums	48,420	28,075,173
Endowment Assurances	692,652	123,288,675
Annuities—Immediate	27,436	1,396,370
„ Deferred	9,755	284,168

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.

(Sickness and Friendly Society contracts not included.)

Assurances.	Number.	Amount.
		£
Whole Term of Life	15,930,785	152,782,644
Limited Number of Premiums	703	12,534
Endowment Assurances	182,202	1,947,840
Annuities—Immediate	63	3,185
„ Deferred	2	123

or earlier in the event of death, answer a very important public requirement, and are granted by most of the life offices. They have greatly increased during the last twelve years. Better arrangements have been recently made for paying surrender values and reviving lapsed policies. Several important restrictions have also been removed in favour of policy-holders as regards travelling and residing abroad. Invalids can also have their lives insured on favourable terms.—**The Equitable Life Assurance Society**, or the Old Equitable, as it is generally called, started upon a new career on June 16th, '93, when a memorandum and articles of association were substituted for the deed of settlement, which had done good service for 130 years, but which had become antiquated and almost unworkable. The direc-

tors availed themselves of the new powers by issuing an Endowment Assurance prospectus containing the rates of premium on which they were prepared to issue this class of policy with full participation in the exceptionally large profits. Hitherto they had not been able to grant such policies. The plan has been still further extended by a scheme for guaranteeing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the sum assured, and bonuses from the date of maturity until death. This has been followed by an attractive prospectus containing a somewhat novel feature—namely, deferred assurance for children without medical examination. The assurance under this scheme does not come into force or enter for profits until the child attains twenty-one. Ten pounds a year paid in respect of a child less than twelve months old will

secure for the child at the age of twenty-one a with-profit policy for £1000 payable at death, free from all restrictions as to residence or occupation, and for which he will only have to pay £10 a year. In the event of the child dying before twenty-one all the premiums paid will be returned without interest. In consequence of many adverse criticisms having been made on the use of the Northampton Table by the Old Equitable in its latest investigation, the directors have published a valuation by the Institute of Actuaries, H^m and H^m (5) Tables and 3 per cent. interest, which is considered the highest standard for a company to adopt, and the result shows that the surplus was £1,782,497, being £584,727 more than the amount divided as profit. This Society offers, as it has ever done, the most ample security for the discharge of its liabilities, and a substantial guarantee for future profits. The new prospectus is a comprehensive guide, and should be studied by all who are thinking of assuring their lives. The Society now grants immediate annuities. It previously only granted deferred annuities. The Royal Exchange Assurance, under the heading of **Settlement Endowment Policies**, has recently introduced a new scheme, which consists of an assurance upon the life of the survivor of husband and wife, combined with a deferred annuity payable to the husband on his attaining an agreed age, and to the wife on her husband's death. The policy may be either a whole-term or an endowment assurance, and, if required, may share in profits. In the case of a whole-life policy the deferred annuity is payable to the wife only after the death of the husband. The amount of the annuity is fixed when the policy is granted, and may range from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 per cent. on the sum assured, according to the wishes of the proposer. The premiums payable are regulated according to the percentage agreed upon. On the failure of both lives, the sum assured is paid to the husband's representatives to be distributed among the children or other beneficiaries as appointed by him, or, if no such appointment is made, "as provided in the policy itself." This scheme is adapted to, and obviates the necessity of, the ordinary form of settlement that secures a life interest to the wife, with remainder to the children, as appointed by the settler. It may also be stated that, contrary to the practice on the grant of an ordinary last-survivor policy, no evidence of the wife's health is necessary.

The Sun Life Office has introduced **Improved Tables of Endowment Assurance**. Under one table the assurance matures in the fifty-fifth, and in the other in the sixtieth year of age. The assurance money is also payable at death if this occurs before the maturing period. It has also introduced what it terms **The Perfect Protection Policy**, which means (a) that the policy cannot lapse as long as it has any surrender value; (b) if the assured has a breakdown in health he has no premiums to pay during the period of his incapacity; (c) if he becomes totally incapacitated the Society will not trouble him for any more premiums; (d) if he meets with a very serious accident the Society will pay him half the sum assured, keep the policy in force free of cost, and pay the balance of the policy at his death; (e) he can travel anywhere without paying an extra premium; (f) he

can surrender his policy, and either receive a paid-up policy or withdraw its value in cash; (g) he can borrow money on his policy. It is stated that no other assurance office issues this policy. **The Immediate Bonus Plan** has been introduced by the Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society. Under this scheme a table has been prepared under which members may pay very low premiums, while retaining the right to share in the profits. The payments for those using the table have been fairly adjusted, so as to put them on a footing of equality with members paying the higher ordinary premiums. The system of assurance called **Guaranteed Tontine Endowment** has been introduced, whereby double the amount assured is paid if the policy-holder survive the stipulated time for which his policy is granted. Other systems of Tontine Endowment also prevail.—**Pensions** are also granted by several life offices to secure an annual income payable during the later years of life. If the assured should die before that date the whole of his premiums and interest will be returned to his representatives.

Half Premiums on Credit System.—To meet the case of those who require their assurance payments to be kept as low as possible from the outset, one-half of the premiums payable during the first five years may be left on credit at 4 per cent. interest by policy holders in the London Life Association.

The National Mutual Life Assurance Society has introduced a scheme of **Guaranteed 5 per cent. investment policies**, that provide for the sum assured becoming payable at the end of ten or twenty years after death, during which time a terminable annuity equal to 5 per cent. of the sum assured is payable to the legal representatives of the deceased, and who can surrender both the sum assured and the annuity either on the failure of the life assured, or at any time within the specified period after such failure, the surrender value being greater than the sum assured. The benefits of the scheme can also be extended to endowment assurances on payment of a slightly increased premium. The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company have also introduced a new feature, under the title of **Children's Assurances**. In this method there are two scales of premiums. In one all that are paid are returnable if a child dies before twenty-one. In the other scale, which is lower in the amount of premiums payable, these are non-returnable. On the child attaining twenty-one the policy comes into full force as a policy of insurance. The Norwich Union Life Assurance Society also transact this business as regards adults as well as children. The British Empire Mutual likewise issue **Six-per-Cent. Investment Policies**, whereby an assured income is secured without fluctuation or loss of capital value. This scheme is specially suited for marriage and family settlements. Under the **Reversible Premium Plan**, which is a new one introduced by the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society in connection with old age pensions, the sum assured becomes payable at death, and the premiums cease at the age of sixty or sixty-five, as selected at the outset, and afterwards the society will return one premium each year as long as the policy-holder lives. For providing a fund for payment of **Death Duties** under the Finance Act of '94 several life offices insert a clause in their policies that if

requested by the legal personal representatives of the assured, entitled to receive the policy moneys on grant of probate or letters of administration, they will either pay so much of the sum assured as will be enough to satisfy these duties to such representatives, or at their option pay the whole or so much of the policy moneys as shall be required for these duties to the Inland Revenue Commissioners or any other persons lawfully entitled to receive the same under the before-mentioned or any other statute. In consequence of these arrangements, executors and administrators are relieved from the necessity of realising the estate to provide the money for the payment of these heavy duties. An important and distinctive feature of the **Scottish Provident Institution** is what may be called the **Low Premium and Deferred Bonus** system. The premiums for policies granted by this society are considerably lower than the average rates of other offices, and thus a much larger sum can be assured than can be assured by the same premium in other offices. The particular feature of the scheme is that bonuses are reserved for division exclusively among those (more than half of the whole number) who survive the period at which their premiums with compound interest at 4 per cent. amount to the sum assured.

As there appears to be a demand for an assurance policy at a low rate of premium under which the holder shall not be excluded from bonus additions, the **Pelican Life Office** has made an arrangement which is described as **Bonus Policies at Minimum Premiums**. The rates are very little in excess of those for without-profit policies. The reversionary bonus to be allotted to the policies is always to be 1 per cent. per annum less than that allotted to the ordinary full-premium policies. If the bonus should fall below 1 per cent. these policies will get nothing, but will rank for their share beyond that proportion when the distribution is more than that rate. The great advantage of this arrangement is that it involves no liability on the policy-holder. He is assured for a definite fixed sum, which cannot be reduced even if there is no bonus; nor can the premium be increased.

The **3-per-cent. Consols with Bonuses** of the **Norwich Union Life Insurance Society** appears to offer an eligible and safe investment. The **4-per-cent. Guaranteed Increasing Policy**, recently introduced by this Company, appears to be much appreciated. Under this scheme the assured or his legal representative is entitled to a bonus of 4 per cent. annually during the continuance of the policy up to 25 years. If he should survive this period he will then be entitled to the following options if he insures for £1000: viz., (a) A cash payment of £1000, and a paid-up policy for the same amount; (b) A cash payment of £1500; (c) A paid-up policy for £2902, subject to health; (d) On a continuation of the premiums a policy for £4150, subject to health; (e) An annuity of £108 11s. 3d., payable half-yearly; (f) A paid-up policy for £1000, and an annuity for life of £72 7s. 6d.; (g) A cash loan value at the end of 5 years of £94, at the end of 10 years £220, at the end of 15 years £540, and at the end of 20 years £950. This example applies to a policy taken out by the assured at 25 years of age, the annual premium for which is £49, but premiums and options of the like kind as far as

is practically and equitably applicable will be quoted on application to the Society.

Very liberal **Immediate Annuities** are granted by many life offices, but in consequence of the small rate of interest paid for first-class investments the consideration money or rates paid for these annuities has increased very considerably, and is likely to further increase in the near future.

In order to meet the difficulty which trustees have now in finding safe investments yielding a fair rate of interest, the **Rock Life Assurance Company** and the **Westminster and General Life Assurance Association** have adopted **Assurances to Secure an Income for Widows and Children** at low premiums.

The system of profit peculiar to the **Rock Life** is that larger bonuses are reserved for those policy-holders who survive and cause a profit, a smaller share being reserved to those by whose earlier death there is a loss to the common fund.

The **Family Settlement Policies** of the **North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.**, which come under this class of assurance, also answer a growing requirement. They avoid the necessity of appointing trustees for the widow, and secure to her during her life a fixed safe and remunerative investment of the funds provided by the assurance on the life of her husband. It is stipulated in the policy that on the death of the husband, the wife surviving, the Company will pay to her during her life interest on the sum assured at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. On the death of the survivor of husband and wife, the sum assured will be at once paid over to the executors of the husband. If the husband and wife both die, leaving a child or children, and while any child is under age, the fund may, on the death of the survivor of the parents, either be at once paid over to the husband's executors, and the matter closed—or it may, if the husband have so directed at the outset, be left in the hands of the Company, until the youngest child attains twenty-one, the Company allowing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Power is reserved to the husband to revoke the foregoing provisions—in which case the sum insured would at his death be at once paid to his representatives or assigns. If it should be desired while husband and wife are both living to discontinue payment of premium, the Company will give to him either a cash surrender value, or a fully paid-up policy, securing a reduced amount of assurance and annuity. The husband alone is medically examined. The same Company also issues **Threefold Option Policies**. By this scheme the policy secures a capital sum payable at death or on the attainment of an age (say 55, 60, or 65) specified at the time the policy is effected; but the assured may, on attaining that age, choose to receive either—(1) Immediate payment of the capital sum; or (2) An annuity (equal in amount to interest on the capital sum at the rate of 4 per cent) payable during the remainder of his life—payment of the capital sum being deferred until his death; or (3) An annuity of larger amount (in lieu of capital and interest) payable during the remainder of his life. The **Investment Policies** granted by the **Rock Life Assurance Company** are likely to be much appreciated. By these policies small or large sums may be accumulated without any risk of losing the money, and the certainty of receiving back a sure and profitable return as regards sums

down, annuities, marriage settlements, family endowments, educational annuities, and leasehold redemption funds; and the whole with or without life assurance. By taking out a policy at any age up to 30, and having an average life, the profits will be very large. The Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Company have brought out a new table, giving **Endowment Insurance at Minimum Cost**, but with profits deferred until the attainment of the endowment age. The liberal options which are obtainable on the attainment of the endowment age are: 1. Payment of the full sum assured in cash, with bonuses. 2. The assurance to be continued for the original amount of the policy payable at death, the bonuses and the balance of the sums assured to be paid in cash. 3. A paid-up policy for an increased amount payable at death. 4. A paid-up policy, payable at death, for the original sum assured, and in addition a pension to be drawn for the remainder of life. 5. A pension for the remainder of life. 6. A pension to wife or child. 7. A deferred pension to commence at the death of the life assured, and be payable during the life of the widow or of a child. In addition to this table the Company have also brought out a new scheme of **Discounted Bonus**. This consists of the adoption of a new table of reduced premiums obtained by discounting bonus at the rate of £1 per cent. per annum (compound), whereby the actual premiums are reduced to a minimum almost equivalent to non-profit rates, but with the special advantage that should the assured attain a specified fixed age—say 30 years after the date of the policy—it will then participate in the profits for the whole period at the rate of the bonus declared over the £1 per cent. assumed; or, in other words, the difference between £1 per cent. and, say, 30s. per cent. (which is below the average rate hitherto declared by the Yorkshire) would be credited in a lump sum to the policy. Assurances on **Invalid Lives**, called "Invalid Assurances," are effected by the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society. For conducting this class of business with fairness to the public, the regulations of the Society provide that of the seventeen directors eight at least are to be members of the medical profession. The system adopted for assuring invalid lives, while safe to the Society, is as favourable to the assured as the various risks will permit. Other companies also take these and other under-average life risks. **Non-forfeitable Endowment Assurances with Guaranteed Bonuses** are granted by the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Assurance Company. The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada issue among other policies **Coupon Bonds** which are very attractive. The rates for these are so low that a person can, it is stated, carry 40 per cent. more assurance than in the ordinary plans for the same money. The coupon bonds differ from other systems of assurance, because the amount assured, instead of being paid in one sum at the death of the assured, or at the maturity of the policy, is payable by the company in twenty equal annual instalments. A coupon to represent each of these is attached to the bond. The first coupon becomes due immediately at death, or at the end of the endowment term, and the other coupons are payable one each year thereafter to the assured, or if dead, to the beneficiaries named by him, until the whole twenty have been redeemed. One great advantage

of this form of policy is that it avoids the trouble and risk of finding suitable investments for the assurance money which a wife may receive at the death of her husband. The bonds participate in the profits, and if money is urgently required during the twenty years, the coupons not then due will at any time be discounted by the Company. **Semi-Endowment Policies** are also granted by this Company. They differ from the ordinary endowment ones in the following manner. While an ordinary endowment contract provides for the payment of a fixed sum at the end of the term specified, or in the event of previous death, a semi-endowment policy provides for the payment of double the amount on the death of the assured before the expiration of the endowment period. One of such policies taken out by a person aged 30 next birthday for £1000, payable at the end of 20 years, would cost under the with-profit plan £33 9s. The amount payable on death during this interval would be £1000, but if the assured survived the endowment term the amount payable to him would be £500, exclusive of bonuses; which, if allowed to accumulate on the Reserve Dividend plan, would probably amount to £536. So that at the end of the term he would receive altogether about £1036, after paying to the Company £669.

Assurances with Exemption from Payment of Premiums under circumstances involving temporary or permanent Incapacity. There are many professional men, and others, whose incomes solely depend upon their ability to follow their occupations, to whom it would be a great advantage to effect assurances under conditions that should provide for the discontinuance of the premiums under their policies, in the event of their becoming incapacitated, either by accident, or bodily or mental disorder, from continuing to earn their own livelihood. With the view to secure this advantage to the assured a German life office, many years ago, issued policies for this purpose, and so much was their scheme appreciated that the Law Life Assurance Society introduced it into the United Kingdom shortly afterwards. It now issues policies of this kind upon the lives of males above the age of 24, whose occupations do not involve undue exposure to risk, and who are found to be assurable at ordinary rates. These special benefits cease at age 65. Under this scheme female lives are not accepted. This description of assurance is also transacted by the Scottish Accident Life and Fidelity Insurance Company, for the **Exemption from Payment of Premiums** on the life assured attaining the age of seventy, or whilst the assured may be temporarily or permanently incapable by accidental bodily injury or illness, or by mental disorder, from attending to his usual profession, business, or occupation.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company have brought forward a scheme—the **New "Edinburgh" Policy with Guaranteed Options**. This is stated to be an extension of the principle of endowment assurance. The annual contributions at most ages between 20 and 40 is £40 per £1000, if payable for 25 years, and £50 per £1000 if payable for 20 years. An intending policy-holder is offered three options. The first, if selected, must be declared at the outset, but a choice between the second and the third may remain open until the end of the selected term. Option 1 includes £1000 at

death if within the selected term, £45 annually for life after the selected term, and £1000 when that yearly payment ceases, whether by death or surrender, it being the option of the policyholder to drop the same at any time after the end of the selected term and take the £1000 in cash. Option 2 comprises the £1000 at death if within the selected term, £1000 in cash at the end of such, and accumulated profits to those who survive the term. Under Option 3 £1000 is payable at death if within the selected term, £1500 to £2200 fully-paid-up assurance at the end of the term according to the age then attained, and accumulated profits to those who survive the term. The profits may either be taken in cash or applied to secure additional paid-up assurance. The same company has introduced an **Early Provident Scheme**, whereby parents who wish to secure to their children a future provision may effect policies under this arrangement at about half the usual rates. These assurances may be of the ordinary kind, with premiums payable for the whole life or ending at a fixed age; or they may be endowment assurances payable at a given age or at death if that sooner occurs. The assurance commences after 15 years, but if death happens in the meantime the premiums are returned. When the age is attained at which the assurance is to begin; the policy takes rank for bonuses at the same rates as those declared on policies effected at that age. A surrender value is guaranteed after the first three years, or a paid-up policy may be had instead. This Company and the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co. have introduced new schemes for the assurance under more favourable terms of **Naval and Military Officers**. The Law Union and Crown Insurance Company have recently issued a new **Secured Option Policy**. The following example will show the working of such scheme. A person aged 20 may, by paying £31 10s. per annum until he is 60, or until his death if earlier, secure £1000. If he should previously die, 5 per cent. per annum on £1000 would be paid to his representatives for 20 years, and the full sum of £1000 at such time as he would have attained 60. If he should survive this period he is entitled to receive in cash a **tontine bonus** representing his share of profits of the entire class, which are divided among survivors. Respecting the £1000 assured, he may either receive it immediately on reaching 60, take 5 per cent. per annum on it for the remainder of his life and leave it to his representatives, or accept in lieu of it an annuity of £100 for life. Again, instead of an immediate annuity, he may have one not commencing until he is 65 of £165 for the remainder of his life. Moreover, he may on satisfactory medical examination exchange the £1000 immediately payable for a fully paid policy of £1670 payable at death; or for one of £1250 payable at the end of five years or at death if earlier. The policy carries the further advantage, beyond those mentioned, that in the event of the assured being incapacitated for business by bodily or mental disorder for any continuous period exceeding six months while premiums are payable, a remission of premium is made for a period corresponding to the duration of the incapacity. For example, if an assured were disabled for a consecutive period of nine months previous to a year's premium falling due, only a quarter of such year's premium would be charged.

The Star Life Assurance Society have an improved system of endowment for twenty years, early assurances for children, 6-per-cent. debenture policies, 5-per-cent. policies, and reversionary annuities for widows. The Mutual Life Association of Australia have introduced a noteworthy scheme of **deferred bonuses**, under which members who decide to defer their bonuses will, nevertheless, receive bonus certificates at each quinquennial declaration of surplus, and will therefore be able to see exactly how their assurances progress in value. The Society claim that their whole life assurance rates are below the average of other British and Colonial offices; while for endowment for twenty and twenty-five years, with full participation in profits, the rates are particularly small. Until recently life offices were not favourably disposed to assure women, and would only grant them policies at premiums very much in excess of those charged to males. The New York Life Insurance Company, which transacts much assurance business in the United Kingdom, concedes the same benefits in respect of non-forfeiture, freedom from restrictions, etc., in female policies at the same premium rates as are charged to males. This is a very important experiment, which, as is alleged, is justified by the rapidly changing conditions of the female sex as regards their increasing professional and business occupations and other causes. Assurance companies are paying more attention to the rating of female lives, and are canvassing for policies by women. A large number of this sex in the United States is specially employed to solicit life assurance among female workers, and secure large numbers of them as policy-holders. In Great Britain it appears that the number of lady agents engaged to canvass women to assure their lives is on the increase, and it is stated that a great development in this pursuit may certainly be looked for in the near future. It appears from a recent article in the *Bankers' Magazine*, by Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, F.I.A., that the invested assets of Life Offices have now reached the enormous sum of £234,000,000 sterling, having doubled in the last 26 years. At this rate of progress they will amount to £500,000,000 by 1921, and in another quarter of a century to a thousand millions, and the rate of interest, which is declining, to £3 9s. per cent. by 1921. He adds that "in the not remote future" it is probable that 3 per cent. will be the highest rate of interest that a well-managed office will feel justified in assuming that it will earn in the future, "and it may be confidently hoped that this assumption will result in a fair profit from interest being made for a good many years to come."

III. MARINE.

This has, in '99, been in a worse condition than for several years, owing to many losses from foundering, stranding, and wrecks of ships, and very bad weather in the Atlantic. During recent years very low rates have been charged for insurance, which have been greatly inadequate to the risks involved. Such reduced rates have been largely occasioned by the influx of a great number of small marine insurance companies, who to get business have recklessly issued policies at such remarkably small premiums that they were not remunerative. Many first-class underwriters and insurance brokers condemn this practice as one

that will become ruinous to marine insurance companies, since it has materially increased **over-insurance** of ships. In consequence of the prevalence of **very low premiums** for marine insurance during the last fourteen years the large and old-established underwriting companies have refused to reduce their rates to anything like a level with those of the new companies, and hence the former have done much less business during this period than they previously did. Many foreign agencies have been withdrawn from marine insurance in England during the last two years. For the last ten years, however, marine insurance brokers have become more careful in considering the security of the companies they insure with than formerly, and therefore have increased their policies with leading companies of old standing, so that the latter have considerably regained much of the business they lost owing to smaller and newly established companies of indifferent financial status insuring at lower rates. The result has been that, while the latter companies have effected less insurances, the leading companies have issued more policies. Of eighteen leading marine insurance companies in Great Britain, the oldest are the Royal Exchange and the London Assurance Corporation, both established in 1720; and the Alliance and Indemnity Companies, both founded in 1824. Very heavy claims have recently been paid for losses on all kinds of ships, and the rates for insurance of them have materially increased during the last six years.

The dividends paid upon some marine insurance companies' shares are mainly, and as to others are almost entirely, derived from the investment of capital and reserves. Several of such companies are more financial than insurance concerns. A large amount of marine insurance business is also done by private underwriters connected with Lloyd's. Marine insurances are generally effected through **marine insurance brokers**, who are an important class in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Claims are determined by average adjusters in difficult cases. The number of members engaged as underwriters at Lloyd's is about 560, who, with few exceptions, have lodged with the Committee security, either by deposit or approved guarantee, against the marine liabilities which they severally incur at Lloyd's. Several wealthy foreign marine insurance companies having branches in Great Britain do a large portion of business here. To satisfy the requirements of the coasting trade, a few marine insurance clubs have been established, whose operations are governed by the principle of mutuality and co-operation.

About 50 per cent. of the total outgoings of underwriters on hulls is for average claims, and the remainder for total loss claims. According to the law of marine insurance relating to "constructive total loss," which shipowners agree is fair, the estimated market value of a ship, after repair, should be taken as a test of such loss, so that if the estimated cost of repairing a vessel is more than her market value after repair, she is constructively lost. Underwriters, however, demand that a valuation which is admitted to be far beyond the market value when the ship is sound, shall be fixed as the value below which, when the state of her damage may have entirely prejudiced her character in the market, she cannot be made a constructive total loss. Thus if a ship is

offered for insurance at what her owners consider her market value, £15,000, the underwriters, for reasons connected with averages, ask for the ship to be valued at £20,000, and policies are taken out for her insurance accordingly. If the vessel strands in a bad position, and sustains serious damage whereby her repairs are estimated by the surveyors to cost £12,000, and it is also estimated that after she is repaired buyers, thinking that she might have latent structural injury, would not give more than £10,000 for her, underwriters will make not this sum, but £20,000—their own fancy valuation—the test of constructive total loss. It is alleged by some that the losses which Marine Insurance Companies have recently suffered from strandings have been materially increased by the new method in the construction of hulls.

IV. ACCIDENT, AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

By far the most important change which has taken place in recent years by legislation between employers and employed has been caused by the **Workmen's Compensation Act**. The provisions of this Act, and the action taken by employers and the insurance companies in regard to it, are fully dealt with in the separate article on **WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (q.v.)**.

1. Accident, Personal. The business of this branch is done by many companies, including four Life and two Fire Offices, who for certain premiums insure the payment of periodical sums for total and partial temporary disablement, and other fixed amounts on death or on total or partial permanent disablement. In consequence of the non-publication of the premium incomes of these companies for the assurance of personal accidents apart from their other business, such incomes cannot be notified to the public. Most accident insurance companies transact **Employers' Liability Insurance**, as well as nine Life and Fire Offices. Under the present law employers are indemnified against their liability to pay compensation for injuries to their workmen under the **Employers' Liability Act of '80**, and at common law up to the limit of three years' wages. The premiums are calculated on an estimate of the annual wages paid by the employer. Very many accidents which occur during employment are such that no compensation can be recovered against the employer. Joint policies are therefore granted to give the full indemnity under the **Employers' Liability Act** and at common law, as before mentioned, and also grant compensation in all cases of accident during occupation. Many employers extend their insurance by joining with their workpeople under this system, so as to provide for every accident during occupation. The usual benefits under these joint policies to employees are one year's wages in the event of death, and weekly allowances varying from one-third to one-half of the weekly wages, for not exceeding twenty-six weeks, during total disablement. The premiums for these policies are paid in full by the employer, who, by arrangement with the workpeople, deducts from their weekly wages their contributions, which vary from $\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $3d.$ per week, according to occupation. Since the latter part of '05 several important additional benefits have been offered to the public by the **Personal Accident Insurance Companies**. The majority issue what is termed a "Com-

combined Policy," offering a variety of benefits beyond the death and permanent and temporary disablement allowances of the older Accident policies. With these increased benefits, however, additional and necessary restrictions and safeguards have been adopted. As regards premium income from all kinds of accident insurance, that of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation is by far the highest. At the end of '98 this income was £717,924 9s. 3d., as against £334,102 in '97. The premium income of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation for the year ending March 31st, '99, was £334,648 13s. 7d., as against £320,386 for the year preceding; the premium income of the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company was £255,993 4s. for '98, as against £244,948 13s. 10d. for '97; and the premium income of the London Guarantee and Accident Company was £208,665 13s. 8d. for '98, as against £201,762 19s. for '97.

The Tontine Bonus for Non-Claimants is a system devised by the London, Edinburgh & Glasgow Assurance Company. Under this scheme the premiums payable by a policyholder who continues his assurance with the Company, and who makes no claim for compensation, will be considerably reduced after five years over and above the abatement allowed to all policy-holders, and it is possible that they will be eventually extinguished altogether, and the assured will at the same time retain the full benefit of his assurance in the event of subsequent injury.

2. **Fidelity Guarantee.** This class of insurance dates back to '40, and was commenced to supersede the system of private suretyship, against which there are many objections, one of the principal being the necessity for continual inquiry into the financial position of the bondsmen. Companies' guarantees have gained much popularity among employers owing to the liberal manner in which claims are dealt with; and all the Government departments at home and abroad, the law courts, municipal corporations, local boards, etc., accept them in preference to private bonds. Guarantees are issued on behalf of all persons of good character, and very many firms require a guarantee society's security with every new member of their staff, because if it is obtained it is a proof that the employé has satisfactorily passed through the searching inquiries made into his antecedents. Among the principal causes leading to defalcations by employés are drink, women, and betting. So much is this the case, that a man with a clear record as to honesty and character will find it difficult to obtain a guarantee if there is a suspicion of weakness in the matter of sobriety. On the employers' side the leading cause of the defalcations referred to is either the want of a good system of accounts, or, if a good system, negligence in its application. That opportunity makes the thief is the daily experience of guarantee societies, and any deficiency in the before-mentioned method of accounts is most seriously against the interests alike of employers and employed. These companies are not intended to render good accountants unnecessary, but to meet those losses which it is, and apparently always will be, unable to prevent. The rates of premium vary from 5s. to 40s. per cent., and are classified under the different employments. Length of service, position and means are all matters taken into

consideration when fixing the premium to be paid. Any number of officials of an employer may be guaranteed under one policy. Additions and alterations are made by endorsement from time to time. This is a great convenience when there is a large staff. Within the last few years, premiums have been reduced 50 per cent., and the present tariff is drawn up on such moderate lines that the inducement for large firms to form their own guarantee fund is removed. The Guarantee Society, the Provident Clerks' and General Guarantee Association, and the London Guarantee and Accident Company, Ltd., have each paid hundreds of thousands of pounds in claims. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Palatine and other companies, have also paid large claims. One of the leading grievances of Fidelity Guarantee Insurance Companies is that they are not allowed more than a mere trifling percentage of the costs they incur for the prosecution of offenders. In addition to these companies, who insure employers generally against loss by their servants' dishonesty, there is a society called the "Bankers' Guarantee Trust Fund," to indemnify against loss by bank employés. The Society is divided into two branches, the British and the Foreign Guarantee Trust. The Bank of England and several of the leading railway companies have a fund contributed by the employés to secure their employers against loss by the dishonesty of the former. There is also a Local Government and a Post Office Fidelity Guarantee Society, to insure the honesty of the Local Government and Post Office employés. At present the only Insurance Company of importance whose premium income and expenses are not known to the public and the insurance world, is the Guarantee Society; and it is a cause of general astonishment that they are not published.

V. MINOR BRANCHES, AND EXTRAORDINARY FORMS OF INSURANCE.

1. **Sickness.** The Sickness, Accident, and Life Association answers a great requirement of the middle classes, and is particularly valuable to professional and business men. It pays weekly sums to those who are wholly or partially disabled from following their vocations on account of illness not resulting from accidents. This company also combines accident with health assurance. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Northern Accident Insurance Company, the Life and Health Assurance Association, the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Palatine Insurance Company, and the British and Colonial Insurance Corporation transact this business.

2. **Diseases.** More than twenty companies transact insurance against certain diseases, and make weekly allowances for temporary total disablement by scarlet, typhus or typhoid fevers, or smallpox. These allowances are extended to measles by eleven, and to diphtheria by ten companies.

3. The coupon system of insurance entitles persons who possess copies of specified newspapers, railway guides, etc., containing accident coupons, to the payment of certain sums for injuries mentioned therein; while some of these on other coupons promise to pay the next-of-kin or legal representatives of the

holders who suffer death from certain accidents—which are generally those that happen in railway trains—within specified times, fixed sums, which vary very much according to chances of death from such occurrences. By far the greater part of this insurance is transacted by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation. It is also transacted by the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Sickness and Accident Assurance Company, the Northern Accident Insurance Company, the Fine Arts Insurance Company, and the British and Colonial Insurance Corporation.

4. Medical Attendance during Sickness is insured by the Globe Accident Insurance Company and the National Medical Aid Company and several industrial assurance companies.

5. Burglary and Housebreaking. The companies which take risks against these felonies are the National Burglary Insurance Corporation, the Goldsmiths and General Burglary Insurance Association, the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association, the Security Company, the Accident Insurance Company, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Fine Art and General Insurance Company, the Credit Assurance and Guarantee Corporation, the Northern Accident Insurance Company, the Patriotic Assurance Company, and the Manchester Assurance Company. Some of these companies also insure against larceny or theft in houses. The risk of murder by burglars or housebreakers is now covered by the Goldsmiths and General Burglary Insurance Association by payment of a small additional premium to that of the burglary and housebreaking risk.

6. Transit Risks. The Northern Accident Insurance Company, the Fine Art and General Insurance Company, and the Law Accident Insurance Society, insure against loss of property in transit.

7. Horses and Cattle and Insurance against Death by Accident and Disease is undertaken by the Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Company, the Imperial Live Stock Insurance Corporation, the Vehicular Insurance Company, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Accident Insurance Company.

8. Third Party Risks are taken by the Vehicular Insurance Company, the Northern Accident Insurance Company, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the British and Colonial Insurance Corporation, the Life and Health Assurance Association, the Fine Art and General Insurance Company, the Horse and Carriage and General Insurance Company, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Sickness and Accident Assurance Association (outside London), the Patriotic Assurance Company, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Accident Insurance Company, the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Globe Accident Insurance Company, the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association, the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Company, and the London Guarantee and Accident Company.

9. Vehicular Risks are taken by nearly all the last-named companies, as well as the General Accident Insurance Corporation, the Scottish Employers' Liability and General Insurance Company, and the British and Colonial Insurance Corporation.

10. Hailstorm Insurance is transacted by the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association, and the Nurserymen's and Market Gardeners'.

11. Engines and Boilers. Inspection and insurance of steam, gas, and oil engines, and advice on all matters relating thereto, is undertaken by the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Company, the National Boiler and General Insurance Company, and by the Engine, Boiler, and Employers' Liability Insurance Company.

12. Plate-glass Insurance was first commenced in '52 by the Plate-glass Insurance Company. Many companies transact this business. The method generally followed in plate-glass insurance is to undertake to make good all breakages, the companies being entitled, by way of salvage, to the broken glass. The insurance is often undertaken by contract in private dwellings.

13. Mortgages, Debentures, and other Securities. The insurance of the holders of these valuables against loss of principal and interest, and other business of a kindred character, is effected by the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Company, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation, and the Credit Assurance and Guarantee Corporation.

14. Trusteeship and Executorship. In consideration of certain premiums, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation, and the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Company, arrange to act as trustees or executors. Trusteeship by insurance companies has recently made considerable progress, not only under wills and marriage settlements, but for debenture holders.

15. Pictures and other Valuable Objects of Art. The owners of these are indemnified against loss from damage or destruction of such, by the Fine Art and General Insurance Company.

16. Licence Insurance. The Licences Insurance Corporation and the Law Guarantee and Trust Society insure licence-holders and other interested persons against loss or deprivation in the value of property incurred by the forfeiture or non-renewal of licences.

17. Loss or Damage of Passengers' and Mariners' Luggage at Sea. The Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society, the General Accident Assurance Corporation, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Accident Insurance Company undertake these risks.

18. Sinking Funds or Capital Redemption in connection with Leasehold Property. Several life offices and the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation issue policies for this purpose.

19. Special Indemnities or Contingency Policies are issued in almost any cases, when they are required, by several life offices, as well as by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Fine Arts and General Insurance Company, and the General Accident Assurance Corporation. Most ordinary life assurance companies insure against issue of marriages, and on the other hand against a person dying without issue, when those events are improbable. Insurances are sometimes effected with ordinary life offices

against such contingencies as a change of name, armorial bearings or religion, loss or recovery of reason, etc. The Law Guarantee and Trust Society, beyond granting policies for these objects, have done so with regard to defects in title to landed or other property: lost documents, missing beneficiaries, avoidance of voluntary settlement, and payment of annuities. Some of these risks are also insured by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation.

20. Performance of Contracts. The London Guarantee and Accident Company, the Fine Art and General Insurance Company, and the Credit Assurance and Guarantee Corporation insure the performance of contracts.

21. Cycle Insurance of different kinds is undertaken by many companies. The General Accident Assurance Corporation appear to be the only company who insure cycles against loss by burglary or theft.

22. Credit Insurance. The Credit Assurance and Guarantee Corporation issue policies (a) to secure the fullest credit for solvent and responsible traders of good character, and likely to be successful in their business; (b) to enable business men to obtain additional capital through their bankers or otherwise; (c) to guarantee trade bills and other ordinary commercial transactions between traders and others.

23. Excess Bad Debt Insurance. Policies are issued by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation for covering merchants and others against bad debts of short duration.

24. Motor-Car Indemnity and Horseless Carriage Insurance is carried on by the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, and other companies.

25. Chemists and Druggists' Indemnity Insurance is undertaken by the Northern Accident Insurance Company, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Scottish Employers' Liability and General Insurance Company, and the General Accident Assurance Corporation, for risks connected with the dispensing and sale of drugs by chemists and druggists in their business.

26. Lifts, Hoists, and Cranes. Several of the leading accident companies, and about five Life Offices, assure the owners or tenants of passenger and other lifts against liability for damages for personal injuries to individuals from accidents by or in connection with such lifts.

27. Landlords' and Factors' Indemnity Insurance. Policies are issued for these risks by the Northern Accident Insurance Company and the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation to indemnify such persons for compensation which they may be compelled to pay in respect of those personal accidents the policy covers.

28. Steam Pipes. Inspection and insurance of steam pipes in connection with engines and boilers is undertaken by the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Company, the National Boiler and General Insurance Company, and the Engine, Boiler, and Employers' Liability Insurance Company.

29. Electrical Plant. Inspection and insurance of engines, dynamos, motors, and other electrical apparatus is undertaken by these three last-named companies.

30. Registered Post Insurance is transacted by the Law Accident Insurance Society on bonds,

notes, and other valuable articles sent by registered post.

Insurance Law. See LAW, '99.

International Arbitration. See PEACE CONFERENCE.

International Arbitration League, formerly known as the Workmen's Peace Association, was originally established during the Franco-German war of 1870 to promote a policy of peace and international arbitration. For many years the League has carried on an active peace propaganda, both in Great Britain, on the Continent, and in America. It initiated the memorial from 234 members of the British House of Commons to the President and Congress of the United States in favour of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two nations, organised the deputation of M.P.s to Washington, also initiated and organised the inter-parliamentary conferences of Members of Parliaments in favour of international arbitration which have been held during the last ten years at Paris, London, Rome, Berne, The Hague, Brussels, Budapest, and Christiania. It has 106 members of various Parliaments as Vice-Presidents. **President**, Thomas Burt, M.P.; **Treasurer**, Howard Evans; **Secretary**, W. Randal Cremer, ex-M.P. **Offices**, 11, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. **Occasional Organ**, *The Arbitrator*. See also PEACE CONFERENCE, PEACE SOCIETY.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Artists and authors have long desired to obtain an international law of copyright, by which works of literature and art might be protected, not only in the countries where they were first published, but in all civilised countries. A conference upon international copyright was held at Berne in Sept. 1885, and attended by representatives of the following states: Germany, Spain, France, Great Britain, Hayti, Honduras, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, and Tunis. At this conference there was settled the draft of a convention for securing to the authors of literary or artistic works published in any one of the countries represented copyright in all the others. This convention was signed on Sept. 9th, '86. Such copyright is not to be more than the author enjoys in his own state, nor more than the state granting it secures to its own subjects. The provisions of the convention extend to dramatic and dramatico-musical works. They extend to all works which at the date of the convention have not become public property. They forbid the publication of a translation not sanctioned by the author of the original work. But if within a certain time there appears no authorised translation, an unauthorised one may be published. Articles which have appeared in newspapers or periodicals may be reproduced, unless such reproductions have been expressly forbidden by the original authors or publishers, and no prohibition by them can have effect in the case of articles discussing politics, current topics or news of the day. A work is not to be indirectly appropriated by a reproduction which, in spite of superficial changes, is essentially the same as its original. The convention establishes an Office of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, which is to be under the surveillance of the Swiss Government, and is to be supported by contri-

butions from all the contracting parties. Any State, not a party, which is willing to adopt the provisions of the convention, may give in its adherence, whilst any State which is a party to the convention, and wishes to withdraw, must give a year's notice of its intention. The convention is to take effect within three months from the adoption of the draft. **Conferences for its revision** are to be held successively in each of the countries by which it has been adopted. It does not annul or preclude any conventions already existing or hereafter to be made between any two or more of the contracting parties, provided that such special conventions secure at least as ample a protection to authors as it does, and do not otherwise conflict with its provisions. In this country **Acts of Parliament** have been passed in '44, '52, '75 and '86, with the object of securing copyright to authors and artists who are subjects of foreign states which secure copyright to British artists and authors. These Acts empower Her Majesty by Order in Council to grant copyright to the artists and authors of such countries, and Her Majesty has a large discretion in fixing the conditions with which they must comply. The existence of the copyright of the **foreign author** in his own country may be proved by a certificate under the official seal of a Minister of State in that country or of a British diplomatic or consular officer acting there. Copies of works made in any foreign country other than that in which the protected work was first published and made without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright may not be imported into this country. An **Order in Council** issued under these Acts applies to works produced before the date of the Order, but not so as to prejudice any person who has lawfully produced any work in the United Kingdom. It shall be taken to apply to every British possession, saving only those which are expressly excepted. The Act of '86 contains several modifications of previous statutes intended to harmonise with the provisions of the convention of Berne above noticed. Conventions for the mutual protection of copyright have been made between the United Kingdom and several foreign States.

In the **United States of America**, after much amendment, a bill was passed in March '91, to take effect from July, giving to foreign authors a copyright in their works under certain conditions. Most of these are simple, consisting of the payment of small fees in certain places, but one is the famous "chromo-amendment," which in free-traders' ideas detracted largely from the merits of the Act. Under this clause the foreign copyright-owner can have his rights in the United States, if he deposit with the Librarian of Congress, firstly, a printed copy of the title of his book or musical composition, or a printed description of his painting, statue, lithograph, etc.; and secondly, two copies of such book, or a reproduction of such work of art from type set or from negatives or drawings on stone made within the United States. Musical compositions are exempted from the second condition; and Mr. Hay, American Secretary of State, in a letter to Mr. Alfred Austin in May '99, said that recent legal decisions had laid it down that all rights in paintings, etchings, drawings, sculpture, and architectural plans could be reserved by simple registry at a nominal fee. The well-known British author largely benefits by the

Act in spite of the amendment; but the fact that every number of a magazine is to be considered a separate book, and copyrighted accordingly, is awkward for those authors who produce their work serially. Many British publishers, however, have found it to their advantage to establish branch offices in the States. The Act is of chief benefit to American authors themselves, for it has freed them from competition with pirated reprints of popular English novelists.

In Canada the copyright question has caused trouble for over fifty years. Canada, with the other British colonies, came under the provisions of the Berne Convention and the International Copyright Act of '86, and was thus prevented from reproducing copyright works of Great Britain and other countries in the Union without the authority of the author. The United States, on the contrary, was able to flood the market, not only in America but also in Canada, with cheap reprints of English publications. Thereupon Canada passed a Copyright Act in '89, one provision of which was that, if an author had not obtained copyright in Canada, his book might be published under a licence or licenses, he receiving a 10-per-cent. royalty as the price of each licence. This would have compelled Canada to withdraw from the Copyright Union, which she was quite willing to do; but the Act never received the sanction of the Imperial Government. Mr. Hall Caine visited Canada in the autumn of '95, and it was reported that he had obtained important concessions from the Government as the result of his representations on behalf of the Society of Authors. He spoke strongly in favour of a system of licensed publishing under authors' control, and drew up an amended Act, to which he obtained the signatures of the publishing and printing and other interested classes in Canada, and the Canadian Copyright Association. This Act, known in official circles as the "H. C. Compromise," was made the basis of certain recommendations offered by the Colonial Office to the Canadian Government as a possible means of settling the dispute between Canada and the mother country, and it is understood that a new Act will be introduced into the Canadian Parliament embodying as many as may be of the new clauses agreed upon in the Compromise.

International Law, Institute of. This Institution was founded in '73, Dr. Lieber, a distinguished American, M. Moynier of Geneva, and M. Rolin-Jacquemyns, the well-known Belgian advocate, being its chief promoters. The first meeting was at Geneva in '74, and since then the Institute has assembled annually at various places on the Continent and in England. The idea of the founders was that since the rules which govern the intercourse of states are established out of respect for the public opinion of the civilised world, and since this public opinion in turn is mainly derived from the leading international jurists of Europe, the incorporation of those jurists into a society whose resolutions should form a *corpus juris gentium*, could not but facilitate the development of the reign of law and justice among nations. The maximum number of its members is 60, and of its associates 60, and no nation can possess more than a fifth of the whole number. The English members are Professors Westlake, Holland, Leech, and Dicey, Sir Robert Hart, Lord Reay, Mr. T. Barclay, and

Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace; and the English associates are Mr. E. J. Lawrence, Sir Sherston Baker, Sir John Scott, Mr. J. A. Foote, and Professor Goudy. **Secretary, M. Lehr.**

IRELAND.

The head of the executive in Ireland is the Viceroy or Lord-Lieutenant, who is assisted by a Chief Secretary, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Attorney-General for Ireland, the permanent officials, and a Privy Council (which is a separate and distinct body from the Privy Council of Great Britain); but the government of the country is in all essential points carried on under the direction of or in concert with the Ministry of the day in London. The Lord-Lieutenant is charged with the maintenance of peace and order; the Irish Constabulary are under his control, and he may, if he think it to be necessary, direct the Commander of the Forces to send troops to their aid. He has power to commute sentences and pardon criminals. There are, however, more agreeable and less anxious functions attaching to the office; for, as representing Her Majesty, the Viceroy, assisted by his wife, holds courts, drawing-rooms, levées, and maintains in Dublin an establishment of a semi-regal character. On occasions he confers the honour of civil knighthood. During his absence the duties of chief governorship are performed by three or more Lords Justices, those who act in this capacity being usually the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Commander of the Forces, and some of the judges. The Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, or Chief Secretary for Ireland as he is usually called, has been described as prime minister to the Viceroy; and although he is in theory subordinate to the Home Office, he has his own establishment at the Irish Office in London, as well as in Dublin, and is directly responsible to the House of Commons for the acts of the Irish administration. He is assisted by a Permanent Under-Secretary, salary £2000, and other officials. There is a separate Local Government Board for Ireland; a Board of Works, which is the great financial agent of the Government in Ireland; a Board of National Education, by which the grant made by Parliament for public education is administered; the inspection of Irish fisheries is kept separate from the supervision of those of England or Scotland; and there is a veterinary department in Dublin for dealing with cattle diseases, etc. The Local Government (Ireland) Act '98 assimilated the local government of the country in a large measure to the system set up in Great Britain, and full details will be found of the new bodies and their powers in the article on LOCAL GOVERNMENT (*q.v.*) The first elections under the Act, held in April '99, resulted in the elective seats being distributed between the Nationalists and the Unionists in the proportion, roughly, of 4 to 1. Following on the report made in '96 of the Royal Commission on the Financial Relations of Great Britain and Ireland, the Government in '98 appointed another Commission "to inquire into and report (1) how much of the total expenditure for which the State provides may properly be considered to be expenditure common to England, Scotland, and Ireland, and what share of such common expenditure each country is contributing, after the amount expended on local services has been deducted from its true revenue. (2) How the expenditure on Irish

local services, for which the State wholly or in part provides, compares with the corresponding expenditure in England and in Scotland, and whether such Irish expenditure may with advantage be readjusted or reduced. (3) Whether, when regard is had to the nature of the taxes now in force, to existing exemptions, and to the amount of expenditure by the State on local services, the provision in the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, with regard to 'particular exemptions or abatements,' calls for any modification in the financial system of the United Kingdom."

For details of the Home Rule Bill see sects. 79-101 of SESSION in ed. '94; for the Land Law Act, '56, see eds. '97 and '98; for the report of the Royal Commission on the Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland appointed in '94 see '99 and previous eds.; for details as to the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Police see POLICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM; and for the report of the Irish Land Commission appointed in '97 see '99 ed. As to Catholic University Education, see SESSION, sect. 19; as to Distress, see SESSION, sect. 20; as to Land Acts, see SESSION, sect. 21; and as to Legislative Independence, see SESSION, sect. 22. See also POLITICAL PARTIES.

Ireland, Presbyterian Church in. See CHURCH IN IRELAND (PRESBYTERIAN).

Ireland, Royal University of, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, founded 1880 under the University Education (Ireland) Act '79. On its establishment Queen's University, founded '50, at Dublin, dissolved; and the relations of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway to the new University were revised. Its degrees, exhibitions, and scholarships are open as well to female as male students. The number of candidates who presented themselves for the various examinations of the University in the year '97 was 2777. Chancellor, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Morris. Secretaries, Sir James Meredith, LL.D.; J. McGrath, LL.D. The degrees are: LL.D., LL.B., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., B.Ch., M.A.O., B.A.O., D.Mus., B.Mus., M.E., B.E., D.Sc., B.Sc., D.Lit., D.Ph., M.A., B.A. Diplomats are granted in the treatment of Mental Diseases, Sanitary Science, Teaching, and Agriculture. Consult *The Calendar*.

Irish Channel Tunnel Scheme. See ENGINEERING.

Irish Language, Society for the Preservation of the. This Society, founded in 1877, has gradually succeeded in establishing the teaching of Irish in popular schools and colleges in Ireland. When it began its work, the native language was taught perfunctorily to a few Divinity students in Trinity College, Dublin, and with more zeal in the Catholic College of St. Jarlath, Tuam, in the Irish-speaking west. There was also an Irish class in Maynooth College; but Irish was ignored in the National Schools. Now, mainly through the exertions of this Society, there is a Chair of Irish established in the Royal University of Ireland, Professorships of Irish in Cork College and Galway College, likewise in the Catholic Training College (for teachers), Drumcondra, etc.; and Irish is on the programmes of the Royal University, of the National Board, and of the Commissioners of Intermediate Education. In '81 but 12 pupils "passed" in the Irish examinations in National Schools; in '98 the "passes" were over 1000; 240 teachers

have obtained certificates of competency to teach Irish under the Board; Irish-speaking Inspectors are sent to the schools; and Irish can be used as a medium for instruction in Irish-speaking districts. This bilingual system has greatly increased the efficiency of the teaching in these schools. The Society has also procured the payment of results' fees for Irish to teachers in National and Intermediate Schools. Besides its voluminous annual reports, the Society has issued three elementary works (the First, Second, and Third Irish Books), four Irish Romances (text, translation, and glossaries), a book of "Irish Music and Song," etc., and new text-books are in course of preparation. About 150,000 of the Society's publications have been sold in Ireland, and an incalculable number in the United States, where they have been republished. The Society is constantly in touch with the teachers, boards of education, scholars, and sympathisers with its work in Ireland and abroad. The Council meets weekly. **President**, the Right Hon. the O'Connor Don, P.C., D.L.; **Treasurers**, Rev. M. H. Close, M.A., V.P., M.R.I.A., and G. N. Count Plunkett, V.P., M.R.I.A.; **Secretary**, J. J. MacSweeney, R.I.A. **Offices**, 6, Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Irish Literary Society, The London, comprises nearly four hundred and fifty members, and was founded in 1892 (1) to afford a centre of social and literary intercourse for persons of Irish nationality, and (2) to promote the study of the Irish language, Irish history, literature, music and art. An excellent library of Irish books and a number of Irish periodicals are provided, and lectures on Irish subjects, as well as social entertainments, are given during each session. The membership of the Society is open to Irishmen and Irishwomen, irrespective of religious or political creed; but persons of any nationality who, in the opinion of the Committee, possess special qualifications for belonging to the Society may be admitted as associates. The subscription is for ordinary members, £1 1s.; for country members, 12s. 6d.; life members, £10 10s.; **President**, Rev. Stopford Brooke, M.A.; **Hon. Sec.**, Alfred Perceval Graves, M.A.; **Chairman of Committee**, R. Barry O'Brien; **Hon. Treasurer**, the Hon. Charles Russell; **Assistant Sec.**, Miss M. MacMahon. **Office**: 8, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.

Irish Parliamentary Parties. See **POLITICAL PARTIES, UNITED KINGDOM.**

Iron. See **TRADE**, '99.

Irving, Sir Henry, was originally named **John Henry Brodribb**, but assumed his present name by royal patent. He was born at Keinton, Glastonbury, 1838, and was educated at Dr. Pinches' school in George Yard, Lombard Street, London. His first appearance on the stage was at the Sunderland theatre in '56, and he afterwards played at Edinburgh, London, Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, and elsewhere. His first great success was made in the spring of '70 as Digby Grant in the comedy "Two Roses." In '71 he first appeared at the Lyceum in "The Bells," and then after a series of successes in "Charles I.," "Eugene Aram," and "Richelieu," came that famous representation of "Hamlet" in '74, which created such a sensation, and finally gave him his pre-eminent position on the stage. "Macbeth," "Othello," Tennyson's "Queen Mary," "Richard III.,"

and "The Lyons Mail," followed in '75, '76 and '77; and then, in December '78, he took over the sole management of the Lyceum, and opened with "Hamlet" again. In "Othello" afterwards he alternated the characters of Othello and Iago with the late Mr. Edwin Booth, and produced and in conjunction with Miss Ellen Terry played in "The Merchant of Venice," "Much Ado about Nothing," "The Cup," "Twelfth Night," "Faust," "The Dead Heart" ('89), "Ravenswood" ('90), "The Corsican Brothers" ('91), "Henry VIII." ('92), Tennyson's "Becket" ('93), "King Arthur" ('95), "Cymbeline" ('96), "Madame Sans-Gêne" ('97), and "Peter the Great" ('98). The interest in the last play was greatly increased by the fact that the author was Mr. Lawrence Irving, the great actor's son. In '83 he first visited America, and the experiment answered so well that the visit was repeated in '84, '88, '93, and '95. In '95 Sir Henry was knighted.

Isle of Man. Lies in the Irish Channel, equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. **Area**, 220 sq. m.; **pop.** 55,608. **Divisions** are 6 sheadings and 17 parishes. The principal towns are Douglas, Castletown, Ramsey, and Peel. **Castletown** is the ancient capital, but **Douglas** (pop. 15,719) is the chief town and the seat of government. **Physical aspect** mountainous, well watered, and exhibiting lovely scenery. There are peculiar breeds of ponies, cattle, cats, etc. **Government** is "home rule" under a Lieutenant-Governor, who, with Council and House of Keys of 24 members, makes up the Tynwald Court. Acts, after assent of the Crown, must be proclaimed on Tynwald Hill. **Industries** are farming, fishing, mining of lead, copper, iron, zinc, and reception of tourists. The land is in a high state of cultivation. Railways exist between the various towns. The Manx people are a distinct Celtic nationality. Their language and old customs are rapidly disappearing. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** and **DIPLOMATIC.**

Italian Dependencies. See **COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, ERYTHREA, and MASSOWAH.**

ITALY.

Italy is governed by Humbert I., the second constitutional king, who succeeded King Victor Emmanuel in 1878. The legislative authority is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Senate of about 375 members (composed of the Princes of the royal house who are of age, and of members nominated by the King, who have rendered eminent services to the country, are upwards of forty years of age, and pay taxes to an annual amount of £120); and a Chamber of 508 Deputies, elected by conditional universal suffrage for a period of five years. Citizens over 21 who pay direct taxes to the amount of about 20 lire, professors, soldiers who have served under arms for 2 years, and others are all qualified to vote. Senators and deputies are unpaid, but travel free. For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 69 provinces administered by provincial councils, and subdivided into 8261 communes. Each commune is presided over by a syndic (who in the larger communes is elected, in the smaller appointed by the King), and has besides a communal council and a municipal council. Agriculture is the occupation of about

one-third of the population, wheat, maize and other grains being largely produced. Wine, silk, and oil, are among the other products. The Roman Catholic is the nominal State religion, and the religion of the vast majority of the people; but after the Pope was deprived of the temporal power the Government passed many acts so framed as to make the civil government supreme, and to secure complete freedom for all creeds. The officials of the Church are appointed by the Pope, but the royal assent is necessary in the case either of a bishop or an archbishop. (See separate articles POPE and ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.) Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of six and nine in most parts of the country, but the law is not rigorously enforced. There are about 50,000 public primary schools, with scholars numbering in all about 2,550,000.—**Area**, 110,646 sq. m.; **pop.** 31,667,946. **Revenue**, '98-9, £65,211,336; **expenditure**, £64,373,492; **public debt**, '99, £515,975,270; **imports**, '98, £56,671,165; **exports**, £48,927,276. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES AND FOREIGN NAVIES.

Political Parties. The peculiarity of Italian political parties at the present time is that there cannot be said to be any definite and permanent parties. There are various groups which are continually changing; but they have no fixed principles. Formerly there was a **Right** and a **Left**, the former being the party of Cavour, the monarchical and Conservative party, and the latter consisting of the followers of Mazzini, the Liberal and democratic if not Republican party. These two parties, however, have since split up into many different combinations. Signor Giolitti in '92 succeeded the Marquis di Rudini, who took office when Signor Crispi, after a long tenure of power, resigned in '91. In '94 Signor Giolitti was defeated, and the disastrous state of the country's finances led to the recall of Signor Crispi by the unanimous wish of the nation. In spite of fierce attacks upon his policy and private life, he remained in office during the year, and at the general election in '95 his supporters numbered 349, while the Opposition of all shades, Conservatives, Radicals, and Socialists, could not muster more than 159 members. The disasters which overtook the Italian forces in Erythrea (*q.v.*), in the early part of '96, however, brought about his downfall. He was succeeded by the Marquis di Rudini, who found himself to a large extent dependent upon the support of the extreme and revolutionary Radicals led by the late Signor Cavallotti. A General Election in March '97 left things very much as before, except that the Radicals, Republicans, and Socialists noticeably gained ground, and therefore strengthened their influence over the Marquis di Rudini. This influence became even greater when Signor Zanardelli and two other Radicals were given places in the Ministry (Dec. '97). In May '98, after the riots which broke out all over the country, the Marquis di Rudini re-formed his Administration again, but could not obtain a majority in the Chamber, and General Pelloux

succeeded him with a Liberal Ministry, including adherents of Giolitti, Zanardelli and Crispi, June 29th, '98. General Pelloux, in turn, was compelled to resign in May '99, and formed a new Administration, consisting, for most part, of Conservatives, a curious change which was loudly condemned by the Liberals. Baron Sonnino, though not in the Ministry, lent it his support.

History, '99. The Anglo-French agreement as to the Central Soudan and the Nile Valley, come to in **March**, occasioned some anxiety in Italy, which, looking upon Tripoli as destined in time to come into Italian occupation, saw with alarm the possibility that all the trade routes through the hinterland to Central Africa would be cut off by France. Admiral Canevaro, however, stated (**April** 24th) that both France and Great Britain had given the Government assurances that they had no designs on Tripoli, and that they would do nothing to interfere with the trade routes between Tripoli and Central Africa. The Chamber was far from being content with this; and further criticism on the abortive attempt to obtain a Chinese settlement in Sammun Bay (see **CHINA**), and on the Government's financial proposals, led to General Pelloux's resignation (**May** 3rd). He was commissioned to form a new Ministry, and with the help of Baron Sonnino and the Marquis Visconti Venosta, who took the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he at length succeeded (14th). An International Electricity Exhibition, in celebration of the Volta centenary, was opened at Como by the King (20th). After a long wrangle in the Chamber, in which the Socialists distinguished themselves by their violent obstruction, the Public Safety Bill, introduced by the Government in February, and dealing with public meetings and the powers of the police in regard to them, with the powers of the police to dissolve associations compromising social order, with the penalties to be imposed upon newspapers for "offences of public action," and with strikes of public servants, etc., was published as a Royal decree (June 23rd). It was intended to ratify the measure by getting a vote of approval of the decree from the Chamber; but the disgraceful violence of the Socialist Deputies, who actually assaulted Baron Sonnino, led to the suspension of the sitting (30th), and then to the closing of the Session by Royal decree. The Silk and Electrical Exhibition at Como was destroyed by fire (July 9th). The Public Safety Act came into force (20th). Several Socialist Deputies were, it was said, to be charged with having upset and removed the voting urns in the Chamber on June 30th, and so obstructed the working of Parliament. The decree summoning Parliament was, however, issued (Oct. 27th); and as Parliamentary immunity is granted to Deputies from the time of such publication, it was held that the prosecution must fall through.

Italy, King of. See HUBERT I.

Ivory Coast Settlements. A portion of the colony of French Guinea (*q.v.*).

J

Jamaica. The largest of the British West India Islands, lying 90 miles south of Cuba. Its length is 144 miles, and its greatest width 49 miles. **Area** 4207 sq. miles. The island is mountainous, and a range of hills, known as the Blue Mountains, runs from east to west, rising to 7060 feet in one place. **Turk's and Caicos Islands** have been annexed to the colony, and Grand and Little Cayman are also dependencies. Their total area is about 224 sq. miles. **Capital, Kingston**, pop. 48,500, with Spanish Town (the old capital) of next importance. The principal ports are Port Royal (harbour of Kingston), Montego Bay, and Falmouth. **Exports:** sugar, rum, pineapples and various fruits, coffee, and dyewoods. The Government includes a Governor, a Legislative Assembly of 29 members, 5 official, 10 nominated by the Crown, and 14 elected, and a consultative Privy Council. **Total population** of Jamaica and dependencies, 718,368. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**; and for statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table).—**History**, '99. The financial outlook of the colony was seen in **January** to be very serious, and it was estimated that at the end of March the deficit would be £172,000. A Bill to consolidate the Tariff laws, and fix a new scale of import duties so as to yield a permanent revenue of £350,000 per annum, was accordingly introduced; but this met with opposition from the elected members of the Legislature. Ultimately the Government added four to the number of nominated members of the Council (**March** 22nd) in order to carry the Bill, and the first reading was passed (**April** 5th). Popular protests were made, and an agitation for the recall of the Governor was commenced, and the extra members added to the Council were withdrawn (11th), the elected members pledging themselves to assist the Government with the measure, which ultimately became law, with slight modifications (**May** 18th). A reciprocity treaty was concluded with the United States (**July** 1st) by which a reduction of 22½ per cent. upon sugar, and 20 per cent. upon oranges and other fruits, entering American ports was granted in return for certain reductions of import duties on American products. A report upon the finances of the island, by Sir David Barbour, was published (26th), attributing the depression to the low prices prevailing for all the products of the island, and to the cessation of labour on the large works now completed. Under the Colonial Loans Act, '99, advances of £65,000 for public works, £150,000 to cover the deficit in the general revenue account, £110,000 for the completion of the railway, £88,000 for interest on railway debentures, and £40,000 for waterworks, were made to the Colony by the Imperial Government. The Secretary of the Colonies in **September** directed that in pursuance of Sir David Barbour's report an income-tax, increased stamp duties, and an increased land-tax should be imposed, in order to raise the necessary increase of revenue. He also directed the Governor to appoint a full number of nominated members of the Legislature, and keep them appointed, and also to use the power given him by the Constitution to declare measures and votes to be of paramount im-

portance when they are so considered by the Government. He further stated that the Colonial Office would in future exercise control over the finances of the colony.

James, Henry, was b. in America 1843, his father being Henry James, Esq., a well-known philosophical writer. Began the study of law, but ultimately attached himself to literature. His novels, which deal largely with American life and character, are very popular. "Princess Casamassima" ('87) fully sustained his reputation, differing from most of his others by its study of English life. Mr. James has been for many years a resident in England. His recent works, "The Reverberator," "Partial Portraits," "The Tragic Muse," "The American," a play produced at the Opera Comique (Sept. '91), "The Lesson of the Master" ('92), "The Real Thing" ('93), "Terminations" ('95), "Embarrassments," "The Other House" ('96), "The Spoils of Poynton," "What Maisie Knew" ('97), and "The Turn of the Screw" ('98), have all been successful.

James of Hereford, Lord. See under **PEERS**.

James, Rev. Dr. H. A., Head Master of Rugby, was b. at Kirkdale in Lancashire. He was educated at Abergavenny and Lincoln College, Oxford, taking a first-class in Classical Mods. '65, his B.A. with a first-class in Litteræ Humaniores '67, his M.A., St. John's College, '70, the degree of B.D. in '74, and of D.D. in '95. He was President of the Oxford Union Society in '70. He was ordained deacon '70, and priest '72. He obtained a Fellowship at St. John's College, Oxford, which he held '69-87 (being elected Honorary Fellow in '95), was tutor '71-2, assistant master at Marlborough College '72-5, head master of Rossall School '75-86, and Principal of Cheltenham College '89-95. In March '95 he was appointed to succeed Dr. Percival as head master of Rugby. From '86 to '89 he was Dean of St. Asaph, and then was appointed chaplain to the Bishop of St. Asaph.

Jameson, Leander Starr, the leader of the famous Raid on the Transvaal in '95, was b. in Edinburgh, 1853. He is a son of the late Mr. R. W. Jameson, Writer to the Signet, and was educated at London University. He took his degree as M.B. and B.Sc. in '75, and M.D. in '77. Having become associated with Mr. Rhodes in the development of South Africa, he was appointed Administrator of Rhodesia in '91, and held the position with distinction till the Raid on the Transvaal, in Dec. '95, when he was defeated at Krugersdorp. He was afterwards given up to the Imperial authorities, and in May '96 tried and sentenced to ten months' imprisonment. After seven months, however, he was released owing to ill-health. In '97 he returned to Rhodesia, and assisted in the development of the country, though not in an official capacity. He was said to be in Ladysmith in Oct. '99, but afterwards returned to England. He was made a C.B. in '94.

JAPAN.

Japan is an empire adjacent to China—from which it is separated by the Eastern Sea and the Straits of Korea—consisting of the archipelago

of Nippon, which includes four large islands, Yesso, Honshiu, Kiushiu, and Shikoku, together with Formosa and the Pescadores, ceded by China in '95, and nearly 4000 smaller islands. Its area is about 147,655 sq. m., and the population 42,708,264, not including Formosa (area 13,500 sq. m., pop. 2,000,000) and the Pescadores (area 49 sq. m.; pop. 45,000). Its history is almost as ancient as that of China, the present Mikado, Mutsu Hito (*q.v.*), being the representative of a dynasty which claims to have possessed the throne since B.C. 660. The country was, prior to '89, an absolute monarchy, but in that year a new constitution was promulgated. In the Emperor are vested the executive power with the advice of his ministers, and the legislative power with the consent of the Diet. The Diet is composed of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The House of Peers numbers about 300, and consists of (a) Peers elected for life, including: (1) male members of the Imperial family above 20 years of age; (2) princes and marquises above 25 years of age; (3) persons nominated by the Emperor for State services or for their learning; and (b) Peers elected for 7 years, including: (1) counts, viscounts, and barons above 25, to the number of one-fifth of each order, elected by the respective orders; (2) persons elected indirectly by the residents in the various districts who pay the highest taxes. In the House of Representatives there are 300 members, elected for 4 years by male citizens over 25 paying national taxes of 15 yen per annum who have resided in their districts for one year at least. Each member is paid about 800 yen (£150) for each session. For local administration the country is divided into 46 districts, each with a governor and an elected assembly. The districts are subdivided into cities and counties. In religious matters absolute freedom is allowed, subject to the preservation of peace and order. The chief forms of religion, however, are Shintoism and Buddhism. Elementary education is compulsory. There are about 27,000 elementary schools, and 3,700,000 pupils, while high schools and technical schools are rapidly increasing in number. There are about 1,300,000,000 tons of workable coal in the empire, one-half of which was found in Yesso, which island also contains large deposits of sulphur. The land is largely held by peasant proprietors, and the chief products are rice and cereals, tea, sugar, and silk, while manufacturers are improving and increasing. By treaties concluded with Great Britain and other European Powers in '94, the right of the Japanese to frame their own Customs policy was acknowledged, though provisional arrangements were made for a period of twelve years. It was also agreed that foreign jurisdiction in the treaty ports should be abolished at the end of five years—*i.e.* in '99—and in return Japan agreed to throw all the country open to British traders, instead of only the treaty ports. Revenue, '98, £25,503,961; expenditure, £24,052,000; imports, '98, £28,304,743; exports, £16,920,694; foreign debt, '97, £43,725,000; internal debt, '97, £41,875,000. Of the total trade of £45,250,000, nearly £17,500,000 is with Great Britain, America coming next with nearly £9,000,000. For Ministry see DIPLOMACY; for Army and Navy see FOREIGN ARMIES and FOREIGN NAVIES.

Political Parties.—When the new consti-

tution came into force and the Diet assembled in 1890, the Government was constituted mainly of statesmen drawn from two great clans, the Satsuma and Choshin clans. But the representatives elected to the Diet consisted for the most part of men drawn from two other and rival clans—the Hizen clan under Count Okuma, and the Tosa clan under Count Itagaki. Count Okuma formed and led the Progressive party, and Count Itagaki the Liberal party, both of which advocated the principle of party government, though they would not combine to secure it. This the Government would not accept, and so they were continually being defeated in the House, which they as often dissolved. Eventually the Government tried a coalition in '95 with the Liberals, the Marquis Ito being Premier; and then for a time, especially during the war with China, the Opposition was quiescent. But after the war, difficulties again manifested themselves, and in '97 Count Matsukata formed an administration with the aid of the Progressives. In January '98 the Marquis Ito returned to power, but this time he attempted no coalition, and in June he was defeated and the House was dissolved. At this juncture the Liberals and Progressives at last joined their forces, and the Marquis Ito at once resigned, and advised the Emperor to accept the principle of party government and to summon Counts Okuma and Itagaki to form a Ministry. This he did, and the new Ministry was accordingly formed with Count Okuma as Premier. The Liberals and Progressives combined commanded about 200 votes in the House, out of 300. The experiment, however, failed, and the Marquis Yamagata formed a Cabinet, independent of parties, in Nov. '98.

History. '99.—Count Matsukata, the Finance Minister, in his Budget statement, estimated the expenditure for the year at 226,344,700 yen, and the revenue at only 188,738,400 yen, showing a deficit of over 37½ million yen. To meet this he proposed an increase of the land-tax and the tax on *saké*, or rice beer, the national beverage; also amendments of the income and registration taxes. These, he thought, would give an immediate increase of nearly 34 million yen, and of nearly 45 million yen the next year. The deficit caused during the first year he proposed to take from the Chinese war indemnity. The revised treaties came into operation (July 17th), and the country was thrown open to European traders. France and Austria, however, retained their consular jurisdiction till Aug. 4th. On the last day of June the Emperor issued a rescript referring to this event as giving him heartfelt gratification, and enjoining on his subjects, "in compliance with the great policy of opening the country, to unite with one heart to associate cordially with the peoples from afar." He charged his Ministers and officials to "observe the utmost circumspection in the management of affairs, to the end that subjects and strangers alike may enjoy equal privileges and advantages." Ordinances were afterwards issued declaring that all religions would be given equal treatment and equal protection, and the chief Buddhist priests were exhorted to warn subordinates against any attempt to oppose Christianity by forcible methods. The *Times* correspondent at Seoul, writing on Sept. 23rd, pointed out that Japan had a vital interest, both strategical and commercial, in

Korea, as furnishing her both with a market and with a means of entrance into China, the principal market for her manufactures. He foreshadowed a struggle at some time, sooner or later, between Japan and Russia for the possession of Korea.

Japan, Emperor of. See MUTSU HITO.

Java. An island of the Asiatic Archipelago, the chief seat of Dutch power in the East Indies. Capital, **Batavia**, 500,000. Other chief towns, Samarang and Sourabaya. Exports: coffee, sugar, tea, rice, indigo, pepper, tobacco, etc. Divided, with the adjacent island of Madura, into 22 Residencies, each administered by a Resident and his subordinates under the Governor-General of Dutch East India. Land is government property, except in the west, and is let on hereditary lease. Most of the coffee plantations are directly under Government management, the natives cultivating coffee instead of paying taxes. The authorities take the whole of the produce at the fixed price of 15 florins (£1 5s.) for every picul (133½ lb.). This system still obtains in part, but a poll tax of one florin is also imposed on the natives. Area of Java and Madura 59,554 sq. m.; pop. about 25,500,000. See EAST INDIA, DUTCH, and DIPLOMATIC.

Jebb, Professor M.P. See under COMMONS.

Jersey. One of the Channel Islands (*q.v.*).

Jeune, Right Hon. Sir Francis Henry, K.C.B., is the eldest son of a former Bishop of Peterborough, and was b. in 1843. Ed. at Harrow, elected to a scholarship at Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he obtained 1st Class in Classical Mods. '63, and 1st class in *Lit. Hum.* two years later. He also was successful in obtaining the Stanhope prize in '63, and the Arnold prize in '67. Fellow of Hertford Coll. '74, Hon. Fellow '82. He was called to the bar of the Inner Temple '68, and took silk in '88. In connection with the civil action of the Tichborne claimant he acted as junior counsel. In ecclesiastical law he long enjoyed a considerable reputation, and appeared in the Lincoln case in '90. Succeeded Lord Hannen, in Jan. '91, as Judge of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. Was knighted on his accession to the judicial bench. On the decease of Sir C. P. Butt, in '92, Sir Francis succeeded him as President of the Probate Division, and was made a Privy Councillor. He was afterwards appointed Judge-Advocate-General, and was made K.C.B. in '97 for services in that office. Lady Jeune has long been an energetic philanthropist, and, with Sir Francis, has occupied a noteworthy position in the social life of London. She published "Lesser Questions," a volume of essays, in '94. Address: Arlington Manor, Newbury.

Jews. The numbers of Jews in the various countries of Europe, according to the "Jewish Year Book" are as follows: Russia, 4,500,000; Austria-Hungary, 1,860,000; Germany, 567,000; Roumania, 300,000; Turkey, (about) 120,000; Holland, 97,000; France, 72,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 150,000; Italy, 50,000; Switzerland, 9000; Servia, 4652; Greece, 5792; Denmark, 4000; Sweden and Norway, 4300. Total in Europe, about 7,750,000. Outside Europe no satisfactory enumeration is possible, but it is probable that Asia contains 300,000; Africa, 350,000; the Americas, 942,000; and Australia, 15,000. There are probably about 17,000,000

Jews in existence at the present date, and of late years the number living in Palestine has noticeably increased. The Jewish colonies in the Holy Land are flourishing, and the Jews are returning to the land of their ancestors as tillers of the soil. It was estimated in '99 that there were 40,000 Jews in the country. A movement for founding a Jewish State in Palestine has been started by Dr. Theodor Herzl, of Vienna. The number of Jews in London is estimated at 65,000, and in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland at 85,000. Until very recently Jews were restricted in their rights throughout the world; and those of eastern Europe, Africa, and the East still labour under many disabilities, which it is the object of the "Alliance Israelite" of Paris, and of similar societies in Germany, Austria, and England (Anglo-Jewish Association, 85, London Wall, E.C.), to remove. The persecution of the Jews in Russia has become less acute, but the overcrowding within the pale of Jewish settlement (owing to expulsions from other parts of Russia) causes a high rate of mortality, beyond all previous modern experience among Jews. In England, full emancipation was granted to the Jews in '58. They possess a special Jewish Board of Guardians (Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate), which provides for indigent Jews, and expended £45,523 in relief during '97 to 4366 applicants, a large orphan asylum at West Norwood, in addition to many other charities, and there are Jewish wards in several hospitals. There are six large Jewish elementary schools in London, the principal being the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields, the largest and one of the most successful elementary schools in the world. Similar schools and charities are connected with the principal provincial congregations. The most important are those of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Newcastle, Hull, and Sheffield. The spiritual wants of Jews are provided for in the East-End by a number of *hebras* or minor congregations, which have been united (Federation of Synagogues); while fourteen of the larger synagogues are organised by the United Synagogue (2, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, W.). Ministers for these are trained at the Jews' College (Tavistock House, Tavistock Square), which has a very extensive library of works dealing with Jewish subjects. Another library specially noteworthy for Hebrew MSS. is situated at the Beth Hamidrash (St. James' Place, E.C.), where the sittings of the Beth Din, or ecclesiastical tribunal, are held, at which points of Jewish law are decided. Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hermann Adler (*q.v.*). The mandates of the Chief Rabbi are only binding on the so-called Orthodox Jews, while there are "Reform" congregations at Upper Berkeley Street, London, Manchester and Bradford. There has been a marked *rapprochement* of recent years between these two bodies. There are, besides, some 3000 Spanish and Portuguese Jews (*Sephardim*) in London, who are under the spiritual charge of the Rev. Dr. Gaster and whose ritual slightly differs from that of the more numerous German and Polish Jews (*Ashkenazim*). As a religious term "Jew" has nowadays the very vaguest connotation, ranging from the superstition of the Chassidim of Russia and Galicia to the advanced agnosticism of the Society of Ethical Culture in New York. Jews

have some special enactments connected with the form and registration of their marriages, modifications of the Factory Acts to suit their Sabbath, etc. These, and other matters likely to affect them, are looked after by the **Jewish Board of Deputies** (29, Finsbury Circus; Secretary, Charles H. L. Emanuel, M.A.). The chief Jewish weekly is *The Jewish Chronicle* (2, Finsbury Square, E.C. : Publisher, Asher I. Myers).

Jibutl. See FRENCH SOMALILAND.

Joachim, Joseph, the distinguished violinist, was born near Presburg, in Hungary, in 1831. Already famous as a youthful prodigy, he went to Leipzig in '43, to the Conservatoire previously founded by Mendelssohn, who saw his genius and encouraged him. He first came to London in '44, and has since annually visited us. He has been principal violinist of the **Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts** from their very commencement. In '69 he became the head of the newly developed Academy of Music at Berlin. He has written several works for his instrument and the orchestra, the chief being the Hungarian Concerto. The University of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of Mus. Doc. in '77 and he was afterwards given the Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford. In celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his first appearance in public, Herr Joachim was, on March 17th, '89, presented with a magnificent violin purchased by subscribers to a fund of which the Duke of Edinburgh was President.

Johnston, Sir Henry H., K.C.B., Commissioner of the Uganda Protectorate, was born in London, June 12th, 1858, and educated at Stockwell Grammar School and King's College, London. After studying painting for some time at the Royal Academy he travelled a good deal, especially in Africa, and was made British Vice-Consul in the Cameroons in '85. Thence he was transferred to the Niger coast and to Portuguese East Africa. He took a leading part in the expedition to Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika which resulted in the founding of the British Central Africa Protectorate, of which he was appointed Commissioner and Consul-General in '91. His record there was an excellent one. He was appointed Consul-General of Tunis in '97, and in '99 succeeded Mr. Berkeley in the Uganda Protectorate.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

A Parliamentary return is annually issued giving full particulars as to all joint stock companies. It denotes whether the companies are limited or unlimited, and also the number of shareholders in each of the said companies at the date of the last return, and whether still in operation or being wound up; the total number having their registered offices in the city of London, or within five miles of the General Post Office; and the total number and the paid-up capital of all registered companies which are believed to be carrying on business at the present time. This return can be obtained from Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster. The following table shows the recent progress of the joint stock company movement:—

DATE.	TOTAL.	
	No. of Cos.	Paid up Capital.
1887 . . .	11,001	£611,430,371
1888 . . .	11,968	671,870,184
1889 . . .	13,323	775,139,533
1890 . . .	14,873	891,504,112
1891 . . .	16,173	989,283,634
1892 . . .	17,555	1,013,119,350
1893 . . .	18,361	1,035,029,835
1894 . . .	19,430	1,062,733,821
1895 . . .	21,223	1,145,402,993
1896 . . .	23,728	1,285,042,021
1897 . . .	25,267	1,383,593,162

During the year ending Dec. 31st, '97, there were registered in England 4750 companies, 147 in Ireland and 332 in Scotland, or a total of 5229, of which 5148 were new companies with limited liability, 8 were old limited companies, 1 was old unlimited, 65 were limited by guarantee, and 7 were mutual. The nominal capital of the 5229 companies registered during the year was £291,117,559.

Jones, Henry Arthur, the dramatist, was b. Sept. 20th, 1851, at Grandborough, Bucks. His early dramatic attempts included "Only Round the Corner," "A Clerical Error," "His Wife," and "A Bed of Roses." In Nov. '82 Mr. Wilson Barrett produced "**The Silver King**" at the Princess's Theatre, and this greatly increased Mr. Jones's reputation. "Breaking a Butterfly" and "Chatterton" ('84), "Saints and Sinners," "Hoodman Blind," "The Lord Harry," "The Noble Vagabond," "Hard Hit," and "Heart of Hearts," which followed, testify to the energy with which he prosecuted his dramatic labours. "Wealth," at the Haymarket in April '89, was followed by "**The Middleman**" (Aug. '89). A play of daring originality, called "**Judah**" ('90), and "**The Dancing Girl**" ('91), added greatly to the estimation in which he was held. In Nov. '92 "The Crusaders" was produced at the Avenue Theatre; "The Tempter," Mr. Jones's first essay in blank verse, at the Haymarket in '93, "The Masqueraders" at the St. James's, and "The Case of Rebellious Susan" at the Criterion in '94, "The Triumph of the Philistines" at the St. James's in '95, "Michael and his Lost Angel" at the Lyceum, and "The Rogue's Comedy" at the Garrick in '96, "The Physician" and "The Liars" at the Criterion in '97, "The Manœuvres of Jane" at the Haymarket in Oct. '98, "Carnac Sahib" at Her Majesty's in April '99. A book on "The Renaissance of the Drama" was published by him during '95, and nearly all his plays are published in book form. Address: Townshend House, North Gate, Regent's Park.

Joubert, Petrus Jacobus, Commander-in-Chief of the Boer army, was b. about 1831. It was by him that Sir George Pomeroy Colley was defeated at Majuba Hill during the war of '81-2. In '93, and again in '98, General Joubert stood for the Presidency of the Transvaal Republic, but was easily defeated by President Kruger. The surrender of Dr. Jameson in '96 was mainly due to him. He is an able general and military tactician, believing in his men "lying low" and concealing themselves behind any form of natural shelter available, and relying on their marksmanship to keep the enemy at a respectful distance. But he is a

humane man, as his treatment of prisoners and the wounded, and his message to Sir George White, after the disaster at Ladysmith, offering "safe conduct" to doctors and ambulance to remove the British wounded, show.

Journalists, The Institute of, was established on March 9th, 1889, by conversion of the National Association of Journalists, a professional society founded in '84, and incorporated by royal charter in March '90. The Charter, by which journalism is formally constituted one of the professions, directs and declares that the members of the Institute "shall for ever hereafter be, by virtue of these presents, one body politic and corporate." The objects of the Institute include the devising of examination or other practical tests for candidates for membership; "the promotion of whatever may tend to the elevation of the status and the improvement of the qualifications of all members of the journalistic profession"; ascertainment, and where necessary amendment, of the law and practice affecting the discharge by journalists of their professional duties, and the promotion by all reasonable means of the interests of journalists and journalism. Care has been exercised in drawing up the constitution of the Institute to guard against the possibility of its operating at any future time in such a way as to exclude from the work of the newspaper press any honest and capable service, from whatsoever source it may come; and the decentralisation of authority which attends the system of organisation by branches (called "Districts" and "Sub-districts") is regarded as an efficient safeguard against that possibility. Although the central office and committee rooms are in London, there is no fixed or localised centre of authority; the council meetings and the annual conference both being movable, and held from time to time in the chief towns throughout the country. At the date of conversion into the Institute there were about 1200 members, since increased to over 3300, organised in 54 districts and sub-districts, and including nearly all the well-known journalists of London and the provinces (including Scotland and Ireland), and all the most distinguished foreign correspondents. The Charter, moreover, confers upon the Institute power to affiliate branches in India and the colonies and in foreign countries. The annual conference in '99 was held in St. George's Hall, Liverpool. Sir James Henderson, M.A., was elected President for '99-1900. The Vice-Presidents are: Mr. A. W. à Beckett, F.J.I., London; Mr. Walter Biggs, Manchester; Mr. W. S. Cameron, F.J.I., Leeds; Mr. Sam S. Campion, J.P., F.J.I., Northampton; Mr. F. W. Dimbleby, J.P., F.J.I., Richmond; Mr. J. W. Duncan, Aberdeen; Mr. Samuel J. Fisher, F.J.I., London; Mr. J. P. Hayden, M.P., Mullingar; Mr. J. S. Macartney, B.A., Dublin; Mr. Joseph Mason, Liverpool; Mr. C. H. Mate, F.J.I., Bournemouth; Mr. George Norman, Cheltenham; Mr. Charles Slaughter, F.J.I., Reading; Mr. H. W. Strong, Oxford; Mr. Joseph Watson, F.J.I., London. Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Frank Lloyd. Legal Advisers, Mr. J. R. Fisher, B.A., Hon. Counsel; and Sir Albert K. Rolit, M.P., Hon. Solicitor; Mr. L. Basil Thomas, Solicitor. Auditors, Mr. Arthur J. Cook and Mr. J. H. Warden. Hon. Secretaries, Mr. G. H. Kynaston and Mr. A. W. à Beckett, Secretary of the

Institute, Herbert Cornish. Central Office, 78, Fleet St., London, E.C.

Judges. The following is a list of judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature:—Lord High Chancellor: Lord Halsbury. **Lords of Appeal in Ordinary:** Lord Macnaghten, Lord Morris, Lord Davey, Lord Robertson. **Court of Appeal:** The Lord Chancellor, Lord Russell (Lord Chief Justice of England), Sir N. Lindley (Master of the Rolls), Sir F. H. Jeune (President of the Probate Division), Sir A. L. Smith, Sir J. Rigby, Sir R. Romer, Sir R. H. Collins, and Sir R. Vaughan Williams. **Chancery Division:** Lord Chancellor, Sir F. North, Sir J. Stirling, Sir A. Kekewich, Sir E. W. Byrne, Sir H. H. Cozens Hardy, and Sir G. Farwell. **Queen's Bench Division:** Lord Russell, Sir J. C. Mathew, Sir J. C. Day, Sir A. Wills, Sir W. Grantham, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Sir R. S. Wright, Sir G. Bruce, Sir W. R. Kennedy, Sir E. Ridley, Sir J. C. Bigham, Sir C. J. Darling, Sir A. M. Channell, Sir W. G. F. Phillimore, Bart., and Sir T. T. Bucknill. **Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division:** Sir F. H. Jeune (President), and Sir J. G. Barnes. **Court of Arches:** Sir Arthur Charles. **Consistory Court:** Mr. T. H. Tristram, D.C.L. **Bankruptcy Court:** Sir R. S. Wright. **Railway and Canal Commission:** Mr. Justice Wright, Lord Trayner, Mr. Justice Murphy, Sir F. Peel, and Viscount Cobham.

Judicial Separation. The law and practice of judicial separation is founded on that of the old ecclesiastical courts. It was in their power to determine all matrimonial causes, to grant a divorce *a mensâ et thoro*, releasing the husband and wife from the duty of cohabitation, but preventing them both from marrying again. By the "Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857," it was provided that such divorces should no more be granted, but that in every case in which a decree might have been made for a divorce *a mensâ et thoro*, a decree might thenceforwards be made for a judicial separation. A decree for judicial separation may be obtained either by the husband or by the wife on the ground of adultery or cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years or upwards, or non-compliance with an order for the restitution of conjugal rights. The court has power to order such alimony for the wife, and to make such provision for the custody, maintenance, and education of the children of the marriage, as it may think proper; and can give the custody to the guilty party if for the benefit of the children. The separation may be ended at any moment by the deliberate consent of the parties separated to a renewal of cohabitation. What is equivalent to a judicial separation can now be granted to a wife only by magistrates in petty sessions in many cases, by virtue of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, '95, but alimony under this Act is restricted to £2 a week. The relief may be granted to any married woman whose husband shall have been convicted summarily of an aggravated assault upon her, or whose husband shall have been convicted of an assault upon her and sentenced to pay a fine of more than five pounds or to a term of imprisonment exceeding two months, or whose husband shall have deserted her, or having been guilty of persistent cruelty to her, or willful neglect to provide reasonable maintenance for her or her infant children, shall by such cruelty or neglect have caused her to leave and live separately and apart from him. The court that can grant the separation is

a court of summary jurisdiction acting within the district in which any such conviction has taken place, or in which the cause of complaint shall have arisen, or in case of conviction on indictment the convicting court. The court, besides granting what is in effect a judicial separation, may make provision that the legal custody of any children of the marriage, while under the age of sixteen years, be committed to the wife, and that the husband shall pay to the applicant personally, or for her use to any officer of the court or third person on her behalf, such weekly sum not exceeding two pounds as the court shall, having regard to the means both of the husband and wife, consider reasonable. The court may also provide for payment by the applicant or the husband, or both of them, of the costs of the court and such reasonable costs of either of the parties as the court may think fit. No orders can be made under this Act on the application of a married woman if it is proved that such married woman has committed an

act of adultery: unless the husband has condoned, or connived at, or by his wilful neglect or misconduct condoned to such act of adultery. The order may be varied from time to time on the application of the husband or wife and the allowance increased or diminished, and the order shall be discharged if the woman upon whose application it was made voluntarily resumes cohabitation with her husband, or commits an act of adultery. The payment of any sum of money directed to be paid by an order under the Act may be enforced in the same manner as the payment of money is enforced under an order of affiliation—that is, by warrant issued for the arrest of the husband by the magistrates of the district in which the woman resides. The magistrates may refuse to deal with any case that they think would be more fittingly dealt with by the Divorce Court, and there is an appeal to the Divorce Court. See DIVORCE and RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

Jute. See TRADE, '99.

K

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. See NEW GUINEA.
Kashmir (N.-W. India). One of the native states of India. **Area** about 81,000 sq. m.; **pop.** about 2,500,000. The large majority of the population are Mahomedans. According to a report published in Nov. '99, an electric railway is to be built between Tummu and Srinagar, a distance of about 180 miles. The current will be generated by water-power from the Chenab river, the quantity available being estimated at 100 horse-power. For Resident see DIPLOMATIC.

Keewatin. A Canadian district under the jurisdiction of the Government of Manitoba. It adjoins that province on the north between the 95th and 100th meridians W. long., and extends northwards; Hudson Bay forms partly its eastern boundary. **Area** about 280,000 sq. miles; **pop.** about 5000 Indians and whites. Its mineral wealth is great, including copper and silver. See MANITOBA.

Kekewich, Sir George, Secretary to the Education Department, Whitehall, is 3rd son of the late Mr. Samuel Trehawke Kekewich, M.P., and younger brother of Mr. Justice Kekewich, one of the judges of the Chancery Division. Born 1842; educated at Eton and Oxford (Balliol), where he took a first-class in Classical Mods. and second in *Lit. Hum.* Appointed an examiner to the Education Department '67, senior examiner '71, and secretary '90, and has since been created a K.C.B. In '97 he was made an honorary D.C.L. of Durham.

Kelvin, Lord. See under PEERAGE.

Kew Gardens. First formed as a Botanic Garden by the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, Dowager Princess of Wales, in 1759. Treasury Committee to consider the management appointed 1838; report presented '40; gardens transferred to Commissioners of Woods and Forests '40. Botanic Garden opened to the public free '41; Arboretum '47. Palm-house built '48; Temperate house '62-69; Jodrell Laboratory for research '76; North (Picture) Gallery

'82. The Gardens are in close connection with the Colonial Office, and serve as an advanced horticultural school, in which special attention is given to the training of gardeners for colonial service. Some sixty men trained at Kew are now officially employed in different parts of the Empire. **Open free** to the public every weekday from noon, and on Sunday from 1 p.m. Chief attractions: conservatories, museums, flower gardens, and collections of trees and shrubs. **Director,** Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.

Kew Observatory, Old Deer Park, Richmond, Surrey. **Superintendent,** C. Chree, Sc.D., F.R.S. Was built by George III., in preparation for the transit of Venus in 1769, to serve as a substitute for an older observatory connected with Kew Palace—associated historically with the discovery of aberration and nutation—which had fallen into disrepair. In 1843, the Government having determined to discontinue its maintenance, the building was handed over to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, under the title of the Kew Observatory. The connection between the British Association and the Kew Observatory lasted until '71. Mr. J. P. Gassiot, chairman of the Kew committee, then made the munificent offer to give an endowment of £10,000 if the Royal Society would nominate a committee who should have entire control over the management of the observatory, subject to the condition that magnetic and meteorological observations should be continued in perpetuity. This offer was accepted, and the use of the Kew Observatory was granted by Her Majesty at a nominal rent to the Royal Society. It possesses a valuable collection of verifying apparatus and standard instruments, many of which have been purchased by grants made by the Royal Society and the British Association. In addition to its observational work in magnetism, electricity and meteorology, the observatory has attained a high reputation

at home and abroad for the trustworthiness of its verifications and for its many services to experimenters. It is subsidised as the central station of the Meteorological Office for their system of self-recording observations; it serves as a place where new instruments intended for other observatories can be tested beforehand, as a school where intending observers can be practically trained, and as an experimental laboratory where the efficiency of new designs of meteorological instruments may be thoroughly tried. A large number of thermometers, barometers, magnetic instruments, sextants, watches, chronometers, telescopes, and a variety of other forms of apparatus, are tested annually, suitable fees being charged to defray the cost of the examination. At the end of '99 the observatory was incorporated with the **National Physical Laboratory** (*q.v.*).

K.G. See **GARTER, ORDER OF THE.**

Khiva. A state in Central Asia lying to the south of the Sea of Aral, and bounded on the east by the Oxus and on the south and west by Transcaspiia. It has been subject to Russia for about two hundred years, but in '72 it became definitely a Russian vassal state. The reigning Khan is Seyd Mahomed Rahim, who succeeded in '65. The inhabitants are Mahomedan Sunnis. **Area**, 22,320 sq. m.; **pop.** 700,000. The chief products are silk and cotton. See **TURKESSTAN.**

Kiao-Chau, Germany's new possession in the province of Shantung, was occupied by her in Nov. '97, and formally ceded to her on a 99 years' lease by China in Jan. '98. The territory conceded with the town stretches about 160 miles along the coast, and a neutral zone surrounds the district and the bay. Area of the protectorate (exclusive of the bay) about 120 sq. miles; **pop.** about 60,000. A dock is being built, and the place is to be made a fortified coaling station, though for commercial purposes the port is to be declared free. Railways are being constructed inland to Tsi-nan-fu and Ichow. The protectorate is administered under the German navy department by a governor. See **CHINA** (map).

Kimberley. The name of the capital town of the province of Griqualand West, in Cape Colony, which town is the centre of the diamond diggings. On the outbreak of war with the Transvaal it was at once invested by the Boers, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes was one of those who were shut up in the town. But it made a gallant resistance and was (Nov. 28th) on the point of being relieved by Lord Methuen. See **CAPE COLONY** and **TRANSVAAL.** Also the name of a gold district of Western Australia. See **GOLD FIELDS** and **PRODUCTION.**

King of Arms. See **GARTER KING OF ARMS.**

King's College, London. Established by royal charter Aug. 14th, 1829, opened '31; charter annulled by Act of Parliament May 19th, '82, and College re-incorporated for the purpose of "giving instruction in literature, science, and the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as the same are inculcated by the Church of England." The visitor is the Archbishop of Canterbury, and among the **perpetual governors** are the Lord Chancellor, the Home Secretary, the Lord Mayor of London, and the Lord Chief Justice of England. The Council also comprises twenty-four elected members. There are eight **faculties** and **departments** in the College—viz., theology, literature, science, engineer-

ing, medicine, ladies', civil service, and the school. To students who have acquired a certain degree of proficiency it grants, under authority of its Act of Parliament, the diploma of "Associate of King's College," to which is attached the privilege of free admission to all the classes in the department from which they have been elected, as also the use of the college libraries and museums. Under the **conscience clause**, adopted by the Council in '96, students in all faculties, except theology, may claim, on conscientious grounds, exemption from attendance at chapel and at religious instruction, nor does such exemption debar them from any associateship, scholarship, prize, or other privilege of the College. The associates of the **theological department** in Holy Orders wear a distinctive *hood*—viz., black poplin, edged on the outside with a quarter of an inch, and on the inside with one inch, of mauve silk. The **ladies' department** is conducted in Kensington Square; certificates of proficiency are granted on passing the examinations, after a regular attendance of three or more terms. The students of the **evening classes**, which are held in each faculty, from October to March and from April to June, receive certificates. The **civil service department**, to which is attached the Strand School, prepares for the excise, customs, post office, the navy, and other examinations; women are also prepared. The whole college is under the supervision of the **Principal**, Rev. Dr. Archibald Robertson. Students are either matriculated or non-matriculated. The former are required to attend the full prescribed course in each faculty, and are eligible for the Associateship; the latter attend only such classes as they may select. In the term preceding the annual report issued in May '99, there were 102 students in theology (53 matriculated), 206 in arts and laws (50 matriculated), 475 in science and engineering (84 matriculated), 151 in medicine (105 matriculated), also 381 ladies. In addition to the above 1315 students, 1100 attended the lectures on Banking, 1642 were in the Civil Service classes, 228 boys attended the school, now removed to Wimbledon-Common: total under education, 4285.

Kingston, Rt. Hon. Charles Cameron, P.C., Q.C., D.C.L., Premier and Attorney-General of South Australia. He was b. at Adelaide Oct. 22nd, 1850, and is the youngest son of the late Sir George Strickland Kingston, who was for nearly twenty years Speaker of the South Australian House of Assembly. Educated at the Adelaide Educational Institution. On leaving school he was articled to Mr. (now the Rt. Hon.) Samuel James Way, Lieut.-Governor and Chief Justice of the Province, admitted to the bar '73, and appointed Q.C. '89. In '81 he was returned for West Adelaide, which he has represented ever since, having been five times re-elected. He has been Attorney-General three times, and once Chief Secretary. He formed the present Administration in June '93. He is an advanced Liberal in politics, and has carried the extension of the franchise to women, the establishment of the State Bank of South Australia, factory legislation, passed a scheme of industrial conciliation, and introduced the progressive system into land and income taxation and death duties. He has consistently advocated Australian federation, and was chosen President of the National Australasian Federal

Convention which sat in Adelaide, Sydney, and Melbourne in '97-8, and which framed the Bill to establish the Commonwealth of Australia. Mr. Kingston visited England with the other colonial premiers on the occasion of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, June '97. Address: Adelaide, South Australia.

Kipling, Rudyard, was b. in Bombay 1865, and is the son of Mr. G. Lockwood Kipling, C.I.E. He was educated in England, and in '82 he went out to India and joined the staff of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, for which paper his earlier tales were written. He has depicted Anglo-Indian and military life in "Soldiers Three," "Black and White," "Plain Tales from the Hills," "Story of the Gadsbys," "Life's Handicap," etc. "The Naulakha," published in '91, and written in collaboration with Wolcott Balestier, is not of such high merit as the work that is all his own. "Many Inventions," a collection of stories, appeared during '93, and a good deal of verse in various magazines. In '94 "The Jungle Book" was published, followed in '95 by "The Second Jungle Book." His first book of verse, "Barrack Room Ballads," appeared in '92, and in '96 another volume, "The Seven Seas." In '97 he published "Captains Courageous," in '98 "The Day's Work," and in '99 "Stalky & Co." A severe illness led to a remarkable manifestation of world-wide sympathy with him in the early part of '99. Later in the year he published two poems, one on the Transvaal crisis, and the other on behalf of the fund for the dependants of soldiers sent to fight in South Africa.

Kitchener of Khartoum, Lord. See under **PEERS**.

Klondike. See **NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES**.

KNIGHTS.

In modern days knighthoods are conferred as a mark of the Sovereign's esteem, or as a reward for services of any kind, military or civil. They are bestowed by the Sovereign, or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as representing her, or by letters patent. The Royal Orders of Knighthood are: the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India, the Indian Empire, and the Victorian Order (see respective headings). Knights not belonging to any of these orders are termed knights bachelors. See **ADDRESS, FORMS OF**.

The knighthoods conferred and promotions made Nov. '98-Nov. '99, are as follows. The office or rank given after several of the names was that held at the time the dignity was conferred, and some changes in this respect may have taken place since.

K.G.

Elgin, Earl of
Northumberland, Duke of

K.T.

Home, Earl of

K.P. **(None.)**

G.C.B.

Biddulph, Gen. Sir Robert, K.C.B., Governor and Com.-in-Ch. Gibraltar.
Forbes, Gen. Sir John, K.C.B., Bombay Cavalry.
Fremantle, Adm. the Hon. Sir Edmund Robert, K.C.M.G., C.M.G.
Hopkins, Adm. Sir John Ommanney, K.C.B.
Hunt-Grubbe, Adm. Sir Walter James, K.C.B.

Owen, Sir Hugh, K.C.B., late permanent Sec. to the Local Govt. Board.

Peel, Sir Charles Lennox, K.C.B., late Clerk of the Council (since deceased).

Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, G.C.M.G., H.M. Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Stanley, Mr. Henry Morton, M.P.

K.C.B.

Austen, Prof. William Chandler Roberts, C.B., F.R.S., Chemist and Assayer to the Royal Mint.

Bridge, Vice-Adm. Cyprian Arthur George.

Clery, Maj.-Gen. Cornelius Francis, C.B., Dep.-Adj.-Gen. of the Forces.

Cobbe, Maj.-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Alexander Hugh, C.B. (since deceased).

Farquharson, Col., C.B., R.E., late Director-General of the Ordnance Survey.

Foster, Prof. Michael, Sec. to the Royal Society.

Gordon, Lieut.-Gen. Benjamin Lumsden, C.B.

Hart, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) R. C., V.C., C.B., commanding a 2nd class District in India.

Hunter, Maj.-Gen. Archibald, D.S.O., Gov. Dongola Province, and Commandant Frontier Field Force, Egypt.

Knyvett, Carey, Esq., C.B., late prin. Clerk Home Office.

Murray, George Herbert, Esq., C.B., Sec. to the General Post Office.

Norman, Maj.-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Henry Radford, C.B.

Preece, William Henry, Esq., C.B., Consulting Engineer to the General Post Office.

Primrose, Henry, Esq., C.B., C.S.I., Chm. of the Board of Customs.

Rogers, Lieut.-Gen. Robert Gordon, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.

Rundle, Maj.-Gen. H. M. Leslie, C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding South-Eastern District.

Willis, Lieut.-Gen. Frederick Arthur, C.B. (since deceased).

Wills, Edward Payson, of Bristol, first President of the Royal Victoria Diamond Jubilee Convalescent Home at Bristol.

Wingfield, Edward, Esq., C.B., Under Colonial Sec.

K.C.S.I.

H.H. Rasul Khanji Mahabat Khanji, Nawab of Junagarh.

Stevens, Charles Cecil, Esq., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service.

G.C.M.G.

Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell, Bart., K.C.M.G., Gov. and Com.-in-Ch. of the Colony of South Australia.

Chermiside, Maj.-Gen. Sir Herbert, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., H.M. Mil. Commander at Crete.

Hamden, Rt. Hon. Viscount, Gov. and Com.-in-Ch. of the Colony of New South Wales.

Lushington, Sir Godfrey, K.C.B., lately British representative at the Anarchist Conference at Rome.

MacDonell, Sir Hugh Guion, K.C.M.G., H.M. Minister at Lisbon.

Scott, H.E. Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B., H.M. Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Sendall, Sir Walter Joseph, K.C.M.G., Gov. and Com.-in-Ch. of the Colony of British Guiana.

K.C.M.G.

Barbour, Sir David Miller, K.C.S.I., one of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the finances of Jamaica.

Beauchamp, Earl, on his appointment as Gov.-Gen. of New South Wales.
Boutros Pasha, Ghaly, Foreign Minister to the Khedive (hon.).
Cassell, Ernest, Esq., or services in connection with Egypt.
Dyer, William Turner Thisleton, Esq., C.M.G., C.I.E., Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in recognition of the services rendered to Colonial Governments.
Elliot, Maj. Henry George, C.M.G., Magistrate of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.
Fane, Edward Douglas Veitch, Esq., H.M. Minister at Copenhagen.
Hodgson, Frederic Mitchell, Esq., C.M.G., Gov. and Com.-in-Ch. of the Gold Coast Colony.
Howard, Henry, Esq., H.M. Minister at the Hague.
Jackson, Henry Moore, Esq., Colonial Sec. of Gibraltar.
Lubbock, Neville, Esq., Chairman of the West India Commission, for services rendered in connection with the West Indian Colonies.
Madden, Sir John, Knt., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria, who has on several occasions administered the government of the Colony.
Parsons, Col. Charles Sim Bembridge, R.A., for services at Atbara.
Rodd, James Rennell, Esq., C.B., C.M.G., Sec. of Legation at Cairo.
Sadler, Col. James Hayes, late Consul-Gen. at Valparaiso.
Sanderson, Percy, Esq., C.M.G., H.M. Consul-Gen. at New York.
Tennyson, Lord, on his appointment as Gov.-Gen. of South Australia.
Vincent, Col. Sir Howard, M.P. C.B., lately 2nd representative at the Anarchist Conference at Rome.
Wilson, David, Esq., C.M.G., Gov. and Com.-in-Ch. of British Honduras.

K.C.I.E.

Bird, Maj.-Gen. George Corrie, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
Kunwar Harnam Singh Ahluwalia, C.I.E., of Kapurthala.
Morton, Maj.-Gen. Gerald de Courcy, C.B.
Wingate, Andrew, Esq., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service.

KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

Agnew, Mr. William Fischer, Recorder of Rangoon.
Armstrong, Mr. Walter, Director of the National Gallery in Ireland (I.).
Ashman, Herbert, Lord Mayor of Bristol.
Banks, Mr. William Mitchell, M.D., F.R.C.S., of Liverpool.
Barry, Mr. John, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Dublin (I.).
Boyd, Mr. John Alex., Chancellor of the High Court, Province of Ontario.
Bucknill, Mr. Thomas Townsend, Q.C., a Justice of the High Court.
Cozens-Hardy, Mr. Herbert Hardy, Q.C., a Justice of the High Court.
Dumbell, Mr. Alured, Judge of the Isle of Man.
Flannery, Mr. Fortescue, M.P.
Frizelle, Mr. Joseph, late Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.
Furley, Mr. John, Commissioner to the National Aid Society.
Harris, Mr. Matthew, Mayor of the City of Sydney, N.S.W.

Henderson, Mr. James, Lord Mayor of Belfast (I.).
Jackson, Mr. Thomas, Hong Kong.
Jenkins, Mr. Lawrence Hugh, Chief Justice of the High Court, Bombay.
Johnston, Mr. John Barr, Mayor of London-derry (I.).
Lawrence, Mr. Edward, J.P. of Liverpool.
Logan, Mr. C. Bowman, Deputy Keeper of the Signet in Scotland.
Lushington, Francis, on appointment as Chief Metropolitan Magistrate.
Macdonald, Mr. William Christopher, merchant, of Montreal, in the Dominion of Canada.
Meredith, Mr. James Creed, LL.D., Sec. of the Royal University, Ireland (I.).
Morel, Mr. Thomas, Mayor of Cardiff.
Mure, Mr. William Andrew, late Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Mauritius.
Murton, Mr. Walter, Solicitor to the Board of Trade.
Neligan, H.H. Judge John Chate, Recorder of Cork (I.).
Oakeley, Mr. Henry Evelyn, late Chief Insp. of Schools Education Dept.
O'Farrell, Dr. Plunkett, Commissioner of Control and Inspection of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland (I.).
Pollitt, Mr. William, General Manager of the Great Central Railway.
Rayner, Mr. Thomas Crossley, Chief Justice of the Colony of Lagos.
Richmond, Mr. David, Lord Provost of Glasgow.
Rotton, Mr. John Francis, Q.C., formerly Legal Adviser to the Local Government Board.
Sibbald, Mr. John, late Lunacy Commissioner in Scotland.
Soundy, Mr. J. T., Mayor of Windsor.
Strachey, Dr. Arthur, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the N.W. Provinces of India.
Tadema, Mr. Alma, R.A.
Taylor, Mr. R. A., J.P. (I.).
Weber, Dr. Herman.

G.C.V.O.

Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur Frederick of Saxe-Coburg, H.R.H. The Reigning Duke of (Duke of Edinburgh).
Schleswig-Holstein, Maj. H.H. Prince Christian Victor A. L. E. A., G.C.B., Kings Roy. Rifles.

K.C.V.O.

Von Streng, H.E. Carl Friedrich, Minister of State to the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (hon.).
Fullerton, Rear-Adm. John Reginald, C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C.
de Magret, Vice-Adm. Le Comte, Commandant-in-Chief Prefet Maritime, Cherbourg (hon.).
Teck, Capt. H.S.H. Prince Francis J. L. of, D.S.O., 1st Royal Dragoons.
Teck, Second Lieut. Prince Alex. A. F. W. A. G. of, C.V.O., 7th Hussars.

Knox, Sir Ralph Henry, K.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary for War, is a son of the late Robert Knox, Esq., at one time editor of the *Morning Herald*. He was b. 1836, and ed. at Trinity College, Dublin, entering the War Office in '56. He was Accountant-General '82-'95, Assistant Financial Secretary '95-'97, and has since '97 been Permanent Under-Secretary. In '95 he was made K.C.B. He claimed for the War Office during '99 that, by the rapid mobilisation of the troops ordered for service

in South Africa, it had refuted many of the criticisms on its methods, and that the short service system, in particular, was justified by the splendid response of the Reserves. Address: 1, Trouville Road, Clapham Park, S.W.

KOREA.

A country embracing the peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, under Li Hi, who succeeded to the throne in 1864, and assumed the title of Emperor in '97. The existing dynasty was founded in 1392. Area about 82,000 sq. m., and population estimated at about 10,550,000. Capital, Seoul, pop. 220,000. Until '94 China was the suzerain of Korea, and directed her foreign policy. But so many abuses prevailed under this system, that in June '94 Japan stepped in and proposed various reforms, which it was suggested should be jointly carried out by China and Japan. China refused this offer, and eventually hostilities commenced, with the result that the Chinese were driven out of Korea, and a treaty of alliance with Japan was signed in Aug. '94. On the conclusion of the war in '95, China relinquished her suzerainty, and the independence of Korea was acknowledged. Affairs remained in a very disturbed condition, however, during '95. Japan professed to desire to leave the country as soon as the Korean Government could maintain order, but troops were stationed there to protect the Japanese Consulates and subjects. These were afterwards withdrawn, save for a small Embassy guard and detachment to protect the Japanese settlements at Seoul, Fusan, and Gensan. The influence of Russia later on seemed to be in the ascendant, but only for a time, the Japanese having too firm a hold in the country to be easily shaken off. There are small detachments of Russian troops, however, for the protection of the Russian Legation and Consulate. There is a Cabinet consisting of eight Ministers, whose acts must be ratified by the Emperor. For local administration the country is divided into 13 provinces, and these are further divided into 339 districts. The Chief Commissioner of Customs is a British subject, and though there was an attempt to replace him by a Russian in '97, it failed. Very little is known of the interior, either as to the people or the nature of the soil; but rice, millet, cotton, hemp, tobacco, and many fruits are grown on the fertile territory skirting the sea, and the people are similar in their habits and customs to the Chinese on the neighbouring mainland. The country is now being opened up in various directions by railways. The foreign commerce is carried on at the three **Treaty Ports** of Chemulpo, Fusan, and Yuensan, the bulk of the trade being with Japan. See CHINA (map). —**History.** '99. The unfinished Seoul and Chemulpo Railway was with the consent of the Government taken over finally by Japan in **January**, and was completed to the Han river, over which a long bridge is being built. During the year a contract was also signed between the Korean Government and a Japanese syndicate for a railway between Seoul and Fusan. It is to be of the same gauge as the Seoul-Chemulpo line, 4 ft. 8½ in., will be about 300 miles long, and cost about two millions sterling. In **July** it was reported that an electric railway,

running through the main thoroughfare of Seoul, and in all six or seven miles in length, had been laid by a native syndicate. The Cabinet was dismissed, and two of the Ministers were banished (**March** 23rd). Abnormally dry weather in the spring produced a famine, and much disturbance took place amongst the starving populace in the country districts. In the capital some of the wilder members of the Progressive party took it into their heads during **June** to try and remove their leading opponents by blowing them up with dynamite and other explosives. Towards the end of the year there were reports of coming trouble between Japan and Russia, both of whom have a vital interest in the country, and the *Times* correspondent at Seoul declared that to preserve autonomy in Korea, or rather to prevent it from being absorbed by Russia, Japan would certainly fight.

Krüger, Stephanus Johannes Paul, President of the South African Republic, was b. near Colesberg, Cape Colony, on October 10th, 1825. When he was about nine years old he took part in the Great Trek over the Vaal, and is one of the few survivors of that time. While still young he was appointed a field cornet, and afterwards was chosen to command the Boer forces. He entered upon the more active portion of his public career when he was chosen a member of the Executive Council of the Transvaal in '72, President Burgers being then at the head of affairs. Though he held an official position during the British administration of the country after Majuba, he was one of the leaders of the rebellion which ended in the Convention of '81. In '82 he was elected President for the first time. In '83 he was re-elected for five years, and in '88, after a contest with General Joubert, he was again chosen as President. Since then he has been twice re-elected, the last time in '98. See TRANSVAAL.

Krypton is the name given to the constituent of atmospheric air which Professor Ramsay, F.R.S., discovered in '98. Its spectrum is characterised by two very brilliant lines. Krypton forms a fifth constituent of the atmosphere, but is present in very minute quantities. It belongs to the helium series.

Kurdistan. A country of 50,000 sq. m. in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Persian frontier, and adjacent to Armenia.

Kushk-Merv Railway. See **ENGINEERING.**

Kyrle Society, The, owes its origin to Miss Miranda Hill, who called attention to the dull, commonplace lives of the poor, and suggested means to enliven and beautify their lives. In 1877 the Society was started. Its work is apportioned between four branches, each of which is regulated by a sub-committee, the superintendence of the whole being taken by the executive committee. The work of the branches is, first, to decorate workmen's clubs, hospitals, etc.; second, to preserve open spaces; third, to give music and entertainments to the poor; and fourth, to provide them with literature. **Hon. Secretaries**, Miss Lilian James and C. W. Empson, Esq. **Office**, 49, Manchester Street, W. There are provincial societies at Birmingham, Cheltenham, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leicester, Liverpool, and Nottingham.

L

Labouchere, Henry, M.P. See under COMMONS.

LABOUR MOVEMENT, '99.

The Trades Union Congress.

The thirty-second Annual Congress was held at Plymouth, Sept. 4th to 9th. Mr. W. J. Vernon, of the Typographical Association, being president. The attendance was not quite so large as in '98. The following table, from the *Labour Gazette* for September, shows the number of delegates :—

Only 147 out of more than 1200 trades organisations sent delegates; but these were mainly the larger societies, and represented 1,120,164 out of a total membership of about 1,600,000. The falling off in attendance, as compared with last year, was largely due to the exclusion from the Congress of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers for non-compliance with the decision of arbitrators appointed by the Parliamentary Committee for the arrangement of disputes between trade unions. There were fewer delegates from the building trades,

Groups of Trades.	1898.			1899.		
	No. of Organisations.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Members.	No. of Organisations.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Members.
Building	10	36	146,890	10	25	162,648
Mining and Quarrying . .	5	59	226,912	6	58	240,045
Engineering	14	29	140,992	14	20	60,920
Shipbuilding (including Boiler-making)	4	20	60,465	4	23	63,365
Other Metal Trades . . .	33	41	55,694	32	42	70,255
Textile Trades	15	73	146,488	10	72	136,724
Clothing	7	22	59,849	9	24	58,107
Transport (including Railway Workers, Seamen, Firemen, and Dock Labourers)	14	31	129,280	12	28	102,800
Agricultural, Chemical, Gas, and General Labourers .	14	34	95,818	11	37	100,897
Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	15	20	42,566	10	19	43,338
Pottery and Glass . . .	4	5	6,426	1	1	1,020
Cabinet Making, Furnishing Trades, etc.	9	14	25,211	11	14	29,720
Baking, etc.	1	4	4,728	1	3	4,866
Enginemmen	7	7	16,900	6	6	16,629
Miscellaneous Trades . .	7	11	18,677	10	13	28,850
Total	159	406	1,176,896	147	385	1,120,164

NOTE.—Societies forming parts or branches of a general federation or amalgamation are not counted in this table as separate organisations.

but a larger number of members represented; there was also an increase in the number of miners represented, though the Durham Miners' Association was not represented.

The printed programme contained 82 resolutions (with many amendments) arranged in 16 sections. The number was reduced, at the suggestion of the Standing Orders Committee, by consolidating kindred proposals and amendments. Resolutions were passed upon the following subjects, among others:—the grievances of Government employees; the right of trade unions to deposit their funds to an unrestricted amount in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks; compulsory weighing in trades paid by weight; eight hours bills for miners and for certain other trades; the representation of labour in Parliament; amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Factory and Workshops Acts, the Merchandise Marks Act and the Truck Acts; the better housing of the people; restriction of Sunday trading;

juvenile labour; the administration and amendment of the "Fair Wages" Resolution of the House of Commons; municipal bakeries; public education; co-operative production; regulation of hours for shop assistants; persons in charge, and inspection of boilers and engines; appointment of practical inspectors; and old-age pensions. Delegates were present from the Co-operative Union and the United States National Federation of Labour; and two representatives were appointed to attend the Conference of the American Federation of Labour in December '99. Representatives of the following organisations were elected to form the **Parliamentary Committee**:—Amalgamated Railway Servants, Miners' Federation of Great Britain, National Society of Amalgamated Brassworkers, Gas Workers and General Labourers' Society, Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders' Society, London Society of Compositors, Associated Shipwrights, Bargebuilders' Society, National Boot and Shoe Operatives, Amalgamated Card

and Blowing Room Operatives, Northern Counties Weavers' Association, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. The balance sheet showed a total income of £3271 8s. 8d. (including a balance from previous year of £1210 11s. 6d.), and an expenditure of £1973 os. 4d., leaving a balance in hand of £1298 8s. 4d. The next Congress will be held at Huddersfield in 1900.

Federation of Trades Unions.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the Trades Union Congress in '98, a special Congress was held at Manchester, Jan. 24th to 26th, '99, to discuss proposals for a Federation of Trades Unions. There were present 288 delegates, representing 93 organisations, with an aggregate membership of 986,495. The scheme brought before the Congress had been drawn up by a Committee appointed by the Birmingham Trades' Union Congress in '97; it contained 40 rules to 35, of which 95 amendments were submitted. The Congress finally resolved to form a Federation to be called the **General Federation of Trades Unions**. They further decided that "The objects shall be to uphold the rights of combination of Labour; to improve in every direction the general position and status of the workers by the inauguration of a policy that shall secure to them the power to determine the economic and social condition under which they shall work and live; to secure unity of action amongst all Societies forming the Federation; to promote industrial peace, and by all amicable means, such as conciliation, mediation, references, or by the establishment of Permanent Boards, to prevent strikes or lock-outs between employers and workmen, or disputes between Trades or Organisations; where differences do occur, to assist in their settlement by just and equitable methods; to establish a fund for mutual assistance and support, and for carrying out the foregoing objects." The Parliamentary Committee was constituted a Provisional Committee of Management.

Trade Disputes.

The Cotton Spinning Trades.—In January '99 an application was made by the Operative Spinners to the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations for an advance of 5 per cent. in wages. As it was shown that, by the Brooklands Agreement made, in '93, when wages were reduced, the first subsequent rise in wages was limited to the amount then taken off—7d. in the pound—the operatives altered their demand to 7d. in the pound, and gave notices that they would cease work on March 25th. On March 20th a conference was held at Manchester, and on the 27th the employers consented to give the advance, and the operatives agreed to the following resolution:—"That in consideration of the advance being given on March 27th, we undertake to seriously consider any proposals which may be submitted for the purpose of trying to arrive at some agreement by which wages shall be governed by the state of trade, and to submit such proposals to our members." The advance affected about 75,000 operatives.

The Building Trades.—In January '99 a dispute arose out of an attempt by the National Association of Operative Plasterers to compel foremen plasterers to join the society; and three London firms were struck. The Central

Association of Master Builders of London contended that these strikes were a breach of the terms of settlement of the dispute in the London building trade in '96, according to which six days' notice was to be given of the intention to strike. The matter was referred to the National Association of Master Builders of Great Britain and Ireland, who called upon the Operative Plasterers to abstain from the attempt to coerce foremen or superintendents to join the National Association of Operative Plasterers, and also to abstain from certain other practices to which the Master Builders objected. The Operative Plasterers consented to abstain from coercing foremen and superintendents not working as plasterers; and as to the other practices they denied the existence of some of them, but claimed that they had a right to practise others. The Master Builders, considering that the attitude of the Operative Plasterers implied a determination to persist in practices complained of, declared a **lock-out** which took effect on March 6th in 56 districts out of 143. Negotiations went on and conferences were held from time to time, until May 30th, when a conference was held at which rules were drawn up to the effect that the Plasterers' Association would take no steps to coerce foremen or superintendents; that no employer should engage more apprentices than equal in number to one-fourth of their journeymen plasterers; that no boycotting or black-listing should take place on the part of the National Association of Operative Plasterers, where the firms adhere to the rules mutually agreed upon; that joint committees be established in the different districts for the demarcation of work; and that, in the event of any dispute, the district officials of the N.A.O.P. should send notice to the local association of Master Builders who should state whether the master in question is a member of that body, and if he is, the N.A.O.P. should not sanction a strike until six days after notice given. These rules were accepted by the N.A.O.P., and work was resumed. In the meantime, the National Association of Master Builders had asked the various trade unions in the building trades for an assurance that they had no sympathy with the plasterers and would not support them. A number of these trade unions met in conference, and a resolution was passed signifying the readiness of these trade unions to meet the Master Builders in open conference. The Master Builders consented to meet the Operatives in conference; but a strong feeling had developed among the Employers' Associations in some districts, especially in Yorkshire, in favour of a general lock-out of the building trades; and in several places the lock-out actually took place, but did not affect more than 2500 operatives altogether. A preliminary meeting of representatives of the trade unions and of the National Association of Master Builders took place in June, to arrange a basis of discussion for a general conference; but no basis was agreed to, and on that account the proposed conference was adjourned. A week later, the representatives of the trade unions concerned again met and drew up terms to form a basis of conference. These proposals were discussed at a conference of representatives of the trade unions and of the Master Builders, on July 27th. After some discussion, in the course of which several amendments were agreed to, the further consideration of the

proposals was adjourned. The same conference discussed the situation in the building trades in Yorkshire, but no definite understanding was arrived at. Subsequently, it was decided that these questions should be dealt with locally in the towns affected.

Miscellaneous.

Use of Phosphorus in Matches.—Reports of Professor Thorpe, Professor Oliver, and Dr. Cunningham to the Home Secretary, on manufacture of lucifer matches, were published in a Blue Book in May '99. Professor Thorpe reported that no satisfactory substitute for phosphorus had yet been found; that red phosphorus alone conferred immunity from phosphorus necrosis; that the risk of manufacturing "strike-anywhere" matches with red phosphorus and chlorate of potash commingled would enormously outweigh the evil caused by phosphorus necrosis; and that the total prohibition of use of ordinary phosphorus is impossible without international co-operation. He recommended, as remedial measures, proper medical inspection of factories and operatives, efficient ventilation, and proper lavatory and vestuary accommodation. Professor Oliver reported that it was premature to forbid the use of white phosphorus in Great Britain and Ireland; and offered a number of recommendations as to precautions to be taken in the manufacture of matches. Dr. Cunningham reported that the yellow phosphorus match trade did not appear to him to present any exceptional dangers to the workpeople, which could not be met by proper precautions.

Lead Compounds in Pottery.—Professor Thorpe presented a report, in May '99, to the Home Secretary, on the employment of lead compounds in the manufacture of pottery. He reported that the greater amount of the ware in question could be glazed without lead; that where lead must be used it should be in the form of a fritted double silicate; that the use of raw lead should be absolutely prohibited; and that young persons and women should be excluded from employment where lead-glaze is used, and the adult males subjected to systematic medical inspection.

Labrador. A great peninsula on the east coast of British North America, lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay. From Cape Chidley (Hudson's Strait) to Blanc Sablon (Strait of Belle Isle), including the basin of the Hamilton, it belongs to Newfoundland, the remainder of the peninsula forming part of Quebec and the North-West Territories. The area is about 200,000 sq. miles, and the pop. about 5000. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table) and NEWFOUNDLAND.

Labuan. An island and British Crown colony, situated in a bay on the north-west coast of Borneo. Its area is 31 sq. m.; pop. about 5853. The port and town is Victoria Harbour. There are only about three score of Europeans resident, the population being composed mainly of Malays. By an arrangement between Her Majesty's Government and the British North Borneo Company, the island has been administered since '89 by the officers of the company. The rainfall in Labuan is extraordinary, being 108 in. during the year. Extensive beds of coal exist in the island, and nearly 50,000 tons a year are raised. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Lacrosse, '99. The home of this game is Canada, but since its introduction into this country some twenty years ago it has made fair head-way, especially during the last year or two, and round London it is played much more frequently than it used to be. The ruling bodies are the South of England Association (instituted in '82; hon. secretary, Mr. F. B. O. Hawes, 1, Wellington Chambers, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.), and North of England Association (formed in '80; hon. secretary, Mr. G. H. Nield, 17, Piccadilly, Manchester). The supreme body is the English Union, formed in '92, which governs all international matters, including the laws of the game, etc., the Executive Council being appointed by the committees of both associations, and meeting annually at Birmingham. The principal matches resulted as follows:—The South of England Flag Competition was won by West London, the North of England by Stockport; these clubs played for the Championship of England, and in this match Stockport won. England beat Ireland, North beat South; the Senior Cup was won by Surbiton, from West London. Surbiton won all their matches of the season with the exception of one drawn game, a very successful record.

Ladies' Clubs. See CLUBS.

Ladrones. See CAROLINE ISLANDS.

Lady Margaret Hall. See WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.

Lagos. A British colony on the Slave Coast, West Africa. Consists of Lagos, town and island, on the coast of the Bight of Benin, 150 miles east of the Gold Coast, together with a strip of land along the coast that reaches from Porto Novo, a French station on the west, to the mouth of the Benue river. It is bounded on the west by French Guinea and Dahomey, and on the east by the Niger Coast Protectorate. The Niger Convention, drawn up by the Anglo-French Commission sitting at Paris, and signed June 15th, '98, settled the boundaries of the *hinterland* of the colony. Starting from the dividing line on the 9th parallel, between Dahomey and Lagos, the line of delimitation runs in a northerly direction to Boria, and thence bends in a north-easterly curve towards the Niger, passing to the west of Gbani, Ashigere, and Dokala, till it reaches a point on the Niger ten miles to the north of Ilo. The Borgu country was thus left to Great Britain and Nikki to France. The town of Lagos is the largest on the West African coast, and has a population of 35,000. Area, including the protectorate inland, but not Yoruba, 1500 sq. m.; pop. about 100,000. The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council, the latter including four unofficial members. The colony is one of great importance, for it contains the only safe harbour along a thousand miles of coast, and commands all the main routes to the interior, which includes the populous Yoruba country, with an area of about 18,500 sq. miles, and a pop. of about 3,000,000. Much has been done of late to open up this country to British commerce, and a new rubber industry is being actively developed. The chief exports are palm oil and kernels, and rubber. Under the Colonial Loans Act, '99, an advance of £792,500 was made by the Imperial Government for the railway from Lagos to Abeokuta and Ibadan, the sum being needed for constructing the line from Abeokuta to

Ibadan and surveying an extension to the Niger. It is probable that when the Niger Territories are taken over by the Imperial Government in 1900, the boundaries and coastline of Lagos will be extended towards the north and east. See BRITISH EMPIRE and NIGERIA (map).

Landlord and Tenant. The relation of landlord and tenant is created wherever a person having an estate in land grants to another person in consideration of a rent a lesser estate in this land. Thus, when a freeholder lets his land to a farmer for a term of years, he becomes landlord and the farmer becomes tenant. **Tenancies** are of many kinds; and the most usual are a tenancy for a term of years, a tenancy from year to year, a tenancy at will, and a tenancy on sufferance. A **tenant for a term of years** is a leaseholder; and if the term be longer than three years the lease must be by deed, although, where no deed has been executed, evidence is admissible to prove that there has been an agreement for a lease. Where there is a lease in proper form the tenant is secured in his possession so long as he pays his rent, and at the expiry of his term he is supposed to give up possession without the formality of a notice to quit. Formerly a breach of any of the covenants contained in the lease was enough to void it; but now a breach may usually be compensated by a money payment. A **tenancy from year to year** arises when land is let from year to year, or when it is let without any express stipulation to that effect, but with the reservation of a yearly rent, or when the tenant holds over after the expiration of his term and pays rent for so doing. This tenancy cannot be terminated by either party otherwise than by giving a half-year's notice; so that if this notice be not given before the expiration of the first half-year, another year is added to the tenancy, and so on. A tenancy from year to year may be created by word of mouth, and a verbal notice to quit is valid, although it is always desirable, as a precaution, to give written notice. A **tenancy at will** is a tenancy terminable at the pleasure of either party. The Courts are reluctant to construe any tenancy as a tenancy at will unless there is an express agreement to that effect. But this agreement need not be in writing. A **tenancy by sufferance** is little more than the fact of possession. It occurs when a tenancy of a higher kind, such as a tenancy from year to year, has expired, and the tenant remains in possession without either hindrance or sanction from the landlord. Tenancy by sufferance cannot be created by the will of the parties, but only by legal construction. If the landlord accept rent from the tenant by sufferance, he immediately creates, according to circumstances, a tenancy at will or from year to year. A tenant under a lease or from year to year may sub-let unless expressly restricted from so doing, but a tenant at will or on sufferance cannot do so. For the **recovery of rent** in arrear the landlord has, beside the other remedies of a creditor, the remedy of distress. He may, by his bailiff holding a certificate under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, '88, take possession of so much of his tenant's chattels upon the holding as by their sale will produce a sum sufficient to discharge the arrears. He must distrain at one time for the whole of that which is due. No arrears of rent can be recovered by distress but

within six years of their becoming due. After five days have elapsed from the seizure of the goods they may be sold, first having been valued by two sworn appraisers if so required by the tenant or owner of the goods, and the surplus, if any, must be repaid to the tenant. If the distress was unlawful the tenant has an action of replevin. It is a general rule that whatever is affixed to the freehold goes with the freehold; and this rule with its exceptions gives rise to a large part of the law of landlord and tenant. **Fixtures** made by the tenant may be subdivided into three classes: (1) fixtures for purposes of trade, (2) fixtures for ornament or convenience, and (3) fixtures for agricultural purposes. As regards (1) trade fixtures, like machinery, furnaces, brewing vats, salt-pans, etc., these may be removed by the tenant who has set them up, in every case in which their removal occasions no material injury to the freehold. (2) Fixtures for ornament or convenience, like window-blinds, marble chimney-pieces or kitchen ranges. These also, if set up by the tenant, may be removed by him, provided always that in removing them he does little or no damage. (3) Fixtures for agricultural purposes. The law relating to these is chiefly contained in the Agricultural Holdings Acts. Somewhat analogous to fixtures are **emblements**—that is to say, crops resulting from the tenant's cultivation which at the expiration of his tenancy are still uncut and growing. The general rule with respect to these is that the cultivator has the right, after such expiration, to enter on the land to reap and to carry away the produce of his labour. If he die before the harvest, such crops fall into his personal estate, and his executor or administrator succeeds to the rights which he had. Where a tenant from year to year holds of a landlord who has only a life estate, and the landlord dies in the course of the current year, the tenant is entitled to occupy the holding until the year has expired, and the new landlord is entitled to a proportionable part of the year's rent. The **non-payment of rent** does not affect the **validity of a notice to terminate a tenancy**. Thus, a notice given on March 25th to take effect on Sept. 29th is good, even though the rent due on March 25th may not have been paid. See LAW, '99.

Land Nationalisation. For an exhaustive article upon this subject, dealing with it under the following heads—growth of the movement, the legal argument, the change from tenure to ownership, and how to nationalise the land—see eds. '93 and '94. See also next article, and LAND RESTORATION LEAGUE.

Land Nationalisation Society. This Society was established in the spring of '81, and is the oldest of the British societies which have for their object the abolition of the present system of private ownership of land and the establishment of a general system of public land ownership. During the sixteen years of its existence it has carried on a continual system of agitation and education, and its membership and influence have steadily grown. It was the first among the advanced societies to use travelling lecture vans in the country during the summer months, and during the winter season its lecturers are pretty constantly at work addressing indoor meetings. This Society is especially responsible for the proposal which is making headway that local representative authorities should be vested with large compulsory powers

to acquire land (at a fair valuation) and hold it in such quantities as may be demanded by their constituents. In this way the Society believes the system of landlordism can be justly and surely abolished. **President**, Prof. Alfred Russel Wallace, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.G.S. (Oxon); **Treasurer**, Alex. W. Payne, F.C.A.; **Hon. Secretary**, H. G. Moberly; **Secretary**, Joseph Hyder. **Offices**, 432, West Strand, London, W.C.

Land Registry. The Land Transfer Act '97, which came generally into operation on Jan. 1st, '98, consists of four parts. Part I. creates a **real representative** in whom real property is to become vested on the death of the owner. This real representative is to be the personal representative. In other words, realty as well as personality will now vest in the executor, or, in case of intestacy, the administrator, instead of vesting at once in the devisee or heir-at-law; though no change is made in the statute governing the distribution of the assets of an intestate, the law of primogeniture standing as it stood before. Part II. amends the **Land Transfer Act of '75** in certain particulars. This Act, one of Lord Cairns' amending an older statute of Lord Westbury, established a Land Registry with a Registrar, and gave a power of creating district registries, if necessary, where the owner of freehold land, or of leasehold for an unexpired term of at least 21 years, could register his title; and he would after registration receive a land certificate or copy of the registered lease, which would represent the property which had been registered. Transactions regarding the property would then be entered in the register, and endorsed on the certificate or registered lease, which would be delivered by the vendor to the purchaser on the completion of the purchase. The system being optional has not been largely availed of; the **object of the Act** is to make it compulsory, though its provisions to that end in Part III. of the statute can only be brought into operation in this wise:—Her Majesty may by Order in Council declare, as respects any county or part of a county mentioned in the order, that on and after a specified day registration of title to land is to be compulsory on sale, and thereupon a person shall not under any conveyance of a sale executed on or after the specified day acquire the legal estate in any freehold land in that county or part of a county, unless or until he is registered as proprietor of the land. Lastly comes the **question of fees**: they are set out in a schedule to the Act as follows, and will save, it is said, as much as four-fifths of the charges now subsisting. "The following fees shall be paid in districts where registration of title is compulsory, and shall include all necessary surveying, mapping, and scrivenerly, and the preparation, issue, endorsement, or deposit, as the case may be, of a land certificate, office copy, registered lease, or certificate of charge; discharges of incumbrances, the registration of any necessary cautions, inhibitions or restrictions, the filing of auxiliary documents (if any), and all other necessary costs of and incidental to the completion of each registration or transaction, whether under one or under several titles. For possessory registration, and for transfers, charges, and transfers of charges for valuable consideration:—Not exceeding £1000, *1s. 6d.* for every £25 or part of £25; exceeding £1000 and not exceeding £3000, £3

for the first £1000, and *1s.* for every £25 or part of £25 over £1000; exceeding £3000 and not exceeding £10,000, £7 for the first £3000, and *1s.* for every £50 or part of £50 over £3000; exceeding £10,000, £14 for the first £10,000, and *1s.* for every £100 or part of £100, up to a maximum of £25 for £32,000. For transmissions and transfers not for value, notices of leases, and rectification of the register, and land:—one quarter of the above fees, according to the capital value of the interest dealt with, with a minimum of *1s.* and a maximum of £5. No fees to be charged for inspection of the register." Part IV. contains miscellaneous provisions. It may be added that a section of the Act imposes a penalty upon any unqualified person who either directly or indirectly, for or in expectation of gain, draws or prepares any instrument in relation to the transfer or registration of land. Part II. of the Act came into operation in the County of London early in '99, and cannot be extended beyond London for three years. The area within which the system of land transfer by registration of title is to be effectively established comprises the whole of the County of London north of the Thames, except the City and North Woolwich. The effect of the order in the area to which it applies is to introduce registration of title on all ordinary sales of freeholds, and on all sales of leaseholds having 40 or more years still to run, or two or more lives still to fall in, and on grants of leases or underleases for like periods. A lease and a reversionary lease will be deemed in most cases to create one continuous term. Registration does not apply to a lease created for mortgage purposes, or containing an absolute prohibition against alienation. The usual procedure is for the applicant or his solicitor to attend at the Registry with the deed, and a copy thereof for filing, written on stout paper foolscap size, both sides, with inner margins, and copy of the plan (if any) and certified as correct, shortly after the execution. The land is then identified on the large-scale (5 ft. to the mile) ordnance map kept at the registry for the purpose, and the draft entries for the register are prepared, and settled with the applicant, in the course of half an hour. The Land Certificate, together with the Deed, marked with notice of the registration, are sent to the applicant or his solicitor, as soon as ready, by registered post. Considerable facilities are afforded by the rules for the registration of **Absolute Titles**, cost being ascertainable in all cases before the application begins. The Registrar is empowered to accept a good holding title. The **Land Registry** is at 34, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Office hours: Registration 11 to 3; other business 10 to 4. Saturdays, closed at 2. The staff of the Registry includes: Land Titles Commissioner, Robert Hallett Holt; Chief Assistant Registrar, Charles Fortesque Brickdale; Examiners of Titles, the Conveyancing Counsel of the Chancery Division and Frederick Stallard, Bethune Horsbrugh, Edward Hume, Wilfred Brinton, William Seymour Eastwood, and Thomas R. Colquhoun Dill; Chief Clerk, George Abbott; Solicitor Clerk, George Irving Holt. The other departments are the Compulsory Registration of Title Department, the Scrivenery Department, the Land Charges, Registration, and Searches Department, the Survey and Map Department, and the Middlesex Deeds Department at 33, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Land Restoration League, English. This League was founded, under the name of the Land Reform Union, in April '93, "to advance the principles laid down by Henry George in 'Progress and Poverty' for the restoration of the land to the people." At the first annual meeting (May '84) the name of the Society was changed to "English Land Restoration League." The League has always advocated the taxation of land values, and has offered a strenuous resistance to every proposal "for buying out Irish or other landlords at the expense or under the guarantee of the rate-payers, or for creating a new class of landlords under the name of peasant proprietors." On the same grounds it has always opposed the enfranchisement of leaseholds. Since '91 a large part of the work of the League has been carried on in the country districts by means of its "Red Vans," a guarantee fund of £1000 a year being available, during the first five years, for their support. The lecturers of the League collect information on land and labour questions, which is edited and published in an annual "Red Van Report," illustrated. Nearly a score of counties in the southern, eastern, and midland counties have been visited, village by village, by the Vans, which have taken part in over 3500 meetings during the six years ended '98. Since the passing of the Local Government Act, '94, the League has devoted special attention to Parish Councils. During the summer of '99 a special outdoor lecturing campaign has been carried on in the West Riding of Yorkshire in favour of the taxation of land values. An important memorandum was recently issued on the Improvements and Housing Policy of the London County Council. The League is now devoting its attention to lantern lectures on the Land Question. Office, 376 and 377, Strand, London, W.C. Gen. Sec., Frederick Verinder; Hon. Treasurer, Rev. Stewart D. Headlam, M.L.S.B.

Land Tax. The land tax in England and Wales is an apportioned tax. It is not charged at the same rate in the pound over the whole country, but each parish is liable to contribute a fixed annual quota. The parochial quotas were fixed permanently and made perpetual in 1798 by the Act 38 Geo. III. c. 60, but subject to redemption. The land tax quota payable is required by law to be raised in each parish by a new assessment yearly and from year to year at an equal rate on the annual value of all lands and tenements, etc., which have not been exonerated from land tax (42 Geo. III. c. 116, s. 180). Such lands and tenements are to be charged "with as much equality and indifference as is possible by a pound rate" (38 Geo. III. c. 5, s. 4). Formerly the maximum rate of land tax chargeable was 4s. in the pound (42 Geo. III. c. 116, s. 180). Now, by the provisions of the Finance Act, '96, s. 31, the amount assessed may not exceed the amount which would be produced by a rate of 1s. in the pound on the "annual value." For the purposes of section 31 of that Act "annual value" is the annual value as assessed under Schedule A in the Income Tax Act, '42, and if an assessment so made on a parish is insufficient to raise the amount of the parish quota the difference has to be written off as irrecoverable. The assessment of the land tax rests exclusively with the Land Tax Commissioners for each Division, and any complaint against a land tax assessment on the ground of

inequality or incorrectness must be by way of appeal to them. Notices as to when appeals will be heard are annually fixed early in the financial year to the church door in each parish. The collectors of land tax are required, upon the application of any person who may think himself over-rated, to permit such person, or his proper representative, to inspect the duplicates of assessment at all reasonable times in the day, without payment of fee. Every person intending to appeal is required to give notice of his intention in writing to one or more of the assessors. Appeals once heard and determined by the Commissioners are final. If an owner in possession of the rents and profits of any lands, etc., in any financial year, before payment of the land tax assessed on such lands, etc., produces to the collector of land tax a certificate from the surveyor of taxes (1) that he has been allowed in that year a total exemption from income tax by reason of his income not exceeding £160, the land tax assessed on such lands, etc., will not be collected; or (2) that he has been allowed in that year an abatement of income tax by reason of his income not exceeding £400, one-half of the land tax assessed on such lands, etc., will not be collected. Any person having an estate or interest in lands and tenements (except tenants at rack rent, or holding under the Crown) may contract for the redemption of the land tax charged thereon. By the Finance Act '96 the consideration for the redemption has been fixed at thirty times the amount of the tax. Information as to redemption may be obtained from the clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes for the division in which the land tax desired to be redeemed is assessed, or (by letter) from the Registrar of Land Tax, Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.

Land Transfer Act, '97. See LAND REGISTRY.

Lang, Andrew, M.A., LL.D., was b. at Selkirk, 1844, and educated at Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews University, and Balliol College, where he graduated first class in classics. Elected a Fellow of Merton, '68. He has for some time been on the literary staff of the *Daily News*, and is a well-known contributor to periodical literature. The monthly article "At the Sign of the Ship," in *Longman's Magazine*, is his work. His "Ballads and Lyrics of Old France," and "Ballads in Blue China," '81, brought him into prominent notice. His subsequent works, especially "Helen of Troy," "Rhymes à la Mode," and "Custom, Ritual, and Myth," increased his reputation. He is joint translator, with Prof. Butcher, of the "Odyssey," and with Mr. Myers and Mr. Leaf of the "Iliad." In '88 he was appointed Gifford Lecturer on Natural Religion at St. Andrews University, and delivered his inaugural address Jan. 17th, '89. Recent works of his include "The Gold of Fairnilee," "Lost Leaders" (leading articles which had appeared in the *Daily News*), "Prince Prigio," "The Life of Lord Idlesleigh," "The World's Desire" (in collaboration with Mr. Rider Haggard), "Essays in Little," "Angling Sketches," "Homer and the Epic," "Ban and Arrière Ban," "A Monk of Fife" (a novel), "Life of John Gibson Lockhart," "Pickle the Spy," a history of the obscure years of Prince Charles, "Modern Mythology," "The Book of Dreams and Ghosts," and "The Making of

Religion." Mr. Lang has also edited a charming series of "Fairy Tales" in five books, a "Blue Poetry Book," and two books of "True Stories," all for children. Address: 1, Marloes Road, W.

Lansdowne, Marquis of. See under PEERAGE.

Lasker, Emanuel, chess champion of the world, was born in Berlinchen, Prussia, Dec. 24th, 1868. He inherited his great abilities at the game to some extent, and at the beginning of the decade took a high place at a chess tournament at Berlin, where he defeated some of the leading masters. In '92 he visited England and won the London Tournament, and in '93 defeated Mr. Blackburne, the well-known English expert, by 6 games to love, 4 games being drawn. In the great New York Tournament of '93 he won his games with all the thirteen leading players, including Mr. Steinitz, the then champion of the world. He has since won the tournaments held at St. Petersburg, '95, and Nuremberg, '96, and the International Tournament at London in '99. Matches with Mr. Steinitz were won by Mr. Lasker by 10 games to 5 in '94, and by 10 games to 2 in '96. He is the author of "Common Sense in Chess" and various essays on the Geometrical Calculus and other mathematical subjects.

Laurier, Sir Wilfrid, G.C.M.G., the first French-Canadian Premier of the Dominion, was b. at St. Lin, 1841, and educated for the bar. Called in '64, he at once began to show his great ability, and rose rapidly in his profession. He embarked on his political career in '71, when he was elected as a Liberal to the Quebec Provincial Assembly; and here, too, his eloquence and ability at once brought him to the front. In '74 he was elected to the Federal Assembly, and his high personal character, his undoubted loyalty and attachment to the connection of the colony with Great Britain, together with his great oratorical powers, which have earned for him the title "Silver-tongued Laurier," soon gave him high rank in the Liberal party. From the first he advocated a policy of free trade, so far as the revenue requirements of the country would allow; and, although a Catholic, his spirited resistance to the attempted dictation of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in regard to the Manitoba Schools question, showed that he was independent of such influence in political affairs. On the retirement of Mr. Blake in '91 he was chosen as leader of the Liberal party, and at the General Election of '96 he led his followers to a notable victory. His tariff legislation during '97, giving Great Britain the benefit of preferential trade with Canada, aroused much enthusiasm both in the colony and at home, and he was warmly welcomed when he came to London to attend the Jubilee festivities. He was then appointed a member of the Privy Council and made a G.C.M.G.

LAW, '99.

In the article under this heading, which appeared in the '99 edition, it was noticed that the Workmen's Compensation Act had come into force during '98, but had not so far much benefited the lawyers. It has redeemed itself from this reproach during '99, and the largest section in the following article is devoted to the decisions on this Act, which will be found grouped under "Master and Servant." The Court of Appeal still has much to do before it

has quite interpreted the Act. In this article there is some rearrangement of the grouping of the cases, many of the shorter sections of previous years being grouped under the heading "Trade Cases." The object aimed at is to make the article more useful to readers who are not lawyers, but who desire to know what decisions of the Law Courts should affect them in the conduct of their various businesses or their private relations. At the same time care has been taken to note as far as possible all cases which are likely to be useful to the practising lawyer in the ordinary course of his practice, while it is believed it may be very useful to the law student anxious to be "up in the latest decisions." It is impossible to give here the statistics of the law cases for the year, but the following record of '97 (published this year) should prove interesting. The total number of proceedings begun in Appellate Courts and Courts of First Instance, including the House of Lords, Privy Council, Court of Appeal, High Court of Justice (three divisions, Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty), the County Courts and the other Civil Courts, was 1,243,960, the total number of appeals, actions, etc., heard and determined being 412,008. These figures are made up as follows:—Proceedings begun in the Appellate Courts, 1232; in the Chancery Division, 883; in the Queen's Bench Division, 71,582; in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, 1657; in the County Courts, 1,130,341; in other Courts, 30,965. Appeals, actions, etc., heard and determined in the Appellate Courts, 1004; in the Chancery Division, 689; in the Queen's Bench Division, 3547; in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, 1023; in the County Courts, 404,601; and the other Courts, 1144. The number of cases begun per 100,000 of the population has varied little for some years. The lowest percentage in the last ten years was in '90, the highest in '94. In '97 the number was 3999.53 per 100,000 of the population, the average for the ten years from '88, to '97 being 4124.41. In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council 93 appeals were presented, as against 88.8 in '93-'97; the increase being in the appeals from India. The appeals heard and determined were 67. In the House of Lords there were 73 petitions of appeal presented during the year; of these 21 came from Scotland and 3 from Ireland. In one case—*Allen v. Flood*—the judges attended before the House of Lords, this being the first time they have done so since '81. In the Court of Appeal there was an increase in the number of appeals, the total being 670 as against 654 in '96. Altogether 574 cases were heard and determined in the Court of Appeal. To this it may be added, as showing the extent of the jurisdiction of the Privy Council, the supreme Court of Appeal for the whole British Empire (outside the United Kingdom), that in the Law Reports for the first nine months of this year there are reported 18 cases: from Bermuda 1, Canada 4, Gibraltar 1 (the case of Mr. Spilsbury, who is alleged to have filibustered in Morocco), Natal 2, New South Wales 8, New Zealand 1, Newfoundland 1.

Children.—In a case in the Court of Appeal application was made to appoint a guardian to act with the mother, who had married a second husband of a faith different from that which she professed and in which the infant was being educated, and the father had made no

appointment. The Court refused; for although under the Guardianship of Infants Act, '86, where there is no guardian appointed by the father in existence, the mother, if surviving the father, is entitled to be the sole guardian of an infant child of the marriage; and although the Court has power in such case, both under the Act and of its own jurisdiction, to appoint a guardian to act jointly with the mother, the Court will not do so where there has been no misconduct, and it is not shown that the real benefit of the child requires it.—*In re X*.

Company Law.—The "one man company" received a wholesome check *In re Karl Hirth*. It appeared that Mr. Hirth, who was liable under a judgment for the costs of an action, had the brilliant idea of selling his business to a company which he had formed for the purpose, in consideration of fully paid-up shares and of the company undertaking to pay his debts. He was the chairman, managing director, and secretary to the company; he or his nominee held substantially the whole of the shares in it, and he had the complete control of it, including the power to draw cheques, which he exercised in his own favour. But within three months of this transaction a bankruptcy petition was presented against him, and he was made bankrupt, his liabilities exceeding £2000 with assets nil. It was held by the Court of Appeal that the transfer was fraudulent and an act of bankruptcy; that the title of the trustee, in bankruptcy to the business related back to the date of the transfer, and overrode the claims of the creditors of the company in the winding-up; and that the liquidator of the company, which had in the meantime gone into liquidation, was bound to hand over to the trustee the assets representing the business at the time of the transfer.—It is never a difficult task for the subscriber for shares who is dissatisfied with his bargain to find something untrue in the prospectus, but it is very uncertain whether, if he brings an action against the company or its directors, he will succeed. In *Greenwood v. The Leather-Shod Wheel Company*, the prospectus on its proper construction contained statements as to orders for goods which fairly meant that people whose requirements would make them extensive customers had ordered goods for use, so that when the company had started or when ready to work it would start from a sure foundation on which a large business might be established, whereas, as a fact, many of the orders were mere "trial orders," on some of which the purchasers were to pay reduced prices, or not to pay at all if the trial proved unsuccessful; and it was held that the subscriber was entitled to a rescission of his contract, and also to damages against the directors, as the directors had not shown that they had reasonable grounds to believe that the statements in the prospectus were true; and it was further held that a waiver clause to be good must be so framed as to tell a reader of ordinary intelligence at least the character of what is intended to be waived. But the fact that a director is responsible for a prospectus of a company inviting subscriptions for the preference shares and debenture capital which stated that the directors would take all the ordinary shares which were not taken by the vendors to the company will not bind the company to allot, and the director to accept such shares.—In *Cory's case*, Mr. Cory, an ex-director of the

National Bank of Wales, was held liable by Mr. Justice Wright to refund £37,000 paid in dividends after there had been a loss of capital. But the Court of Appeal held that the dividends had not in fact been paid out of any part of the paid-up capital of the bank, though they were paid after and notwithstanding the loss of that capital, and without making it good. The law did not prohibit a limited company—even a limited banking company—from paying dividends unless the paid-up capital was intact. Excluding cases in which every one could see that a particular debt or outlay could not be reasonably charged to capital, it might be safely said that what losses could be properly charged to capital and what to income was a matter for business men to determine, and was often a matter on which the opinions of honest and competent men would differ. There was no hard and fast legal rule on the subject. If directors acted within their powers, if they acted with such care as was reasonably to be expected from them, having regard to their knowledge and experience, and if they acted honestly for the benefit of the company, they would discharge their equitable as well as their legal duty to the company.

Copyright.—The copyright case of the year was *Walter v. Lane*, an action brought by the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper against Mr. Lane, the publisher, to restrain him from infringing their copyright by publishing a book called "Appreciations and Addresses Delivered by Lord Rosebery," containing copies of reports which had been published in the *Times*. The book contained copies of reports of Lord Rosebery's speeches appearing in the *Times*, used with the consent of Lord Rosebery, who made no claim to copyright in these speeches. It was shown that if the reporters were entitled to any copyright in the reports, their rights had been assigned to the proprietors of the *Times*; and Mr. Justice North held that Lord Rosebery had not taken any steps to protect himself under the Copyright Act of '35, and had no original of which to multiply copies, therefore he was not entitled to any copyright. But while the reporters were not the authors of the speeches, they were the authors of the public reports of the speeches, with respect to which alone copyright could exist. They had not made copies; they had taken down what was spoken, and that was for this purpose original work and not a copy. Reports could not be looked upon as translations, but they were *in pari materia* with translations, and therefore the *Times* was entitled to an injunction.—This case of course was taken to the Court of Appeal, and there the Master of the Rolls, the President of the Probate Division, and Lord Justice Romer decided that there was no copyright in the reports. The counsel for the *Times* then intimated their intention of taking the matter to the House of Lords. Another interesting point in copyright law was decided in *Boosey v. Whight*. In this case it was held that perforated rolls of paper for use in a mechanical wind instrument called an "Æolian," which represented the instrumental music of certain songs in the music of which the plaintiffs had the copyright, the music being produced by the passage of air through the slots in the rolls into the pipes of the instrument, were part of the instrument, and were not sheets of music within the Copyright Act, '42; but that the directions as to time and

expression which were added to the sheets in print were infringements of the plaintiffs' copyright.

Criminal Law.—The year '99 has happily not been very notable for criminal cases involving great public interest; but amongst those that should be noted is the case of Lieutenant Wark, who was sentenced to death for murder, he having been held party to an illegal operation on a Miss Yates that resulted in her death. He was reprieved and sent to penal servitude for three years. The criminal trial was followed by an action in the Palatine Court of Lancaster which illustrates a peculiar point of English law. A man may not benefit by a death he has feloniously brought about, but whether he has done so or not is an issue that must be tried between him and the other party interested; that he has been convicted in a criminal court is no evidence. By her will Miss Yates gave a moiety of her residuary real and personal estate to Lieut. Wark. The next-of-kin of Miss Yates brought an action for a declaration that Wark had, by reason of his felonious act in wilfully murdering the testatrix, forfeited all his beneficial interest in the moiety of her estate, and for a declaration that the testatrix died intestate as to such moiety. The court held that proof of the conviction had no effect in a civil court, and that the issue of whether he in fact killed her feloniously must be again tried by a jury as a civil issue, and ordered the issue to be tried again before a judge and jury at the assizes. The re-trial has not yet taken place (*Yates v. Kyffin-Taylor and Wark*).—Three points decided under the Criminal Evidence Act, '98 are: (1) upon the trial of an indictable offence, where the person charged gives evidence in his own behalf, but does not call witnesses, the counsel for the prosecution is entitled, immediately after the person charged has given his evidence, to sum up the case for the Crown and in so doing to comment upon the evidence given by the person charged (*Reg. v. Gardner*); (2) a prisoner has no right of giving evidence on his own behalf before the grand jury; and (3) the court has the right to comment on the failure of a prisoner to give evidence at the trial (*Reg. v. Rhodes*).—A very important case arising out of the Jameson Raid of '95 was *Burrows v. Rhodes and Jameson*, which was a claim for damages by a captured trooper against Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson; and the Queen's Bench held, on an application to dismiss the action on the ground that no cause of action was shown, that where a person is induced by the fraudulent misrepresentation of another to do an act which, in consequence of such misrepresentations, he believes to be neither illegal nor immoral, but which is in fact a criminal offence, he has a right of action against the person so inducing him for damages sustained by him in consequence of his having done such act. This decision is probably capable of pretty extensive application, and many cases of the kind may be looked for.—Under sect. 100 of the Larceny Act, '61, an order can be made for the restitution of stolen property, on conviction of the thief, to the owner. A £5-piece which is current coin of the realm may be sold as a curiosity, and in such a case, if the seller is a thief who has stolen it from the owner and who has subsequently been prosecuted to conviction, an order for its restitution to the owner may be made; but no such order could be made if the

coin had been passed into circulation as current money, although it might be possible to identify it. (*Moss v. Hancock*).—The Peculiar People object on religious grounds to calling in medical aid, and to the use of medicine. A man named Senior, belonging to this sect, who had wilfully and deliberately abstained from providing medical aid and medicine, which were necessary for his infant child, though he knew it to be dangerously ill, but in other respects had done all he could in the best interest of the child, was held by the Court for Crown Cases Reserved to have been rightly convicted of manslaughter, it being shown that medical aid would have prolonged, and probably saved, the child's life, and that the prisoner had the means to procure medical aid.

Ecclesiastical Charity.—This year's reports contain two decisions of the Court of Appeal on what is or is not an ecclesiastical charity. The deed of endowment of Perry's almshouses declared that the objects of the charity should be selected by the trustees thereof (one of whom was to be the rector of the parish) from amongst poor men and women resident in a certain parish who should have (1) regularly attended divine service in the church of the parish for a fixed period, (2) been partakers of the Holy Communion, (3) lived a godly, righteous, and sober life to the glory of God's Holy Name; and also declared that the lay trustees should always be members of the Church of England. This was held by the Court of Appeal a charity for the benefit of members of the Church of England "as such," i.e., in their character of members of that Church, and to the exclusion of non-members thereof, and accordingly an ecclesiastical charity within sect. 75 of the Local Government Act, '94, of which the parish council had no power to appoint trustees.—In the other case of *In re Ross's Charity* a testatrix by her will (made in 1799) devised a rent-charge to be paid to the churchwardens for the time being of the parish on a certain day in every year for ever, and to be laid out in the purchase of garments to be given to "six old and poor widows of the said parish whom they shall judge the properest objects to receive the same, with preference to those who, not being disabled by infirmity or sickness, are most constant in their attendance on the public service of the church." This was held not to be an ecclesiastical charity, and the parish council had the right of appointing trustees.

Election Law.—An economical registration agent put the name and address of the voter objected to on the back of the objection paper only, where it served as an address, and reduced the inside matter to a circular costing only a halfpenny to transmit. It should have been inserted in the body of the notice, as required by the Registration Order, '95, schedule 1., form 5 (a). It was held that the notice of objection was good, although it did not strictly follow the form prescribed by the Order (*Linforth v. Butler*).—A small point rather arbitrarily decided was the following:—A voter, whose name was on the list of voters for a borough in respect of his place of abode, duly claimed to have it also inserted on the list in respect of his place of business, and gave to the revising barrister a notice of selection in proper form, selecting the entry of his place of business as the one to be retained for voting. The revising barrister allowed the claim, but held that

at the time the notice of selection was given there was no duplicate entry on the list of voters to which the notice could apply, and he accordingly marked the entry in respect of the appellant's place of abode as the entry to be retained for voting; and this was held right, and it was further held that there was no appeal (*Lloyd Jones v. Munro*).—A mistake in the number of the qualifying house (31 was written for 33) can be amended by the revising barrister (*Kitchen v. Johnson*); and so can a mistake of law. In a notice of objection to the retention of a person's name on the occupiers' list of voters in a borough the objector described himself as "on the list of Parliamentary electors and burgesses" for a certain parish in the borough, but incorrectly inserted as his place of abode his shop, which was his qualifying property, and at which, though he spent the greater part of the day there, he did not reside. His reason for so doing was that his shop was situate in the borough and his place of abode was at some distance from the borough, and he thought he ought to give his address within the borough. No one was misled by the misstatement, and the Queen's Bench Division held that the misstatement of the place of abode was a mistake which the revising barrister had power to amend (*Prescott v. Lee*).

Estate Duty.—An important decision that has reversed the practice of the authorities (*Attorney-General v. Beech*) was decided by the House of Lords. The tenant for life of settled property with a power of appointment appointed the property to her son, subject to her own life interest; and by a subsequent deed surrendered her life interest to the trustees of the settlement "to the end and intent that such life interest may merge in the interest in remainder of" her son. The lady died more than twelve months after, and the Commissioners claimed estate duty. It was held that the property did not pass on the death of the tenant for life to the remainderman within the meaning of the Finance Act, '94, sect. 1, or sect. 2, subsect. 1 (b), and that estate duty was not payable by the remainderman under that Act.—Settlement estate duty was held to be payable where a testatrix by her will bequeathed an annuity, and directed that a portion of her estate should be set apart to provide for the payment of the annuity, and subject thereto she bequeathed the said portion of her estate to another; and also where a testator bequeathed his residuary estate to trustees on trust to pay the income to his wife for life, and after her death to pay an annuity to each of his four daughters for life, and after the death of each of his daughters to raise certain named sums in trust for the children of such daughters (*Attorney-General v. Owen, Attorney-General v. Coulson*).

Gaming.—The House of Lords after the issue of the '99 volume gave its decision in the *Kempton Park* case. The facts were that adjacent to the racecourse there was an uncovered inclosure of about a quarter of an acre, called Tattersall's Ring, fenced in by iron rails, to which when race-meetings were held the public were admitted by the owners of the racecourse on payment of an entrance fee. Among the five hundred to two thousand persons usually found there were always one or two hundred professional bookmakers, and most of the persons admitted, other than the bookmakers, went for the purpose of backing

horses with the bookmakers, but some did not bet at all. The bookmakers, who were accompanied by their clerks, did not use any apparatus such as a desk, stool, umbrella, or tent, but any particular bookmaker was usually to be found in or near the same part of the inclosure, calling out the odds to attract backers. There was both ready-money and credit backing. The owners of the course knew what was done. The House of Lords (Lords Hobhouse and Davey dissenting) held that the ring was not "a place within the meaning of the Act," and that the dissenting shareholder was not entitled to an injunction. This decision is said to overrule *Hawke v. Dunn*. But *Hawke v. Dunn* was a criminal case decided by the supreme court of criminal appeal (the Queen's Bench Division), and it is doubtful what is the exact effect of the two decisions (*Powell v. Kempton Park Racecourse Co.*).—Other cases on the point were the following:—A bookmaker and his clerk entered inclosed grounds in which horse-races were being carried on, and put up a cane structure about five feet high, with four legs or supports, and having on the top a board on which were painted the words "Bob Patch" (the respondent's name), "London. All in run or not—pay first past the post." He stood on a box placed close to the structure, and invited people to bet with him; and, assisted by his clerk who stood near, made bets on each race with backers of the horses running. The Queen's Bench held this was using a "place for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto" within the meaning of the Act (*Brown v. Patch*).—In *Belton v. Busby and Woods*, a bookmaker was in the habit of attending at the bar of a licensed beerhouse daily at certain hours for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto, and he carried on there a business of ready-money betting with the knowledge and permission of the licensed occupier of the beerhouse. His hours of attendance at the beerhouse were known to his customers, who came there for the purpose of transacting betting business with him. The beerhouse-keeper had no interest in the bets made, and the bookmaker had no interest in, or control over, the business of the beerhouse or the house itself. The bookmaker was convicted, and the Queen's Bench upheld the conviction. See also *Kitson v. Ashe*, under "Local Government."—A contract on the "cover" system for "differences" is not the less a contract "by way of gaming or wagering" because the contract gives the buyer or seller an option to demand delivery or acceptance (as the case may be) of the stocks or shares (*In re Gieve*).

Insurance.—An insurance against burglary does not cover theft, and in a case in the Court of Appeal the risk insured against was expressed in the policy to be loss of the property insured. "by theft following upon actual forcible and violent entry upon the premises wherein the same is herein stated to be situate." The insured property, which was stated in the policy to be situate on premises No. 78, Strand, was in a shop at that address, the front door of which was shut, but not locked or bolted, and access to the shop could be obtained by turning the handle of the door. In the early morning, before business hours, during the temporary absence of a servant of the assured, some person opened the front door, entered the shop, and, breaking open a

locked-up compartment or show-case within, which formed a portion of the shop, stole therefrom part of the insured property. The company refused to pay, and the Court of Appeal upheld them (*In re George and Goldsmiths and General Burglary Insurance Association*).

International Law.—A decree for divorce had been pronounced by the proper Court in Florida in an undefended action by the husband against the wife on the ground of her violent and ungovernable temper, both the parties being domiciled and resident in Florida; and, in an action brought by the wife in the English Courts to enforce a claim arising out of her alleged second marriage to a British subject, an alleged irregularity in service of process was held not to be a ground for questioning the validity of that decree, the Court in Florida having had full jurisdiction over the cause and the persons, and the Court of Appeal here holding that to grant a divorce for such a cause was not contrary to English views of substantial justice (*Pemberton v. Hughes*).

Landlord and Tenant.—An assignee of a lease on assigning ceases to be liable for future breaches of covenant by the lessee, but not for past; but if he assigns without covenants for title and obtains from the assignee the usual covenant thenceforth to pay the rent reserved by the lease, and perform the lessee's covenants therein contained, and to keep the vendors indemnified from the payment and performance thereof respectively, he can make his assignee pay him any amount he may have to pay for damages in respect of past breaches (*Gooch v. Clutterbuck—Davis third party*).—A lease of land in the Metropolis contained the usual covenant by the lessee to bear, pay, and discharge charges, duties, assessments, and impositions charged, assessed, or imposed upon the premises, or upon the landlord in respect thereof. The District Board of Works gave notice to the landlords of apportionment of expenses of paving a new street, under the Metropolis Management Act, '55, sect. 77, fixing no date for payment, and prior to the work being done and shortly before the expiration of the lease. The landlords paid the amount claimed before the expiration, but the work was not commenced until the lease had expired. Mr. Justice Gainsford Bruce held that when the district board gave notice to the landlords of the apportionment and charge, the charge became operative, and the landlords became liable to pay the amount, and were entitled to recover it from the tenant (*Wix v. Rutson*).—Under a similar covenant Mr. Justice Byrne held the lessee liable to pay the cost, amounting to £143, of repairing the drains, which were in bad order owing to certain structural defects, although the notice to repair being under sect. 85 of the Metropolis Local Management Act, '55, as amended by the Act of '62, sects. 64 and 95, the expenses were imposed upon the owner (*Farlow v. Stevenson*).—A landlord having verbally agreed with his yearly tenants to grant them a lease for twenty-one years of the messuage held by them (without the inclusion in the lease of any additional property) at an increased rent, the tenants for some time afterwards paid the increased rent. This was held a sufficient part performance to take the case out of the Statute of Frauds that requires an agreement for a lease for more than

three years to be in writing (*Miller & Aldworth, Ltd. v. Sharp*).—In *Moritz v. Knowles* the plaintiffs, in replying to an offer of a lease, agreed to take the lease if the house was put into a satisfactory sanitary state. The landlord never agreed to do this, and subsequently repudiated his offer of the lease. Held there was no contract, as the parties were never *ad idem*, and the defendant having repudiated, the plaintiffs could not then waive the condition they had imposed.—It is not necessary to maintain a distress that any one on the landlord's behalf should be left in possession of the goods, the goods having been impounded on the premises (*Jones v. Bernstein*).—"Adjoining premises" do not include all the houses in a block of buildings, but are confined to the next-door premises (*Vale & Sons v. Moor-gate Street and Broad Street Buildings, Ltd.*).

—The assignee of leasehold premises mortgaged the premises by way of sub-demise. The mortgage provided that, upon default by the mortgagor, the mortgagees might enter into possession or receipt of the rents and profits of the premises, and demise or sell the same, and out of moneys so received by them, whether as rents and profits or purchase-money, should in the first place pay the rent reserved by the original lease. The mortgagees, having entered into possession, did not pay rent which accrued due under the lease while they were in possession, and the original lessees were compelled to pay it. The Court of Appeal held they could not recover against mortgagees in possession (*Bonner v. Tottenham and Edmonton Permanent Investment Building Society*).—Under a proviso for re-entry in the event of liquidation or bankruptcy a voluntary winding-up, not by reason of insolvency, but for the purpose of reconstruction with additional capital, is a liquidation within the meaning of the condition, and the condition runs with the land. But a sufficient notice must be given under sect. 14, subsect. 1, of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, '81, as a condition precedent to enforcing the forfeiture, the effect of sect. 2, subsect. 2, of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, '92, being to take the case of a forfeiture on bankruptcy or liquidation out of subsect. 6 of sect. 14 of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, '81, for a year from the date of the bankruptcy or liquidation. A covenant by the lessees for themselves and their assigns not to assign or underlet the premises without the consent of the lessors, which was not to be unreasonably withheld, is not broken by an agreement for the sale of the lease, by which it was provided that at a certain period, though the purchase might not then be completed, the purchasers should be let into possession of the premises, and should from that day pay the rents and outgoings in respect of the same, followed by a letting into possession under that agreement, the purchase remaining uncompleted (*Horsey Estate, Ltd. v. Steiger and Petrifite Co.*).—There is a breach of such a covenant and the forfeiture was enforced where the lessees, without asking for the consent of the lessors, underlet a part of the premises to a tenant who already occupied under the lessors, and to whom no objection could have been reasonably taken. For the fact that the breach of covenant had been committed through forgetfulness, or because the lessees thought it unimportant, did not form a ground for giving them equitable relief against

forfeiture for breach of the covenant (*Eastern Telegraph Co. v. Dent*).—To maintain a distress it is not necessary to keep a man in possession if the goods are once impounded; and the real owner, a furniture dealer, was held liable for treble value who seized, during the absence, goods that had been distrained on for rent in the house of the hirer (*Jones v. Bernstein*).

Licensing Laws.—The most famous but not the most important case decided under the Licensing Laws was the House of Commons case. The charge made was against a servant of the House of Commons for having sold liquor, the property of the House, at a bar within the precincts of the House, to a person not a Member of either House of Parliament, the place where it was sold being of course not licensed for the sale of liquor; and the Queen's Bench held that the respondent was not guilty of an offence against the Act, and could not be convicted, not because the House of Commons had any special privilege, but because the provisions of sect. 3 of the Licensing Act, '72, imposing penalties for unlawful sale of liquor without a licence, do not apply to a servant selling liquor, the property of his master, by his master's order. You must summon the master (*Williamson v. Norris*).—A person who, after taking a ticket at a railway station, obtains intoxicating liquor at the refreshment-room at the station during prohibited hours and then leaves by train, even though he took the ticket in order to obtain the intoxicating liquor before starting, cannot be convicted of obtaining intoxicating liquor during closing hours by falsely representing himself to be a traveller, but is within the exemption in favour of persons arriving at or departing from a railway station by railroad (*Williams v. Macdonald*).—A licensed victualler cannot be convicted of keeping a room for public entertainment without a licence who has in the public smoke-room of his house a pianoforte on which customers are in the habit of playing for the amusement of themselves and others resorting to the room. The licensee made no extra charge either for the use of the piano or for the entertainment thus afforded, nor did he pay or encourage the performers (*Brearley v. Morley*).—In fixing the rateable value of a public-house where the rents actually paid for other public-houses in the district furnish no criterion of the rent which would be paid for the particular house, the amount of the weekly takings cannot be considered, but the largeness of the business actually done, and the advantageous situation of the house for carrying on business can be. (The Court of the Appeal in *Cartwright v. Sealcoates Union*.)

Local Government.—One of the most interesting cases in connection with Local Government was the case in which a mandamus was granted by a Queen's Bench Divisional Court at the suit of the Local Government Board against the *Leicester Guardians* to compel them to appoint a vaccination officer. The guardians refused to appoint such an officer because the Local Government Board had issued a circular requiring vaccination officers to institute prosecutions for non-vaccination without the authority of the guardians being first obtained, and they were supported by other Boards. They also refused to obey the mandamus. On Nov. 22nd the Solicitor-General applied for and obtained a rule *nisi* for the attachment of the

twenty-six members who had voted in favour of disobedience to the writ, but not against those who had voted in favour of obedience, but the Board eventually resolved to comply.—The Corporation of Windsor, by a decision of the House of Lords, have lost their right to take tolls on the Eton and Windsor Bridge. They had a prescriptive right to take certain customary tolls up to 1734, when they obtained a local Act which, after reciting their right to take the customary tolls, enacted that the said customary tolls should be and remain vested in them, and empowered them to take the said tolls, with a variation as to the exemption of freemen of the borough. In 1819 the Corporation obtained another local Act, which repealed the former Act and empowered them to take down the old bridge and build a new one, and to take tolls which varied from the old tolls in amount and subject-matter. This Act was temporary and had expired, and it was held that the prescriptive right to take tolls had been merged in and extinguished by the statutory right given in 1734, and neither had nor could have been revived by the later Act, and that the right to take tolls expired with the later Act (*New Windsor Corporation v. Taylor*). A local authority, empowered to make bye-laws for the regulation of buildings within its jurisdiction, cannot sanction plans in contravention of byelaws properly made. An "approved" plan is a plan which has been lawfully approved by a local authority, and not one which has merely received their approval in fact (*Yabbicom v. King*).—Under a power to take compulsorily "for the purpose of the street works, the lands shown on the deposited plans in connection therewith and which they may require for the purposes thereof respectively," a corporation cannot take lands fronting the new lines of street, not for the construction of the street works, but merely for the purpose of resale at a profit so as to reduce the cost of the street works (*Donaldson v. South Shields Corporation*).—An order can be made for the removal of a person suffering from an infectious disease, although it is proved that he had proper lodging and accommodation as far as he himself was concerned, if he could not be sufficiently isolated, and that there would be danger of infection to the other inmates of the house, sect. 124 of the Public Health Act, '75, being directed to the protection of persons from infection, and not merely to the protection of the sick person himself (*Warwick v. Graham*).—There is no right to drain sewage from private property into a surface-water drain, although it may be the only sewer available. Cesspools must be provided by the owner (*Kinson Pottery Co. v. Poole Corporation*).—A case of interest to visitors to the seaside was the action brought by the Llandudno Urban Council against a clergyman of the Church of England, who in June '98 visited Llandudno, and applied to the council for permission to hold religious services and deliver addresses on the beach; this was refused. He, however, held the services, and delivered addresses on the beach at which he strongly denounced the Ritualistic party in the Church of England. The council held a lease of the foreshore from the Crown, and applied to the Chancery Division for a declaration that the clergyman had no right to do what he did, and for an injunction to restrain him; and when the trial came on this year they

got their declaration but not their injunction, and had to pay their own costs (*Llandudno Urban District Council v. Woods*).—The Middlesbrough Corporation has power to make "such byelaws as they may think fit for the prevention of betting in the public streets and other places of public resort within the borough." The corporation made a byelaw that "any person who should frequent and use any street or other place of public resort within the borough for the purpose of bookmaking or betting should be liable to a penalty." A bookmaker used for the purpose of bookmaking an uninclosed piece of private ground within the borough, bounded by streets. Bookmakers and other persons habitually used the ground for betting, but without permission from the owner. The bookmaker conducted his business in an orderly manner, and caused no nuisance, annoyance, or obstruction. He was convicted, and the Queen's Bench upheld the conviction under the byelaw (*Kitson v. Ashe*).—The decision in *Penny v. Wimbledon Urban District Council* noted last year under the heading "Negligence" was affirmed by the Court of Appeal.—A county council cannot be compelled by mandamus to pay the expenses of the maintenance of troops brought into a county, on the application of the county magistrates, for the purpose of suppressing riots and preserving peace and order in the county (*Reg. v. Glamorgan County Council*).

Master and Servant.—The most important group of cases in this branch of the law during the year have been those decided by the Court of Appeal on various points arising on the interpretation of the **Workmen's Compensation Act**. These will be found grouped under the headings:—What is in the course of the employment; What is a factory, etc. (under which heading will be found the cases deciding to what classes of work the Act applies); What is "on, in, or about a factory, building, or engineering work"; What is ability to earn, a very nice point having arisen as to the result of the benevolence of the employer on the workman's legal rights; What is the same employment; and Who are dependants; while at the end will be found one or two points of practice.—**What is in the course of the employment.**—A fireman in a coal-pit employed to report to the colliery office on the state of the mine was riding, in breach of his orders, upon a tram laden with ashes and drawn by a horse in the direction of the office. The horse bolted, and the man ran to check it, in attempting which he fell, and was run over by the tram. Held liable (*Rees v. Thomas*).—A boy was employed in a pottery; his duty was to make balls of clay and hand them to the woman working at a machine, and he was forbidden to interfere in any way with the machinery. He sustained an injury through attempting to clean the machine while the woman was temporarily absent. Held not liable (*Lowe v. Pearson*).—A ticket-collector got upon the foot-board of a train after it had started, not for any object of his employment, but to talk to a friend. In getting off he was injured. Held not liable (*Smith v. Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Co.*).—A firm of contractors contracted with a railway company for the construction of sidings near their railway. In order to get to their work the workmen of the contractors had to get upon the premises of the railway company by one of two gates. The use of one of

them necessitated crossing the main line of the railway; the use of the other did not. On a foggy morning a ganger in the employment of the contractors, while going to his work, was killed by an express train on the main line, seven minutes before the time for commencing work, and about 150 yards from the locality of his work. Held not liable, it being expressly held that the deceased's work did not begin when he got upon the premises of the railway company and was still going to his work (*Holness v. Mackay and Davies*).—The workman was employed in a colliery to clear away coal from the roadway of the mine. He got a mandril and set to work to mine some coal, and was killed by the coal falling on him. Held not liable (*Edwards v. International Coal Company*).—**What is a factory, etc.**—A workman was employed in a shed to look after a steam-engine connected with a mortar-pan for mixing mortar for use on a building near at hand. While so employed he sustained personal injuries through an accident. Held liable, because, as the engine was being temporarily used for the purpose of the construction of a building, the provisions mentioned in sect. 23 of the **Factory and Workshop Act, '95**, had effect as if the shed were a factory; so that a provision of the Act, namely sect. 4, relating to the power to make an order as to a dangerous machine used in a factory, applied to the engine, which therefore came within the definition of a factory in sect. 7 of the **Workmen's Compensation Act, '97**, and compensation could be claimed under that section (*McNicholas v. Dawson & Son*).—A building, which measured 28 feet in height from the ground to the parapet, and 36 feet to the ridge of the roof, was erected as stables for an omnibus company. Six months after its completion, and after the commencement of its use as stables, the company employed a firm of ironmasters to strengthen the building by introducing iron stays which were fastened to the girders and the upright iron columns supporting the building. A workman in the employ of the ironmasters, while standing inside the building at a height of 8 feet from the ground upon a scaffold, fell while lifting one of the iron stays and received injuries which proved fatal. The Court of Appeal held that the building was a building exceeding 30 feet in height within the meaning of sect. 7, subsect. 1, of the **Workmen's Compensation Act, '97**; that for the purposes of that section it was immaterial whether the scaffolding was inside or outside the building; but that the building was not being "constructed or repaired," and that therefore the employer was not liable (*Hoddinott v. Newton, Chambers & Co.*).—But a building is within the Act on which machinery driven by steam, water, or other mechanical power, is being used for the purpose of the construction, repair, or demolition thereof, although the building does not exceed 30 feet in height (*Mellor v. Tomkinson & Co.*).—A building is not within the Act which is in the course of construction and is intended when completed to exceed 30 feet in height, if it does not at the time of the accident exceed that height (*Billings v. Holloway*).—The expression "repair" in sect. 7, subsect. 1 of the **Workmen's Compensation Act, '97**, does not include merely "painting" the outside of a building which exceeds 30 feet in height. A ladder is not a scaffolding within the meaning of sect. 7, sub-

sect. 1; nor is an erection of a ladder placed outside the building with one end of a plank tied to a rung of the ladder and the other end resting on a window-sill a scaffolding (*Wood v. Walsh*).—What is “on, in, or about.”—The following cases were decisions on the point of what is employment “on, in, or about a factory”:—A harbour was being dredged by a steam dredger belonging to the harbour commissioners, the mud being discharged from the dredger into hoppers, which when full were taken by a tug out to sea and there emptied, the workmen employed by the commissioners on the dredger going with the hoppers for that purpose. The man was drowned while emptying a hopper out at sea. Held not liable (*Chambers v. Whitehaven Harbour Commissioners*).—A carter, in the employment of the owners of a factory, was injured while unloading goods from a cart of his employers at a distance of a mile and a half from the factory. Held not liable (*Lowth v. Ibbotson*).—A cart, belonging to the owners of a factory, was standing in a street, close to the entrance to the factory yard, in a position in which it was usually loaded. A workman in the employment of the factory owners was engaged in loading the cart, and was injured while doing so. Held liable (*Powell v. Brown*).—Where a ship was unloading in a dock by means of a crane on the quay hired by her owners, a workman employed by them in unloading her was killed by the explosion of a case of percussion-caps which he was placing in a basket attached to the chain of the crane for the purpose of its being hoisted out of the ship on to the quay. Held liable (*Woodham v. Atlantic Transport Co.*).—A workman was employed on a wharf at the side of a canal, on which no machinery was used, and to which no provision of the Factory Acts applied by the Factory and Workshop Act, '95. Held not liable (*Hall v. Snowden, Hubbard & Co.*); and therefore a workman employed on board a ship lying in dock is not employed on, in, or about a dock, and is not employed on, in, or about a factory within the meaning of sect. 7, subsect. 1, of the Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, whether the dock itself is a factory within the meaning of subsect. 2 of that section or not (*Flowers v. Chambers*).—What is ability to earn.—A case that threatened to destroy the Act altogether was *Irons v. Davis & Timmins, Ltd.* A boy lost the top of his right thumb by accident under circumstances to which the Act applied. The employers took him back, set him to odd jobs, and paid him the same wages. The Court of Appeal inclined to hold that he was entitled to no compensation, but, with the consent of the employers' counsel fixed the weekly payment at *1d.*, leaving open the power given under the Act to revise. It was contended, after this case was decided, in many county courts that the *1d.* was a mere act of grace, and that the decision of the court was that the boy was entitled to no award. The effect of this would have been that any employer paying full wages to an injured workman for the first six months during which the arbitration must take place would be clear of any further liability. But this view of the decision was finally held wrong in the case of *Chandler v. Smith*. The workman was employed as foreman in a carpet-weaving factory; his principal duty was to supervise the hands, but he also, to the knowledge of his employer, used to set up and adjust the machines.

While adjusting a machine he received an injury necessitating the amputation of his thumb; he continued however to attend regularly to his work, only absenting himself from the factory for a sufficient time to enable him to have his hand dressed. He was incapacitated by the accident from setting up and adjusting the machines, and his work was afterwards confined to the supervision of the hands. His employer continued to pay his wages at the same rate after as before the accident; but it was admitted that, should he leave his employer's service, his wage-earning power as a foreman in any other factory would be materially decreased; and on these facts, very similar to *Irons*'s, the employer making no offer, the Court of Appeal held that as the workman had been prevented by reason of the accident from doing a substantial part of the work at which he had previously earned his wages, he had been disabled for two weeks from earning full wages “at the work at which he was employed” within the meaning of sect. 1, subsect. 2 (a), of the Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, because the Court said “earn” meant legally entitled to recover, the workman having fully performed the duties for which he was engaged, and therefore that under these circumstances the proper course was to make a declaration of the liability of the employer, leaving the amount and duration of the compensation to be fixed upon an application under schedule 1, clause 12, to vary the award, should the workman at any future time be unable by reason of the accident to earn the same wages.—What is in the same employment.—A workman was employed for a period of twelve months by the same employer. During that period the character of his employment was altered and the amount of his wages increased. The change in the character of the employment did not affect the compensation to which he was entitled under the first schedule to the Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, which should be arrived at from his average weekly earnings during the whole of the previous twelve months (*Price v. J. Marsden & Sons*).—A workman was employed by a firm of coal-owners from Oct. 3rd, '97, to March 31st, '98, when the workman went out on strike and the contract of employment was duly determined by notice. He remained on strike for five months, and on Sept. 12th, '98, again entered the service of the same employers under a fresh contract of employment containing different terms. The injury happened on Oct. 3rd, '98. The Court of Appeal held that the period of employment contemplated by schedule 1, clause 1 (b), was a substantially continuous employment during which the relation of master and servant substantially existed between the employer and workman, and that, therefore, the employment between the end of the strike and the date of the accident could alone be regarded (*Jones v. Ocean Coal Co.*).—Who are dependants.—A workman resided with his parents, to whom he gave his wages. The father, who was thirty-four years of age and in receipt of full wages, stated that the earnings of the workman were a help to maintain his family. The county court judge having found that the parents were in part dependent upon the earnings of the workman within the meaning of sect. 7, subsect. 2, of the Act, the Court of Appeal held that the words “dependent upon the earnings” in that sub-

section meant dependent thereon in the proper sense of the term for the ordinary necessities of life, having regard to the class and position of the parties; and that, as it appeared that the county court judge had adopted this construction, the court could not interfere with his finding upon the question of fact whether the parents were so dependent (*Simmons v. White*).—In *Griffiths v. Davis & Son, Ltd.*, the workman who was killed lived apart from his mother (the applicant), and made payments to her of 10s. to £1 a fortnight. She lived with a son and daughter who also helped her. The mother was held to be a dependant.—*Practice*.—A county court judge sitting to hear an application for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, is acting as an arbitrator only, and has no jurisdiction to grant a new trial (*Mountain v. Parr*); in practically all the cases that have gone to the court on appeal, the court has required the appellant to give security for costs to the extent of £15.—A case quite outside any of the Acts was *Marney v. Scott*. The defendant chartered a vessel, which was at the time at sea and in ballast, for a single voyage. The charter-party declared that she was in every way fit for the service, and provided that she should be so maintained by the owners. On the afternoon of April 5th the vessel was put at the defendant's disposal in dock, and two hours afterwards the loading began, the defendant having contracted with a stevedore for the purpose. Fifteen minutes later the plaintiff, one of the men employed by the stevedore, in the course of his work had to descend a ladder leading into the hold. It came adrift, and the plaintiff fell, sustaining injuries for which he successfully sued the defendant, because it was his duty under the circumstances to make some inspection of the vessel before allowing the stevedore and his men to go on board her, and the slightest inspection would have revealed the defective state of the ladder.

Negligence.—The National Telephone Company were lawfully engaged in laying telephone wires along a street. The wires passed in the usual way through tubes laid in a trench under the level of the pavement. The company employed a plumber to connect these tubes at the joints with lead and solder to the satisfaction of the company's foreman at the sum of 12s. per joint. In order to make the connections between the tubes, it was necessary to obtain a flare from a benzoline lamp, which could not be done without the application of heat to the lamp. The lamp used for the purpose was provided with a safety-valve. The plumber, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary flare, dipped the lamp into a caldron of melted solder, which was placed over a fire on the footway for the purpose of the work, and which was unprotected by any screen or tent. Dipping the lamp into the solder would have been a proper and usual mode of obtaining the flare, provided the lamp had been in good order. The safety-valve of the lamp not being in working order, as the plumber ought to have known, the lamp exploded, with the result that Mr. Holliday, who was passing on the highway, was splashed by the molten solder and thereby injured. The Court of Appeal held the company liable, because, first, there was evidence that the company and the plumber were jointly engaged in the performance of the work under such circumstances as to render

the company liable for the negligence of which the plumber had been guilty; and, secondly, that, even if the plumber were an independent contractor, the company, having authorised the performance upon a highway of work, which from its nature was likely to involve danger to persons using the highway, were bound to take care that those who executed the work for them did not negligently cause injury to such persons (*Holliday v. National Telephone Co.*). For other cases of negligence, and for the cases of workmen's compensation, see under "Master and Servant."

Railways.—The National Cyclists' Union raised the question whether a bicycle was "ordinary luggage" within the meaning of a railway Act, by which every passenger travelling in a carriage of a certain class may take with him his ordinary luggage, not exceeding a certain weight, free of charge; but it was decided it was not, and that a passenger is not entitled to take a bicycle, not packed up, free of charge, although of less weight than the weight of luggage allowed to be carried free of charge by the class in which he is travelling (*Britten v. Great Northern Railway Co.*).—The forwarding of goods at owners' risk will not relieve the railway company from liability for delay where they do not forward them by the agreed route, as the delay of the goods is not a delay in the performance of the contract (*Mallet v. Great Eastern Railway Co.*).—Under sect. 48 of the Railways Clauses Act of '45, a railway train is not allowed to cross a level crossing at a greater pace than four miles an hour, and an injunction was granted against the London and North-Western Railway Co., although there was no injury to the public (*Attorney-General v. London and North-Western Railway Co.*).

Stamps.—The ordinary form of telephone agreement with a rent of £12 requires not a 6d. but a 7s. 6d. stamp (*National Telephone Co. v. Inland Revenue Commissioners*).—A hiring agreement for the hire and sale of goods requires no stamp. A £100 debenture redeemable at £103 requires a stamp calculated on the £103 and not on the £100 only (*Knight's Deep, Ltd., v. Inland Revenue Commissioners*).—A receipt given to a solicitor employed by a bank under an agreement whereby he was appointed an officer of the bank upon the terms that he was to be paid a salary, and to be provided with an office, stationery, and staff of clerks, and was to devote his whole time to the conduct of the legal business of the bank, and who recovered debts due to the bank and entered the amount in an account book, and then in accordance with his duty handed over the money to the secretary or cashier of the bank, who wrote against the entry in the account-book his initials and the date on which the money was handed over to him, in some instances adding the word "received," requires a stamp (*Attorney-General v. Carlton Bank*).—It is finally decided against the Commissioners that an assignment of a portion of the property comprised in a lease does not require a lease stamp on the apportioned rent (*Swayne v. Inland Revenue Commissioners*).

Trade.—The goodwill of a partnership business is one of its assets or effects, and on the death of one partner the partnership deed providing that "in case of the death of one of the partners a general account of the position shall be made, including all effects and securities—

of whatsoever nature that they possess, and the value of such effects and securities be estimated as at the date of such decease." The value of the goodwill ought to be appraised on the footing that, if it were sold, the surviving partner would be at liberty to carry on a rival business, but would not have the right to solicit any person who was a customer of the old firm prior to the death of the deceased partner, or the right to carry on business under the old firm's name, of course such name not being identical with his own (*In re an Arbitration between David and Matthews*).—The rule that a loan which, instead of interest, entitles the lender to a share of profits, can only be paid in the event of bankruptcy after all the other debts are paid was illustrated in the case of *In re Mason, ex parte Bing*, decided by Mr. Justice Wright.—Where it is proved that a bribe has been given to an agent it is immaterial to inquire what effect the bribe had on the mind of the agent. Where the agent was a veterinary surgeon employed to report on horses the subject of a sale, the offer and acceptance of a bribe invalidated the certificate, and the seller could not recover under a contract which depended on the validity of the certificate (*Shipway v. Broadwood*).—Where an agent makes a contract purporting to sell goods in the name of a principal, but with the fraudulent intention of selling them on his own account and for his own benefit, the principal can ratify and take the benefit of the contract as against the buyers (*In re Tiedemann and Ledermann Frères*).—The Court of Appeal (Lindley M.R. and Rigby L.J.), with Vaughan Williams L.J. dissenting held that where hay and straw merchants at Brentford who carried on an extensive wholesale and retail trade in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and Canada, and had permanent places of business in the United Kingdom and France, required a covenant from their clerk and foreman in Calais, at a weekly wage of 35s., that he would not, for the space of twelve months next after his leaving or being dismissed, carry on the business of a hay and straw merchant, or enter into the service of, or act as agent for, any person or persons carrying on the business of a hay and straw merchant, in the United Kingdom, or in France, or in the kingdom of Belgium, or Holland, or in the Dominion of Canada; that the restraint imposed on the defendant was not unreasonable, at any rate so far as the United Kingdom was concerned; that the covenant was not void on any ground of public policy; and that the defendant must be restrained from violating his covenant; but Vaughan Williams L.J. held that the covenant was unreasonable and invalid, and ought not to be enforced by injunction, and the old rule of law that all covenants in restraint of trade are *prima facie* contrary to public policy, and therefore void, has not been rescinded by recent decisions. (*E. Underwood & Son, Ltd. v. Barker*).—In the House of Lords the Manchester Brewery Company, Limited, succeeded in restraining "The North Cheshire Brewery Company, Limited," from becoming incorporated and registered under the name "The North Cheshire and Manchester Brewery Company, Limited," there being no intention to deceive the public into the belief that the two companies had amalgamated (*North Cheshire and Manchester Brewery Co. v. Manchester Brewery Co.*).—It was held in *Johnson v. Boyes* that a vendor who offered property for sale by auction on the terms of

printed conditions could be made liable in damages to a person who accepted the offer and complied with the conditions, if those conditions were violated by the vendor, and that the Statute of Frauds would be no defence; but that no custom had been proved obliging a vendor to accept, in payment of a deposit, the cheque even of a person in credit, although such a course was usual; and that no such custom could bind a vendor to accept a cheque from a pauper; that the conditions meant that the deposit was to be paid in cash, and the vendors were not bound to wait till the next day for it, or to sign the contract until this condition precedent had been performed.—A preference is not void under the bankruptcy laws, unless it is fraudulent, because it is made without pressure; and where a trustee, who had committed breaches of trust and was insolvent, on the eve of his bankruptcy conveyed an estate to make good the breaches of trust, without any pressure or request by his *cestuis que trust*, the House of Lords held that there was no fraudulent preference within sect. 48 of the Bankruptcy Act, '83, the debtor's object being to shield himself from the consequences of his breaches of trust.—**Bankruptcy cases.** The following three cases deal with points under the Bankruptcy laws:—In *In re Frances Handford & Co.* it was held by the Court of Appeal that a receiving order cannot be made against a married woman trading separately from her husband under a firm name on the ground of non-compliance with a bankruptcy notice founded upon a judgment obtained against her in the firm name; and in *In re Niel Mackenzie* the Court of Appeal held that the right of the landlord under the statute 8 Anne, ch. 14, sect. 1, to payment of his arrears of rent is not displaced by the interposition of a bankruptcy petition on which a receiving order is made subsequently to notice of landlord's claim, between sale under an execution by the sheriff and notice to the sheriff of the landlord's claim.—In *In re Roberts* Mr. Roberts, the billiard player, had the misfortune to become bankrupt. During the bankruptcy he received each year, under a contract with a firm of billiard-ball makers, billiard balls of a particular make, worth £600, with which he contracted to play exclusively. It was held that he must pay to his trustee £400 out of the £600, and that the whole £600 could not be held to personal earnings.—A coal merchant at Cardiff, having contracted with shipowners for the supply of coal to their steamers there, entered into a contract with a colliery company for the supply to him of coal, which was expressly stated to be for shipment in those steamers. The company committed a breach of their contract in not supplying coal under it with reasonable despatch, in consequence of which the supply of coal to one of the steamers was delayed and the steamer was detained. The shipowners thereupon made a claim of £150 against the merchant in respect of her detention, and subsequently brought an action against him to enforce their claim. He gave notice of the claim and action to the defendants, who repudiated all liability, and refused to take up the defence, stating, however, that they considered the claim preposterous and the amount of it excessive. The coal merchant defended the action, paying £20 into court, and at the trial he succeeded in showing that the sum so paid in was sufficient. In his

turn the coal merchant brought an action against the company, and got his £20 and his solicitor and client costs of the first action (*Agius v. Great Western Colliery Co.*).—The consignor of milk is liable to penalties under sect. 6 of the Foods and Drugs Act, '75, even where the milk is delivered in a pure and unadulterated condition to the railway company at the consignor's local station, and adulterated without the knowledge or consent of the consignor during the transit from the local station to the terminus (*Parker v. Alder*).—**Weights and Measures.**—It is a sufficient compliance with the Weights and Measures Act, '91, requiring the insertion on the ticket of the seller's name, to insert the name under which the seller carries on his business, so a sole trader who filled in his business name, Co-operative Coal Company, was held to have complied with the section (*Cameron v. Tyler*).—A quite unnecessary case on the same section was *Edwards v. Purnell*. Coal supplied to an asylum was to be weighed on the asylum weighbridge, and the weight there ascertained before delivery was accepted by the committee. At the conclusion of the weighing, and before any part of the coal was unloaded, the purchasers' storekeeper, instead of the vendor's carman, in pursuance of the arrangement between the parties, filled in upon the ticket the weight of the coal and vehicle, the tare weight of the vehicle and the net weight of coal delivered; the ticket was then detached from the book, and handed by the carter to the storekeeper, and the coal was unloaded.—**Banking.**—By sect. 82 of the Bill of Exchange Act, '82, where a banker, in good faith and without negligence, receives payment for a customer of a crossed cheque, and the customer has no title, or a defective title, the banker incurs no liability to the true owner by reason only of having received payment. A case arose where a rate collector, who had been in the habit of receiving cheques for rates, and cashing them at a country branch of the London and County Bank, where he was known, but had no account, by falsely pretending that a rate was due obtained a cheque, drawn to his order on a London bank, crossed generally, and marked "not negotiable," which he presented at the branch bank, where it was cashed. It was found as fact on the trial of the action that the bank received payment in good faith and without negligence, that they received it for the collector, and that the collector was a customer and therefore the bank protected by sect. 82, and was not liable.—The custom of sending with a bill of lading a bill of exchange for acceptance, while it gives no title to the goods to the consignee unless the bill is accepted, enables the consignee to give a good title to a third party who takes the bill of lading in good faith, and without notice of the rights of the original sellers in respect of the acceptance of the bill of exchange under sect. 25, subsect. 2, of the Sale of Goods Act, '93, and that the sellers had no right to stop it *in transitu* (*Cahn and Mayer v. Pockett's Bristol Channel Steam Packet Co.*).—A trader pledged with a bank, as security for an advance, eighteen hogsheads of tobacco which were in the custody of warehousemen. He subsequently repaid the advance on one of the hogsheads, and presented to the bank for their signature a delivery order on which the place for the quantity was left blank. The bank signed the order, and the trader having filled in

the blank space with the words "eighteen hogsheads," obtained delivery of them all and then disposed of them. In an action against the warehousemen for the conversion of the seventeen hogsheads it was held that the bank could not succeed, since they had impliedly given authority to fill up the blank in the delivery order, and were now estopped from showing that that authority was limited; but in a second action the bank had signed a properly-drawn delivery order in respect of one consignment and the trader subsequently added above their signature the description and distinguishing marks of a second consignment, and thus obtained delivery of both consignments, and it was held that an action for conversion would lie against the warehouseman, since the plaintiffs had not been guilty of any negligence which was the proximate cause of the wrongful delivery (*Union Credit Bank v. Mersey Docks and Harbour Board and North and South Wales Bank*).

Trade Unions.—Three important cases on watching and besetting were the following:—A perpetual injunction will be granted to restrain trades unionists from watching or besetting, because (1) it is an offence within sect. 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, '75; and (2) it is a nuisance at common law for which an action on the case would lie, for such conduct seriously interferes with the ordinary comfort of human existence and the ordinary enjoyment of the house beset; and the injunction will be granted when the house watched and beset is not that of the workman sought to be affected but that of the employer (*Lyons & Sons v. Wilkins*).—The following facts were held to constitute a watching and besetting:—During the pendency of a strike two agents of a trade union attended at a landing-stage to await the arrival of a steamer containing workmen imported by the masters from Ireland to replace the men on strike, and, on the arrival of the steamer, they informed the Irish workmen of the strike, and offered to pay their expenses if they would go elsewhere to work (*Charnock v. Court*).—And in *Walters v. Green* it was held that one firm of employers might sue for an injunction where it was alleged that the union men having ascertained that the Masters' Association were importing men to Hull, thereupon, with the intention of injuring the plaintiffs and other members of the Masters' Association in their trade, and thereby compelling the plaintiffs and other members of the association to accept the terms of the unions, wrongfully and without lawful excuse combined and conspired together to watch and beset the Hull railway stations and other places where workmen brought to Hull by the Masters' Association might happen to be, and the approaches thereto, for the purpose of persuading or otherwise inducing such workmen not to work for the plaintiffs, or any of them, or any other member of the Masters' Association, and did in fact persuade or induce many of such workmen to leave Hull, or refuse to work for the plaintiffs, or any of them, or any other member of the Masters' Association, by reason whereof the plaintiffs had been injured in the lawful conduct of their respective businesses and had suffered damage; and that it was no objection that the imported workmen had been intercepted before any firm had been specified by the association, since the intercepting of the men so as to deprive a particular

master of the chance of employing those particular men was a sufficient damage to enable the master to sue.—*In re Printers and Transferrers' Amalgamated Trades Protection Society*, a trade union raised funds, by means of weekly contributions, to defend and support its members in obtaining and maintaining reasonable remuneration for their labour. There were two classes of members, one subscribing twice as much as the other, and being entitled to receive twice as much strike or lock-out pay; the scale of payments also varied with the length of time a member had belonged to the society. No provision was made by the rules for the distribution of the funds of the society on a dissolution; and on a dissolution it was held that there was a resulting trust in favour of those who had subscribed to the fund, and that the money was now divisible amongst the existing members at the time of the dissolution in proportion to the amount contributed by each member to the funds of the society, irrespective of fines or payments made to members in accordance with the rules.—In a case at the relation, as it is called, of some of the employers the Attorney-General applied for an injunction to restrain the Merthyr Tydfil Guardians from granting relief to strikers; but it was held that if an able-bodied man and his family were starving, notwithstanding the wilful refusal of the man to work, guardians ought to grant relief; but when the urgent pressure of the moment was relieved, then the guardians ought to require the man to work, and if, being able to get work, he still wilfully refused, then they should prosecute him under the Vagrancy Act, '24 (5 Geo. IV., ch. 83), and though the Court had power to grant such an injunction, and would under very special circumstances do so, the proper and more usual course was to object before the auditor and the Local Government Board (*Attorney-General v. Merthyr Tydfil Guardians*).

Wills and Settlements.—A lady on her second marriage, who had one child by her first marriage, settled her property upon trust for herself for life, then to her husband for life, and, upon the death of the survivor, upon trust for the children of the intended marriage, and in default of children, and in default of appointment, in trust for such person or persons as under the Statutes for the Distribution of the Estates of Intestates would at the time of the wife's decease have been entitled thereto, if she had then died possessed thereof "a spinster and intestate." The settlement contained no reference to the child of the first marriage. There being no children of the second marriage, the child of the first marriage, in spite of the "spinster," was held to be entitled as next-of-kin (*Errington v. Sempell*).—A marriage settlement made on the marriage of a man to his deceased wife's sister is void so far as it confers any benefit on the second wife, being made for an illegal consideration (*Phillips v. Probyn*).—Two points under the Settled Land Acts. A lady in '69 bequeathed personal estate to be held on trust for the person entitled to the enjoyment of settled real estate, with a proviso that in case of sale, of the real estate, either during the life of a person then in being, or within twenty-one years from her death, her trust property should go over; it was held that in case of sale of the real estate under the Settled Land Acts the gift over was ineffectual. The Act must not

be defeated (*In re Smith—Grose-Smith v. Bridger*).—In the other case the fate of the Hope Blue Diamond was in question. The diamond is an heirloom; it was admitted that the diamond was unique, and that it had been supposed that there was no other blue diamond in existence; but another had recently been found, and it was said that the present time was a good one for sale, lest other stones should be discovered and the value depreciated. Leave was refused; the only reason for sale was to make income out of the sale money, and the Court held that the fact that a tenant for life had by his own extravagance got himself into pecuniary difficulties was not a circumstance which ought to have any weight with the Court in deciding in favour of a sale of an heirloom (*In re Hope Settled Estates*).—Two cases illustrating some of the peculiarities of probate law were the following:—Administration of an estate must be granted to the next-of-kin not renouncing, and only under very special circumstances can all the next-of-kin joining get a stranger in blood appointed. But in a case where all parties interested in the estate of the deceased had entered into a compromise with a view to putting an end to all further disputes and litigation, upon the basis that a stranger in blood, who had been employed by the deceased in auditing his accounts, should apply for and obtain a grant of letters of administration with the will and codicils annexed, the Court made the grant (*In the Goods of Potter—Potter v. Potter*).—No alteration in a will has any effect if it is possible to make out what were the words before the alteration was made, and words beneath an alteration that can only be deciphered by an expert in handwriting using a magnifying glass will be restored and given effect to (*In the Goods of Brazier*).—It constitutes a gift of money on deposit at a bank to indorse and deliver a banker's deposit receipt, with the intention to make a gift, certainly if the donee is also appointed executor of the donor's will (*In re Griffin—Griffin v. Griffin*).—In a Scotch case it was held that where a testator was alleged to believe "that he had a special and imperative duty to further the cause of total abstinence and to oppose the Church of Rome by devoting his pecuniary resources to these objects, in consequence of commands which he conceived he had received from the Deity by direct communications on various occasions," and that these insane delusions dominated his mind and overmastered his judgment to such an extent as to render him incapable of making reasonable and proper settlement of his means and estate, or of taking a rational view of the matters to be considered in making a will, the validity of the will must be tried (*Hope v. Campbell*).—Where a father makes a bequest to a son for life, then to his wife for life, and then to his children, it depends on the context whether wife means the existing wife only or will include a future wife (*In re Drew—Drew v. Drew*).—"Offspring" without the addition of other words means "children" only (*Tabuleau v. Nixon*).—Where a will containing a bequest of residuary real and personal estate to trustees upon trust to convert the same and invest; at such time as in their discretion they should think fit, and to pay the income to one for life, with remainders over, and power was given in the will to postpone conversion and to retain any invest-

ments of the testator at the time of his death, there being direction as to payment of the income of the retained funds, the tenant for life is not entitled to receive the income of the retained investments unless they fall within the class of investments authorised by the will or by law, and such investments must be valued as at the end of a year from the testator's death, and interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on that value ought to be allowed to the tenant for life (*In re Lynch-Blosse—Rickards v. Lynch-Blosse*).—A tenant for life of leaseholds, specifically bequeathed by the will of a testator, is bound, during the continuance of her interest, as between herself and the testator's estate, to pay the rent reserved by the lease, and perform the covenants and conditions contained in it (*In re Giers—Cooper v. Giers*); but is not liable for repairs necessary at the commencement of his interest, or in respect of breaches of covenant which had arisen before the testator's death (*In re Betty—Betty v. Attorney-General*).—A case that has no new principles in it, but illustrates the necessity of care in drawing wills, was *In re Nourse*. The testator by his will bequeathed to his son out of personal estate an annuity of £2000 and in the event of his marriage an additional annuity of £1000; and by a codicil directed that the additional annuity should be payable only if the son should have married with the previous consent in writing of the trustees of the will; and on an application for payment of the second annuity it was held that, as the testator had provided for the son in any event, the condition as to the consent was not *in terrorem* and was valid.

Workmen's Compensation.—See heading "Master and Servant" earlier in this article.

LAWN TENNIS, '99.

Lawn tennis as a recreation has gone down before the bicycle and croquet, and therefore has not been played nearly as much as it was a few years ago. The following are the results of the principal matches:—The French Championship was played at Auteuil during the Easter holidays, and resulted in the victory of an Englishman, Mr. M. J. G. Ritchie. The Covered Courts (Queen's Club) Championship Singles was won by W. V. Eaves, the holder, the Ladies' by Miss Austin, the holder, and the Doubles by R. F. and H. L. Doherty, the holders. The Irish Championship Singles was won by R. F. Doherty, the Ladies' by Miss Martin, and the Doubles by R. F. and H. L. Doherty. The Champion of Middlesex is again H. S. Mahoney, and Miss Austin the Lady Champion. The Kent Open Championship, played at Beckenham, was won by H. S. Mahoney, Miss Austin winning the Ladies' Open Championship. The Northern Championship Doubles was won by R. F. and H. L. Doherty, the Singles by S. H. Smith, and the Ladies' by Miss Martin. The Championship at Wimbledon was won by R. F. Doherty, the holder, who beat A. W. Gore in the final. Mrs. Hillyard beat Miss C. Cooper, the holder, for the Ladies' Championship, and the Doubles were won by R. F. and H. L. Doherty, the holders. Oxford won the singles against Cambridge, and Cambridge the doubles; the latter, owing to bad weather, were played in a covered court. The Championship of North London was won by A. W. Gore, the holder; Miss

Austin, the holder, again won the Ladies' Championship. The Welsh Champion is S. H. Smith, the holder, and the Ladies' Champion is Miss Robb. M. Boucher and S. H. Smith won the Championship Doubles. The Warwickshire Championship was won by G. F. Goodman, the holder; Mrs. Pickering is the Ladies' Champion. The Inter-County Cup was won for the second year in succession by Gloucestershire, who beat Warwickshire in the final. In the Ladies' Competition Surrey beat Northumberland. The Championship of London at the Queen's Club was won by H. S. Mahoney, the Ladies' by Miss Austin. W. V. Eaves won the Championship of the Midlands, at Leamington, when Miss C. Cooper won the Ladies'. At Burton-on-Trent S. H. Smith, the holder, won the Ratcliff Challenge Cup, and Miss Lane won the Ladies' Singles. The Championship of Northumberland was won by H. S. Mahoney, and the Ladies' Championship by Miss C. Cooper. H. R. Barrett, the holder, won the open match for singles at Colchester, and Miss Tulloch, the holder, the Ladies' Challenge Cup. P. G. Pearson won the open singles at Bournemouth, and the ladies' singles were won by Mrs. Winch. The Championship of Scotland was won by E. L. Black, the Ladies' Championship by Miss Cooper. The Ladies' Championship of West of Scotland was won by Miss K. Jamieson. G. W. Peacock won the Castle Wemyss Challenge Cup. H. Roper Barrett, the holder, won the Suffolk Championship Cup, as well as the singles at Felixstowe. At Exmouth F. L. Riseley won the singles. Mr. Clayton won the Championship of Derbyshire, Miss Robb the Ladies' Championship. E. D. Black, the holder, won the Yorkshire Championship, and Mrs. Morton the Ladies' Championship. The Boulogne-sur-Mer Championship was won by H. A. B. Chapman, the Ladies' by Miss H. M. Frome. At Homburg R. F. Doherty won both the Championship of Germany Challenge Cup and the Championship of Europe Challenge Cup. The Open Singles Championship of Switzerland, played at St. Moritz, was won by G. M. Simond, the Ladies' Championship being won by Miss Brooksmith. S. H. Smith won the Championship of Sussex, at Brighton, Miss C. Cooper winning the Ladies' Championship. At Devonshire Park, Eastbourne, S. H. Smith won the South of England Challenge Cup, and Mrs. Hillyard won the Ladies' Challenge Cup. Mr. H. S. Mahoney won the Dinard Challenge Cup at Dinard, Mlle Prévost winning the Ladies' Challenge Cup.

Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, M.P. See under COMMONS.

Lawyers Deceased (Dec. 1st, '98—Nov. '99). See OBITUARY.

LAYMEN, HOUSES OF.

The first House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury assembled with the Houses of Convocation at the opening of the Parliament of 1886. It is composed of ten representatives from the diocesan conferences of London, six each from Winchester, Rochester, Lichfield, Worcester, and four each from the remaining dioceses of the province. To the representative body so formed the Primate may add ten laymen by nomination. At the first sitting, on Feb. 17th, '86, rules of procedure were adopted, the most important being that the

procedure of the House of Commons should be as far as practicable followed. The House is bound to avoid discussions upon doctrine. Like Convocation, the House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament.

In '92 the first House of Laymen for the Province of York was elected. It contained 106 members, and held its first meeting on April 20th, '92. The rules of procedure adopted provided that the election of members should be by the laymen of Diocesan Conferences, and the meetings should be held at York, at least once a year, at Eastertide, and as often at other times as should seem good to the Archbishop. See CONVOCATION.

I. PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Chairman : Lord Ashcombe.

Vice-Chairman : Viscount Cranborne, M.P.

Secretary : Sydney W. Flamank, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Members. — **Canterbury** — Earl Stanhope, Lord Medway, Lord Teynham, A. S. G. Boscawen, M.P. **London** — Sir Theodore Hope, L. T. Dibdin, F. C. Holiday, Athelstan Riley, P. V. Smith, LL.D., Lieut.-Col. H. Everitt, J. A. Shaw Stewart, Eugene Stock, J. G. Talbot, M.P., W. D. Thurnam. **Winchester** — Lord Ashcombe, Admiral Field, C.B., M.P., M. G. Knight, Melville Portal, W. W. Portal, Lieut.-Col. Frank Willan. **Bangor** — Lord Penrhyn, Col. the Hon. W. E. Sackville-West, J. Lloyd Griffith, T. Prichard. **Bath and Wells** — Sir R. H. Paget, Bart., John F. Fortescue Horner, B. E. Somers, A. J. Goodford. **Chichester** — W. H. Campion, G. F. Chambers, R. Ball Dodson, J. Heywood-Johnstone, M.P. **Ely** — Prof. Sir G. G. Stokes, Bart., F. A. Blaydes, A. M. Ellis, A. Sperling. **Exeter** — Sir J. Kennaway, Bart., M.P., A. H. A. Hamilton, Col. Sir R. T. White-Thomson, K.C.B., John Shelly. **Gloucester** — Sir John E. Dorington, Bart., M.P., B. St. John Ackers, Wilfrid Cripps, C.B., G. E. Lloyd-Baker. **Hereford** — Sir O. Wakeman, Bart., Lord Glanusk, R. Jasper More, M.P., T. M. Southwell. **Lichfield** — Earl of Harrowby, Charles Bill, M.P., C. J. Blagg, Lieut.-Col. Seton Churchill, Stanley Leighton, M.P., Sir Thomas Salt, Bart. **Lincoln** — Earl of Yarborough, A. S. Leslie Melville. **Llandaff** — Lord Llangatock, O. H. Jones, J. E. Ollivant, J. Watson. **Norwich** — Lord Cranworth, Sir S. Hoare, Bart, M.P., Capt. E. G. Pretymann, M.P., Major C. L. A. Skinner. **Oxford** — Lord Adlington, W. G. Mount, M.P., H. C. Risley. **Peterborough** — Duke of Rutland, K.G., W. U. Heygate, E. P. Monckton, M.P., S. G. Stopford Sackville. **Rochester** — Viscount Cranborne, M.P., Derman Christopherson, Sydney Gedge, M.P., Henry Morris, E. H. Leicester Penrhyn, Morton W. Smith. **St. Albans** — Lord Aldenham, David Howard, A. W. Ruggles-Brise, Hon. C. H. Strutt, M.P. **St. Asaph** — Earl of Powis, J. Eldon Banks, P. P. Pennant, R. W. Williams Wynn. **St. Davids** — Earl of Cawdor, Sir J. T. D. Llewellyn, Bart., M.P., Sir C. E. G. Philipps, Bart., W. S. de Winton. **Salisbury** — Earl Nelson, J. K. D. Wingfield Digby, M.P., W. H. Laverton, Colonel Williams, M.P. **Southwell** — Sir H. H. Bemrose, M.P., Sir A. P. Heywood, Bart., H. E. Thornton, F. Wright. **Truro** — Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Edmund Carlyn, Major Ross, Michael Williams. **Worcester** — Lord Norton, Alfred Baldwin, M.P., H. W. Fairfax-Lucy, Col. Victor

Milward, M.P., F. A. Newdigate, M.P., Albert Webb. **Nominated members** — Earl of Selborne, Earl of Cranbrook, Lord Stanmore, Sir Richard Temple, Bart., A. F. Buxton.

II. PROVINCE OF YORK.

Chairman : Viscount Cross.

Vice-Chairman : Viscount Halifax.

Hon. Secretary : J. W. Eastwood, M.D., Dinsdale Park, near Darlington.

Hon. Treasurer : W. F. H. Thomson, York and East Riding Bank, York.

Members. — **York** — Capt. G. R. Bethell, R.N., M.P., Lord Deramore, *Arthur Duncombe, *Earl of Feversham, Hon. H. W. Fitzwilliam, *Viscount Halifax, Hon. G. E. Lascelles, J. Grant Lawson, M.P., Lord Middleton, Sir F. G. Milner, Bart., M.P., W. H. St. Quintin, Earl of Scarbrough, *W. H. F. Thomson, Lord Wenlock, Right Hon. J. L. Wharton, M.P. **Durham** — *S. P. Austin, Lord Barnard, T. M. Barron, C. D. Hill Drury, M.D., *J. W. Eastwood, M.D., R. K. A. Ellis, *C. Hodgson Fowler, Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., G. B. Morgan, Sir Thomas Richardson, M.P., W. J. Watson, Sir Lindsay Wood, Bart. **Carlisle** — W. D. Crewdson, *James Cropper, *Viscount Cross, *Chancellor Ferguson, J. E. Hasell, Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C.B., Miles Mac Innes, E. Wadham. **Chester** — Bulkeley Allen, *Col. C. H. France-Hayhurst, *Duncan Graham, J. H. Grafton, T. C. Horsfall, R. H. Joynson, Christopher Kay, Sir Horatio Lloyd, Arthur H. Sykes, Duke of Westminster, K.G., P. Egerton-Warburton. **Liverpool** — Lord Balcarras, M.P., J. C. Barrett, John Brancker, Stewart H. Brown, *J. R. Buckton, *J. J. Cockshott, J. W. Fair, Sir W. B. Forwood, W. Gamble, H. B. Gilmour, Sir Thomas Hughes, *Col. Morrison, John W. Watkins, M.D. **Manchester** — Major Ballantine, Hugh A. Birley, G. W. W. Blathwayt, H. Hargreaves Bolton, jun., *E. P. Charlewood, *Earl Egerton of Tatton, Thomas Fair, Ralph Fletcher, R. K. Freeman, Stewart Garnett, F. J. Grant, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart., M.P., Sir J. W. Maclure, Bart., M.P., J. G. C. Parsons, Col. C. M. Roys, M.P. **Newcastle** — Sir B. C. Browne, Henry Cooke, W. D. Cruddas, M.P., *W. S. Daglish, Duke of Northumberland, W. R. Plummer, *C. Harrison Stanton, W. A. Watson-Armstrong. **Ripon** — Lord Bolton, Hon. H. E. Butler, Francis Darwin, Capt. C. S. Greenwood, J. S. Hurst, R. B. Jowitt, *J. E. Maude, Sir Theo. Peel, Bart., E. P. Peterson, *Sir F. S. Powell, Bart., M.P., Lieut.-Col. G. Robinson, Walter Rowley. **Wakefield** — *William Brooke, E. Hildred Carlile, Arthur T. Clay, R. J. Critchley, T. H. Holdsworth, *Col. E. Neville, M. E. Sanderson, Col. W. Spencer Stanhope, C.B., J. A. Erskine Stuart, E. West Symes, M.D., J. H. Swallow. **Sodor and Man** — Sir James Gell, A. W. Moore, Robert S. Stephen.

Those marked thus (*) are members of the Standing Committee.

Learned Societies. The rapid progress of art and science during the present century has led to the establishment of innumerable societies and institutions for the furtherance of the study of special subjects. A list of these associations would occupy so much space that we are only able to indicate the chief of them. Separate accounts of some of them are given

under their alphabetical headings. The names in brackets indicate the Secretaries.

Aëronautical Society of Great Britain, 8, St. George's Place, S.W. (Major Baden-Powell, Hon. Sec.).

Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 3, Hanover Sq., W. (Wm. Crooke).

British Archæological Association, 32, Sackville St., W. (George Patrick and Rev. H. J. D. Astley).

British Association for the Advancement of Science, Burlington House, W. (G. Griffith, M.A.).

British Medical Association, 429, Strand (F. Fowke).

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W. (Prof. W. R. Dunstan, F.R.S., and Dr. Scott, F.R.S.); Assist.-Sec. and Librarian, Robert Steele.

Clinical Society, 20, Hanover Sq. (Percy Kidd M.D., and Charters J. Symonds, M.S.).

Entomological Society, 11, Chandos St., W.C. (J. J. Walker, R.N., and C. J. Gahan, M.A., Hon. Secs.).

Geological Society, Burlington House, W. (R. S. Herries, Eng. M.A., and Prof. W. W. Watts, M.A.); Assist.-Sec., L. L. Belinfante, Eng. M.Sc.

Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George St., S.W. (J. H. T. Tudsbury, D.Sc.).

Institution of Electrical Engineers, 28, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W. (W. G. McMillan, F.I.C., F.C.S.).

Institution of Naval Architects, 5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. (G. Holmes).

Irish Literary Society, 8, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C. (A. P. Graves, M.A. Hon. Sec.).

Iron and Steel Institute, 28, Victoria St., S.W. (Bennett H. Brough).

Linnean Society of London, Burlington House, W. (B. D. Jackson, Bot. Soc., and Prof. G. B. Howes, F.Z.S.; Resident Sec., J. E. Harting, F.L.S., F.Z.S.).

Numismatic Society, 22, Albemarle St., W. (H. A. Grueber, F.S.A., and E. J. Rapson, M.A., M.R.A.S.).

Pali Text Society, 22, Albemarle St., W. (Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids, Ph.D., LL.D.).

Pathological Society, 20, Hanover Sq., W. (H. D. Rolleston, M.D., and C. A. Ballance, M.S.).

Royal Academy of Music, 4, Tenterden St., Hanover Sq., W. (F. W. Renant).

Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 20, Hanover Sq., W.; Hon. Sec., Arthur H. Lyell, F.S.A.

Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle St., W. (Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids, LL.D., Ph.D.).

Royal Astronomical Society, Burlington House (F. W. Dyson, M.A., and H. F. Newall, M.A., Assist.-Sec., W. H. Wesley; Foreign Sec., Sir William Huggins, K.C.B.).

Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall East, S.W. (W. Fleming).

Royal College of Surgeons, 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields (E. Trimmer, M.A.).

Royal Geographical Society, 1, Savile Row, W. (Sec. and Editor of Transactions, Dr. J. Scott Keltie).

Royal Historical Society, 115, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. (Hubert Hall, F.S.A.).

Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21, Albemarle St., W. (Sir F. Bramwell, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.).

Royal Meteorological Society, 70, Victoria St., S.W. (W. Marriott).

Royal Society, Burlington House (Sir Michael Foster, K.C.B., M.D., and Prof. A. W. Rücker, D.Sc.).

Royal Society of Literature, 20, Hanover Sq., W. (Percy W. Ames, F.S.A.).

Royal Statistical Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. (Major P. G. Craigie; Noel A. Humphreys; and J. A. Baines, C.S.I., Hon. Secs.; Benedict W. Guisburt, M.A., LL.D., Assist.-Sec.).

Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House (Assist.-Sec., W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.).

Surveyors' Institution, 12, Great George St., Westminster, S.W. (Julian C. Rogers).

Victoria Institute, 8, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. (Capt. Petrie, F.G.S., Hon. Sec.).

Zoological Society of London, 3, Hanover Sq., W. (P. L. Sclater, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.).

Leaseholds. See LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Lecky, W. E. H., M.P. See under COMMONS.

Leeward Islands. The westward section of the Lesser Antilles (so called in distinction from the Windward Islands, with reference to the trade winds). Of the whole group Guadalupe, Martinique, St. Bartholomew, and part of St. Martin belong to France; St. Eustatius, Saba, and part of St. Martin to Holland; and some of the Virgin Isles to Denmark. Those which belong to Great Britain were grouped together in one federal colony in '71, and consist of the five presidencies of *Antigua* (with *Barbuda* and *Redonda*), *Montserrat*, *St. Kitts* and *Nevis* (with *Anguilla*), *Dominica*, and the *Virgin Islands* (all of which see under their separate alphabetical headings). The Leeward Islands confederation has representative government, with a Governor, Executive, and Federal Legislative Council, though each presidency possesses its own constitution. The capital and seat of government of the Leeward Islands is *St. John, Antigua*. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table), **DIPLOMATIC**, and **WEST INDIES SUGAR COMMISSION**.

Le Gallienne, Richard, comes of a Guernsey family, but was b. in Liverpool, Jan. 20th, 1866, and ed. at Liverpool College. After some time spent in an accountant's office he became literary secretary to Mr. Wilson Barrett in '89, and in '91, while on a visit to London, secured the position of literary critic on the *Star*. He also wrote for the *Daily Chronicle*, the *Speaker*, and the magazines, and followed up his early volumes of poetry by some charming pieces of prose. Mr. Le Gallienne's works include "My Ladies' Sonnets," "Volumes in Folio," "George Meredith: some Characteristics," "The Book Bills of Narcissus," republished in '95, "English Poems," "The Religion of a Literary Man," "Prose Fancies," 1st and 2nd series, "Robert Louis Stevenson and other Poems" ('96), "Retrospective Reviews," "The Quest of the Golden Girl," "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyám: a Paraphrase," "If I were God: a Conversation," '97, "The Romance of Zion Chapel," '98, and "Young Lives," "Rudyard Kipling: a Criticism," "The Worshipper of the Image," "Travels in England," '99. Also he has very successfully appeared as a lecturer on questions of the day. In the spring of '98 he visited America on a lecturing tour. Address: Chiddingfold House, Chiddingfold, Surrey.

Legal Tender. The following are legal tender up to and including the annexed amounts:—

Of the	Gold coins	. . .	up to any amount.
Royal	Silver coins	. . .	£s.
1d. and ½d. coins	. . .		1s.
Mint.	¼d. coins (farthings)	. . .	6d.

Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales (except by the Bank of England itself), but a creditor cannot be compelled to give change. The actual notes or coins must be produced by the debtor, and offered in payment, otherwise legal tender has not been made.

Legion of Honour, The. Instituted by Napoleon when First Consul of France (May 1802), and intended as a reward for military and civil services. There were originally four grades—Grands Officers, Commandants, Officers, and Légionnaires (see ed. '87). On the coronation of Napoleon I. the Grand Officers were divided into two classes. The constitution of the Legion was remodelled by Napoleon III. in '52, and now it includes the following grades in order: Grands Croix, Grands Officers, Commandeurs, Officers, and Chevaliers. The President of the Republic is the Grand Master of the Order. Membership of the Order is for life. The number of Chevaliers was, in '99, 36,170; of Officers, 5679; of Commandeurs, 1027; of Grands Officers, 210; of Grands Croix, 52. Military members only are allotted annually—Chevaliers, 250 fr.; Officers, 500 fr.; Commandeurs, 1000 fr.; Grands Officers, 2000 fr.; Grands Croix, 3000 fr.

Legitimist Jacobite League of Great Britain and Ireland. This Society was founded in '91 with the object of forming a nucleus for the reassertion in the United Kingdom of royal authority as against the popular trend in favour of democracy. Its organisers believe that the beginning of the twentieth century will see the abolition of the present constitutional forms and a vital struggle between the forces of anarchy and the principle of hereditary and lawfully constituted authority. To recognise a parliamentary sanction for the tenure of the crown is against the principles of the League, which, however, disclaims any disloyalty to the present reigning sovereign, while taking leave to point out the danger which would accrue from the withdrawal of the parliamentary sanction accorded in 1701. It believes that a democratic revolution is pending, that the democratic rule will only persist for a time, and that it can only be replaced by the restoration of the legitimate dynasty as represented in the descendants of the elder branch of the Royal Family. The League is founded to point out the claims of the elder line, so that when the time comes the people may know where to look for the prince around whom to rally; for it regards it as impossible that the reaction should be in favour of a line whose only title is parliamentary, and therefore revocable. A fair summary of the views of the League will be found in an article entitled "Legitimism in England," by the Marquis de Ruigny and Raineval and Cranstoun Metcalfe, in the *Nineteenth Century* for Sept. '97, and in a pamphlet entitled, "The Royal House of Stuart: a Plea for the Old Cause," by Theodore Napier, Esq., F.S.A.(Sc.). The Honorary Secretaries are Philip Walsingham Sergeant, Esq., 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.; and Theodore Napier, Esq., Balmanno, 7, West Castle Road, Edinburgh.

Leo XIII. See POPE, THE.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians, was b. at Brussels, 1835, and is the son of King Leopold I., whom he succeeded. His Majesty has travelled much in Europe, Asia Minor, and Egypt. He was practically the founder, and is

now the ruling sovereign, of the Congo Free State (*q.v.*). He was the friend of Gordon, whom he had taken into his employ, but was deprived of his services when the latter was summoned from Brussels to go to the Soudan. King Leopold married, in '53, the Archduchess Maria of Austria, by whom he has three daughters, one of whom, Princess Stephanie, widow of the late Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria, married again in '99. In default of male heirs the king can nominate his successor with the consent of the Chamber.

Leys School, The, Cambridge, was founded in '75 especially to afford an opportunity of high-class public school education under religious influences, but free from the ecclesiastical bias of the older public schools. It was incorporated July 16th, '78. The founders were chiefly members of the Methodist Church, but it draws pupils and masters from the Anglican and other Protestant Churches. Under the influence of the late Rev. Dr. W. F. Moulton, M.A., who was appointed head master, a broad and varied programme of study was laid down, special scientific, mercantile, and other courses being provided, in addition to the ordinary Classical and Modern sides. There are admirable laboratories, and a dozen acres of well-appointed playing-fields. The school has taken a high position both in examinations at Cambridge and elsewhere, and in the athletic world. Boys are received from ten years of age upwards. Several entrance scholarships, varying in value from £20 to £50 per annum, are offered for competition in April. A mission is supported by the old students in London. The school motto is "*In fide fiducia.*" Head-Master, Rev. W. T. A. Barber, B.D. Bursar, J. C. Isard, M.A.

Liberal Publication Department, The, has offices at 42, Parliament Street, S.W. Mr. Augustine Birrell, Q.C., M.P., is the Chairman of the Department, and its organ is the *Liberal Magazine*, issued monthly. Pamphlets and leaflets on current politics are issued at frequent intervals.

Liberal-Unionist Association. Formed to resist the Home Rule policy adopted by Mr. Gladstone in 1886. The Association has upwards of two hundred and fifty branches in England and Wales, besides those in Scotland and Ireland. For the purposes of consultation a representative body known as the *Liberal-Unionist Council* has been called into being, and consists of 120 members, the majority of whom are elected by the branch associations in all parts of the United Kingdom. Chairman of the Association, the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. Offices, 6, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W. Secretary, John Boraston.

Liberation Society. See DISESTABLISHMENT.

Liberia. A negro republic on the Grain Coast of West Africa. Area about 14,500 sq. m.; pop. 1,500,000, including about 18,000 civilised Americo-Liberians, the rest being natives. Capital, *Monrovia*, pop. 5000. Liberia was founded in '22 by American philanthropists for the settlement of freedmen. It was declared independent in '47, was recognised as a sovereign state by Great Britain in '48, and by the United States in '62. The constitution is on the model of that of the United States. The President is elected for two years, the House of Representatives (13 members) for

two years, and the Senate (8 members) for four years. A convention agreed upon with France at the end of '92 defined the boundaries of the Republic and of the adjacent French colonies. The climate is about the hottest in the world. The chief products are palm oil, coffee, rubber, and ivory. Revenue, '98, £40,000; expenditure, £40,000. Imports, '97, £250,000; exports, £212,500. In '71 a debt of £100,000 was contracted in England, on which no interest has been paid since '74. It has now grown to over £200,000.

Liberty and Property Defence League. The motto "Self-help *versus* State-help"), was established in 1882 for maintaining security and freedom of contract, for upholding proprietary rights, and for resisting socialistic legislation. Federated with the League are over 210 Defence and Protection Societies, representing the chief industries in the kingdom. Chairman, Earl of Wemyss. Central offices, 7, Victoria St., S.W.

Libraries. The special feature of our English library system has been the work done under the Public Libraries Acts. These Acts date from 1850, the Act of that year having been followed by Acts extending the principle to Scotland and Ireland and amending matters of detail. The Acts enable towns, local board districts, and parishes to establish libraries, to be maintained by a rate not exceeding 1d. in the £. Of the older libraries of the country the most important, of course, is that of the British Museum (*q.v.*), which is only exceeded in extent by the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. It possesses over 1,900,000 volumes and 100,000 MSS. and charters. It is entitled under the Copyright Acts to a copy of every work published in this country—a privilege which is also enjoyed by the Bodleian Library, Oxford (570,000 vols. and 30,000 MSS.), and the Cambridge University Library (500,000 vols. and 5000 MSS.), the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh (350,000 vols. and 3000 MSS.), and the library of Trinity College, Dublin (238,000 vols. and 2000 MSS.). Valuable and extensive libraries are attached to the other universities, to the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and to most cathedrals. There are a number of important professional libraries in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, and a few endowed libraries, such as the Chetham (1653) and John Rylands at Manchester, and Mitchell at Glasgow (1874). The concentration of literary and intellectual interests in London has naturally given birth to a large number of special libraries, many of which are open to the student upon proper introduction. The more important of them are included in the following alphabetical list of the principal London libraries: Admiralty (40,000 vols.); Bethnal Green Free Library, London Street, Bethnal Green, E. (34,000), open 10 to 5 and 6 to 10; Chemical Society (13,000); Church House (15,000); College of Preceptors (7000); Colonial Office (13,000); Corporation, Guildhall (110,000), open free; Dr. Williams' (40,000); Foreign Office (75,000); Geological Society (19,000); Gray's Inn (14,000); House of Commons (42,000); House of Lords (32,000); Incorporated Law Society (35,000); India Office (60,000); Inner Temple (38,000); Institute of Civil Engineers (30,000); Lambeth Palace (30,000 and 14,000 MSS.); Lincoln's Inn (70,000); London Institution (75,000, subs.); London Library (156,000, subs.); Middle Temple (40,000); Museum of Practical Geology (20,000); Patent Office (86,000); People's Palace, Mile End Road, E. (12,500); Royal Society

(50,030); Royal Asiatic Society (13,000); Royal Astronomical Society (10,000); Royal College of Physicians (17,000); Royal College of Surgeons (60,000); Royal Colonial Institute (30,000); Royal Geographical Society (50,000); Royal Institution (60,000, subs.); Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society (42,000); Royal Society of Literature (8000); Royal United Service Institution (25,000); Russell Institution (18,500, subs.); St. Paul's Cathedral (10,730); Sion College (60,000); Society of Antiquaries (42,000); Society of Telegraph Engineers (4000); South Kensington, Educational (50,000); National Art (60,000); Dyce and Foster (35,000); Royal Statistical Society (30,000); University College (105,000); University of London (11,000); War Office (26,000); Westminster Chapter (12,000).—The Library Association, founded '77, incorporated by Royal Charter '98, now numbers upwards of 550 members, including chairmen and members of committees and the chief librarians of the country. President, Alderman J. W. Southern, Chairman of the Manchester Public Libraries Committee. Hon. Secretary, Frank Pacy, 20, Hanover Square, London, W. A list of 1000 of the largest libraries in the United Kingdom is published in the "Year Book" of the Library Association (Horace Marshall & Son, 125, Fleet St.), price 1s. net.

Licenses, General.	£	s.	d.
Armorial bearings (annual)	1	1	0
" " if used on carriage	2	2	0
Auctioneer's (annual)	10	0	0
Banker's	30	0	0
Carriage (annual), four wheels for two or more horses	2	2	0
" four wheels for one horse	1	1	0
" less than four wheels	0	15	0
" hackney carriages	0	15	0
" half rate only charged if taken out between Oct. 1st and Dec. 31st.			
Distiller's (annual)	10	10	0
Dog (Great Britain)	0	7	6
" (Ireland)	0	2	6
Ecclesiastical lecturer	0	10	0
" building for divine service and chapel for solemnisation of marriages	0	10	0
Game. If taken out after July 31st and before Nov. 1st, to expire July 31st following	3	0	0
After July 31st, to expire Oct. 31st following	2	0	0
Game. After Oct. 31st, to expire July 31st	2	0	0
" For fourteen days continuous	1	0	0
Gun. To expire July 31st	0	10	0
Hawker's (annual)	2	0	0
House agents letting houses at rent above £25 a year	2	0	0
Male servants (annual)	0	15	0
Marriage—special	5	0	0
" not special (see MARRIAGE REGULATIONS)	0	10	0
Medicines (patent), dealers in (annual)	0	5	0
Pawnbroker's (annual)	7	10	0
" trading in plate, irrespective of weight, an additional	5	15	0
Pedlar's	0	5	0

* The stamp duties, etc., bring this sum up to about £30.

Plate, dealers in gold and silver (annual). Over 2 dwt. and under 2 oz. gold, or over 5 dwt. and under 30 oz. silver in one article	2	6	0
„ 2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver and upwards	5	15	0
Refiners of gold and silver (annual)	5	15	0
Sweets, dealers in (annual)	5	5	0
„ retailers of „	1	5	0
Tobacco and snuff, dealers in (annual)	0	5	3
„ „ manufacturers of, from	5	5	0
Wine retailers or grocers (annual)	2	10	0

LICENSING LAWS COMMISSION.

A Royal Commission was appointed, April 25th, '96, "to inquire into the operation and administration of the laws relating to the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and to examine and report upon the proposals that may be made for amending the aforesaid laws in the public interest, due regard being had to the rights of individuals." Viscount Peel was appointed chairman, and the other members were: Lord Windsor (who took the place of Lord Jersey resigned); Viscount de Vesci; Rt. Hon. Bishop of London (now Archbishop of Canterbury); Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon Edward West, K.C.B.; Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart., M.P.; Sir Charles Cameron, Bart., M.P.; Very Rev. Hercules Henry Dickinson, D.D.; William Allen, Esq., M.P.; William Sproston Caine, Esq.; Alexander Morison Gordon, Esq.; William Graham, Esq.; Henry Grinling, Esq.; Samuel Hyslop, Esq.; Andrew Johnston, Esq.; John Herbert Roberts, Esq., M.P.; Henry Riley Smith, Esq.; Charles Walker, Esq.; John Lloyd Wharton, Esq., M.P.; Thomas Palmer Whittaker, Esq., M.P.; Alfred Money-Wigram, Esq., M.P.; Samuel Young, Esq., M.P.; George Younger, Esq.; Edward North Buxton, Esq. (who took the place of Sir F. Seager Hunt, Bart., M.P., resigned); Hon. Sidney Peel, secretary. The Commission held 123 sittings and examined 260 persons.

When the taking of evidence was concluded, in July '98, the Commissioners adjourned, and the Chairman drew up a draft Report for discussion, in five parts, dealing with (1) England and Wales, (2) Scotland, (3) Ireland, (4) Clubs, and (5) the Reduction of Licenses, Compensation, Local Option or Prohibition, and Municipal Management. The first four parts were considered and approved by the Commissioners page by page; and a difference of opinion arose as to whether, since the Commissioners were about equally divided on many points, and the paragraphs dealing with them were carried by the casting vote of the Chairman, a subsequent revision should be made, but this the Chairman did not see his way to allow. A majority of the Commissioners were also dissatisfied with the selections from the evidence of witnesses included in the Chairman's draft Report, holding that it was difficult for any selection, however judiciously intended, to avoid the appearance of bias. The result of this difference of opinion was that at a meeting of the Commissioners on April 12th, '99, when part 5 of the draft Report was to be considered, a proposal was made to substitute an alternative draft for Lord Peel's, and to consider a series of alternative drafts for the four sections already

considered by the Commissioners. Lord Peel refused to put these proposals, and left the room. Sir Algernon West was elected to the chair by the Commissioners who remained; and ultimately two main reports were presented by the Commissioners, one section agreeing with Lord Peel, and the other, including the majority of the Commissioners, presenting a report that differed from his in many important respects. The Blue Book containing these reports (C. 9379, Eyre & Spottiswoode, price 3s. 3d.) is a most valuable publication.

There were reservations to both reports. Dean Dickinson signed them both, because "on most important points they substantially agree; and because the recommendations herein embodied [in the Majority Report] represent at least a considerable advance in the direction of temperance reform." A valuable memorandum by Mr. Whittaker was appended, containing notes on direct local control, municipalisation or the Gothenburg system, compensation, popular control, drinking and drunkenness during the last sixty years; and statistics as to the health and mortality of those engaged in the liquor trade, the consumption of intoxicants, etc.

Lord Peel's Report.

The Report signed by Lord Peel (the Chairman), the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Sir C. Cameron, Dean Dickinson, and Messrs. Allen, Caine, Herbert Roberts, and Whittaker, includes a sketch of the history of the Liquor Laws, an examination of the existing law, of the tied-house system, of the administration of the Licensing Justices, and the general details of Licensing administration by the authorities and the police, of the question of Sunday Closing, the sale of intoxicating liquor in Clubs, a discussion of the question of reduction of licenses, compensation and popular control, and a summary of the recommendations made by this section of the Commissioners. The limits of space compel us to summarise this summary.

1. **England and Wales.**—The Commissioners recommended that the law should be consolidated and simplified, and that the number of licensed houses should be immediately and largely reduced. All agreements and arrangements governing the tenure of licensed houses should be submitted to the Licensing Authority, which should have full discretion to refuse the license if these provisions are contrary to public policy. A record of breaches of the law should be kept, and the license should be suppressed if the record justified it. The Licensing Authority should have power to make regulations against repeated applications, no application should be allowed after refusal of renewal, and the law as to transfers should be simplified and codified. Annual licensing sessions should be held in March instead of August and September. No license should be renewed to a public-house of under £12 annual rateable value, though a time notice might be given. Licensed houses should be as open as possible to supervision, and should have the smallest number of doors compatible with the proper conduct of trade. The Licensing Authority should have full control over all alterations of premises. There should be a special hotel license, with power to the Authority to insert conditions as to early and Sunday

closing, open drinking bars, supply of food, etc. All "off" wine and spirit licenses should be subject to the full control of the Licensing Authority, as well as wholesale licenses for the sale of wine, spirits, beer, and sweets, excepting those required by brewers, distillers, wine merchants, and blenders. The Authority should control the sale of liquor on passenger vessels and in theatres. **The original Licensing Authority in each division** should be reconstituted thus: It should consist of a committee of from six to ten members, elected half by the Justices of the division from their own number, half by the County or Town Council, for a period of three years. The committee should elect a permanent chairman from their own number. **The appellate body in boroughs** should consist of the original Licensing Authority sitting with a larger number (in the proportion of 3 to 2) of additional members elected half by the Town Council and half by the Borough Justices. **The appellate body in counties** should be appointed half by the County Council and half by the County Justices, and should sit to hear appeals with the original Licensing Authority of the division from which the appeal comes. The new element should be in the proportion of 3 to 2 to the old. In both counties and boroughs the new appellate body should be elected for three years, and should perform the functions of the present confirming Committee. The Licensing Authority should not be hampered by any personal liability for costs. As to Sunday closing, the Welsh Sunday Closing Act should be extended to Monmouthshire; and, generally, the hours of opening on Sundays should be restricted to one hour at midday and two hours in the evening as a maximum, and the Authority should have power to reduce the hours or close entirely. **Travellers** should be defined as persons about to lodge or take a meal in the house, who have travelled at least seven miles from their previous night's place of lodging. **Railway Companies** should draw up regulations to be approved by the Board of Trade limiting the hours of sale in refreshment-rooms and railway carriages. Licensed premises should not be opened before 7 or 8 a.m., and the Authority should have discretionary powers as to earlier closing, six-day licenses, and closing on election days. **Occasional licenses** should be granted only in open court, by at least two members of the Licensing Committee, after due notice to the police. The sale, on or off, of any kind of intoxicant to children under sixteen should be forbidden. Registered benefit societies, coroners' courts, petty sessional courts, revising barristers' courts, etc., should be forbidden to meet in licensed premises. The trade in intoxicants should be forbidden to be carried on in the same premises as the trade in groceries or other articles, but a period of five years' grace should be given. As to the police, the Chief Constable should only be removable with the sanction of the Secretary of State, and the police should have legal assistance in prosecutions. No constable in uniform should be served in a public-house, and no testimonial should be given to a retiring inspector. There should be a general power of arrest for simple drunkenness, apart from disorder. To be drunk when in charge of a child of tender years should be an offence with a heavier penalty than that for simple drunken-

ness. Habitual drunkenness should be treated as cruelty, entitling to separation and protection, and habitual drunkards should be placed on a black list.

2. **Scotland.**—The recommendations as to Scotland were similar in their general tenor. New certificates should only be applied for at Whitsuntide. A separate licensing jurisdiction should be exercised by all burghs having a population of 7000 or more. **The Licensing Authority should be reconstituted thus:** In counties it should consist of a committee chosen half by the Justices, half by the County Council, with appeal to a body constituted in the same manner. In counties of cities it should consist of the magistrates, as now, with appeal to a committee elected half by the Justices for the county or city, half by the Town Council. In all other burghs it should consist of the magistrates, as now, or Police Commissioners, with appeal to a committee, chosen half by the Town Council, half by the Justices for the county, in the district in which the burgh is situated. The appellate body should also exercise the functions of the confirming committee. The Licensing Authority should have discretion to close on New Year's Day, holidays, and election days, either for the whole or part of the day. Some measure such as compulsory bonding should be adopted to check the evils of the consumption of new whisky. All liquor dealers' vans should be liable to search by the police or excise.

3. **Ireland.**—As to Ireland, the general recommendations followed on the lines of those as to England and Scotland. Further, the Tipping Acts should be amended so as to apply to liquor supplied on credit for wakes. A rating qualification of £25 annual value should be required in the case of new licenses, and of all existing licenses after five years, for all public-houses in towns over 10,000 population, of £15 in towns over 5000, and of £12 elsewhere. **The Licensing Authority** should be reconstituted thus: Except in the five towns where the Recorder is sole Licensing Authority, it should consist of the County Court Judge with all the resident magistrates of the county sitting at all licensing sessions in the county, and with two justices residing within each quarter-session division to be selected annually by the general body of the justices of the county. In the five towns the Divisional Justices or the stipendiaries or the residing magistrates should sit with the Recorder. Complete Sunday closing should be extended to the five exempted cities.

4. **Clubs.**—As to clubs, all clubs in which intoxicants are supplied should be registered, but no club or association with less than twenty-five members should be so registered. The club must be a members' club, not under obligation to any wholesale dealer in liquor, under the control of the members generally, with definite rules as to objects, subscription, and hours of opening and closing. The Committee must apply for registration, and be individually responsible for the conduct of the club. The Clerk of the Peace should be the Registrar in counties, or the Clerk of the Peace, Town Clerk, or Clerk to the Justices elsewhere. Objections to registration should be receivable, and should be heard before the Recorder or a County Court Judge or (in Scotland) the Sheriff. Balance-sheets should be forwarded to the Registrar for publication. Proof that a club is a disorderly house, or used merely for drinking

purposes, or causes habitual drunkenness among its frequenters, or that its rules are habitually broken, should entail a fine or the cancelling of registration.

5. **General.**—The general recommendations were these: "A great reduction in the number of licensed houses is of the first importance. While from the point of view of strict justice, no claim to compensation can be urged by those who lose their licenses, some allowance might be made, as a matter of grace and expediency, though not of right. 2. No money compensation should be paid from the public rates or taxes. If any money compensation is paid, it should be raised from the trade itself. A time notice of several years should be an element in the compensation. 3. Any scheme of compensation must be a thing apart from the ordinary operation of the licensing law. It should be nothing more than a temporary expedient to cope with an existing and removable evil, and must on no account interfere with the free and unqualified discretion of the licensing authority. Above all it must not be so designed as to confer any kind of vested interest in licenses. 4. It is a great anomaly that new licenses are granted for no consideration, and the duties on existing licenses are extremely low. An annual license rental of considerable amount should be immediately imposed, in addition to the present duties. These rentals might be applied to a compensation fund, but would be a just charge in themselves. 5. The local Licensing Authority, after consultation with the police and other persons well qualified to form an opinion, should fix the number and distribution of licensed houses to which they wish to attain. This might be safeguarded by fixing a low statutory maximum, not to be exceeded, of, say, one on-licensed house to every 750 persons in towns and 400 in country. 6. In England and Wales a term of, say, seven years should be fixed as the basis of a time notice and compensation arrangement under which the number of on-licenses should be reduced to the statutory maximum. The reduction should commence immediately. The Licensing Authority should have discretion to make the required reduction all at once, or to spread it over the period by withdrawing one-seventh of the surplus licenses each year. In the case of licenses withdrawn at the beginning of the first year, compensation should be paid not exceeding seven times the rateable value of the premises; the compensation paid for those withdrawn the second year would be six times the rateable value, and so on. The compensation paid should be raised by an annual license rental levied on the rateable value of the licensed premises. All holders of public-house or beerhouse licenses should have the option of dropping their licenses and taking seven times the rateable value of their premises as compensation at the beginning of the period. To secure the necessary funds in advance, a loan should be raised on the security of the license rentals. 7. The same arrangement should be applied to Scotland, except that a period of five years should be substituted for the period of seven years. 8. At the end of the period of seven or five years, the Licensing Authorities would have power to reduce the number of licenses below the statutory maximum, without any compensation being given, and the field would be clear for any legislation, experimental or otherwise, that

Parliament might be disposed to enact. 9. At the end of the given period a wide measure of direct popular control might be applied under proper safeguards to Scotland and Wales."

The Majority Report.

The Report signed by Lord de Vesci, Lord Windsor, Sir A. West, Dean Dickinson, Messrs. Allen, Buxton, Gordon, Graham, Grinling, Hyslop, Johnston, Riley Smith, Walker, Wharton, Wigram, Young, and Younger, also included a history of the Liquor laws, a discussion of the complexity of the law and the need for consolidation, an examination of the tied-house system, the general details of licensing administration, the hours of opening and closing, and so on; and concluded with a summary of recommendations in many respects similar to the recommendations summarised above, but also differing from them on many important points, the chief of which are here mentioned.

1. **England and Wales.**—As to the **Tied-House System**, agreements between owner and tenant should always be produced to the Licensing Authority on applications for transfers or new licenses, and it should be left to the Authority to say whether the terms are such as to warrant the refusal of the application. In the case of a managed house the employer should hold the license, but the name of the manager should be registered. The reasons for the refusal of the renewal of a license should be stated in open court, and if desired by the applicant given in writing. Wide discretion should be allowed to the Licensing Authority in imposing conditions, especially as to back and side doors and long bars, but these should be defined and regulated by statute or the order of the Secretary of State. The imposition of conditions should be confined to new licenses, except as regards structural alterations. The Licensing Authority should be reconstituted as follows: In divisions of counties and non-county boroughs, it should consist of three, six or nine members selected triennially, two-thirds to be justices nominated by the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division (or, in the case of boroughs with a separate commission of the peace, by the Borough Justices), one-third to be nominated by the County Council or in the case of the boroughs by the Town Council, out of their respective bodies. In **County Boroughs** it should consist of three, six, or nine members selected in the same manner and in the same proportion by the Borough Justices and Town Council. The number in each case should be fixed by the Secretary of State. The **Court of Appeal** should be reconstituted as follows: In each county and the non-county boroughs therein it should consist of justices nominated triennially by the County and Borough Justices, the number for each county to be determined by the Secretary of State and apportioned by him between the counties and boroughs according to the population. In each county borough it should consist of justices nominated triennially by the Borough Justices (the number to be determined by the Secretary of State), with the Recorder as *ex-officio* chairman wherever the borough has a separate quarter sessions. The Authority and the Court of Appeal should have power to administer oaths, and be guided by the ordinary rules of evidence and procedure, and the chairman should have no casting vote. The

Authority should not be liable for the costs of an appeal. Other recommendations were that the Authority should have power to impose the conditions of Sunday closing upon a new license; except in London and the principal cities the hours of opening on Sundays should be restricted to two hours at midday and two hours in the afternoon; a limited number of licensed houses where travellers may be served at specified hours should be selected by the Authority, and a special license duty imposed upon them; the statutory distance should be extended to six miles; Standing Joint Committees should provide petty sessional rooms, to be used also for inquests and revising barristers' courts, so that licensed premises need not be employed for the purpose. It was stated that the law as to travellers drinking at railway stations required amendment.

2. **Scotland.**—As to Scotland the Licensing Authority should be reconstituted as follows: In counties or districts of counties, including burghs under 7000, it should consist of a committee selected triennially, two-thirds by the Justices of the Peace for the county and one-third by the County Council from their respective bodies; with appeal to a committee selected by the Justices of the county out of their own body on which the districts and boroughs within the county should be adequately represented. In counties of cities it should consist of the magistrates as now, with appeal to a fixed number selected by the justices for the county or the city from their own number, with the Lord Provost as chairman. In other royal and parliamentary burghs over 7000, and in police burghs over 12,000, it should consist of the magistrates with appeal to a committee similar to that in the case of counties or districts of counties. No burgh possessing a population less than 7000 should have a separate licensing jurisdiction, and all police burghs with a population of 12,000 and upwards should obtain it.

3. **Ireland.**—As to Ireland a qualification of annual rateable value should be required for all newly licensed houses, graduated according to population, and should be applied to all existing houses after three years. The recommendation as to the Licensing Authority was the same as in the minority report, but an appeal was recommended to a court constituted for each of the four provinces, consisting of the County Court Judges of that province. There should be some further restrictions of hours of opening on Sundays in the five exempted cities.

4. **Clubs.**—As to clubs, all those in which intoxicants are supplied should be registered; the onus of proving *bona fides* should be placed on the club applying for registration; the members or trustees should own the club property, and no individual member should be directly interested in the sale of exciseable liquor on the premises. The registering authority should satisfy itself that the club is not formed solely for drinking purposes. The Authority should be the stipendiaries in cities and towns where they exist, and elsewhere a Court of Petty Sessions consisting of not less than three justices.

5. **General.**—1. **Reduction of licensed houses, Areas of.** To be in England and Ireland, counties and county boroughs. In Scotland, counties and counties of cities. 2. **Authority to decide amount of.** In England and Scotland, in coun-

ties, the Standing Joint Committees. In county boroughs in England, and counties of cities in Scotland, bodies to be constituted like Standing Joint Committees in counties. In Ireland, the Licensing Authority. All such authorities to report their actions to the Secretary of State. Authority to allot reduction within licensing area to be the Licensing Authority. 3. **Compensation.** Persons interested in all licensed premises to declare the value of license and good-will. Licensing Authority, if dissatisfied, to have right to have value ascertained under Land Clauses Consolidation Act. Such value to be the basis of special taxation on licenses not suppressed, to form compensation fund, and to be the amount paid as compensation for those suppressed. 4. **Compensation.** Public-houses and beer licenses and all off-licensed houses to contribute a special tax of 6s. 8d. per £100 per annum. Hotels and restaurants in like manner one-sixteenth of their annual rateable value per annum. Clubs to contribute. Licensed premises when enlarged to pay an increased contribution. 5. **New Licenses** only to be granted when authority has resolved that one or more are required within an area defined by them. Tenders of an annual license rent for seven years. Such rents to be added to the compensation fund. 6. Above scheme of reduction, taxation, and compensation to be worked in seven-year periods, the Authority having power to borrow at the beginning of such periods on security of income arising during the period from above sources. 7. Above scheme to be applied *mutatis mutandis* to Scotland and Ireland.

Lichfield, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Lifeboats (for their origin and development see ed. '87). The **Royal National Lifeboat Institution**, which is supported by voluntary contributions, was founded 1824. It has 295 lifeboats on the coasts of the United Kingdom. Total number of lives saved since Institution founded, 41,233. Pecuniary rewards paid for gallant services since '24, £189,967; besides gifts of 98 gold and 1173 silver medals or silver clasps, 1 gold second-service clasp, 281 binocular glasses, 15 telescopes, 19 aneroid barometers, 104 framed certificates of service, and 1605 votes of thanks inscribed on vellum. The payments for last year amounted to £67,719; of which £33,730 was expended on lifeboats, lifeboat carriages, and boat-houses, £15,632 on stores, etc., and the balance on rewards, special grants, etc. During the past forty-five years the self-righting boats have been launched more than 10,000 times on service, and have saved upwards of 17,000 lives. The boats have been capsized altogether 55 times while out on service, but only on 28 of those occasions was there any loss of life. The number of lives lost (counting 42 men who perished on the occasion of disasters which befell the Southport and St. Anne's lifeboats on Dec. 9th, '86, and the Kingstown lifeboat on Dec. 24th, '95), amounts to 118, including 14 shipwrecked persons. The 104 lifeboat-men lost represent about 1 in 1030 of the men employed in the boats on service; and the upsets were at the rate of 1 in each of the 150 service launches. **Secretary, Mr. Charles Dibdin**, 14, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Life Saving Society. The objects of this Society, which was founded in '91, are to promote technical education in life saving and resuscitation of the apparently drowned; and to stimulate public opinion by lectures, demon-

strations and competitions, in favour of the general adoption of swimming and life saving as a branch of instruction in schools, colleges, etc. The subscriptions for individual members range from 2s. 6d. to £1 1s. per annum, and the affiliation fee is, for clubs, associations, etc., 10s. 6d. per annum, and for classes, schools, etc., 5s. per annum; a donation of £10 10s. constitutes a life governor, and £5 5s. a life member. A Handbook of Instruction has been issued (price 1s.), giving full details as to the course of instruction, which embraces the rescue of drowning persons, the modes of release in the event of the rescuer being clutched, and the methods of resuscitation of persons apparently drowned. Diplomas, certificates and medallions are awarded to those who pass certain tests proving their ability to perform a rescue and restore suspended animation. The subject now forms part of the general instruction in most of our public and elementary schools, and nearly thirty thousand have been taught this useful knowledge since the Society was founded. The Society has branches in all parts of the United Kingdom, Canada, India, South Africa, New Zealand, Sweden, Malta, Australia, and a branch is in course of formation in Italy. **Hon. President, H.R.H. the Duke of York. Acting President, Hon. Sydney Holland. Hon. Secretary, Mr. William Henry Offices, 8, Bayley Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C.**

Light Railways. See RAILWAYS.

Li Hung Chang, one of the most intelligent and enlightened Chinese of the present age, was b. 1823, in the province of Anhui, and took the Hanlin degree in '49. When the Taiping rebels invaded Anhui ('50) he joined Tseng Kuo Fan's army as secretary. Was appointed Provincial Judge (Nieh Tai) of Chèkiang, and in '61 Governor (Futai) of Kiangsu. In conjunction with General Gordon he recovered Suchow ('63), and drove the rebels entirely out of Kiangsu. For his services he received the Yellow Jacket and Peacock's Feather, and was created an hereditary noble of the third class. Two years later he was appointed Governor-General of the Liang Kiang Provinces, and subsequently commanded against the Nienfei and Mohammedan rebels. In '72 he was appointed Governor-General of Pechili, the metropolitan province. He is also Senior Grand Secretary (Chung Tang)—the highest distinction to which a Chinese official can aspire. He is a friend to foreigners, particularly to Russians. As member of the Board of Admiralty, he originated the Chinese navy, and he was the chief promoter of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. The Emperor entrusted to him the supreme charge of the forces, both naval and military, sent to Korea during the war with Japan in '94; and though he was superseded, and for a time discredited, he was again restored to favour, and negotiated the treaty of peace with Japan in '95. He was sent as the special envoy to the Czar's coronation in May '96, and afterwards visited Germany, the Netherlands, France, England, the United States, and Canada. On his return to China he was made Foreign Secretary of the Empire, but was temporarily disgraced and excluded from the Tsung-li-Yamèn during '98. At the end of that year, however, the Empress-Regent appointed him Imperial Commissioner to report on the Yellow River. See CHINA.

Limitations, Statutes of. These statutes limit the time within which a man may seek redress for an injury he has sustained. Lapse of time will not protect any one who has ever committed a crime from being prosecuted for it. Redress from a trustee for such a breach of trust as to constitute a fraud may always be had, however long the interval since its commission. But with this exception the remedy for any civil injury may be barred by lapse of time. An action of debt or covenant, if founded on a deed, must be brought within 20 years of breach; if founded on any less formal agreement, within 6 years of breach. Part payment of a debt is sufficient to prevent the Statute from running, as is also a written document or letter admitting the debt or promising to pay it: either of these will enable a creditor to sue even after the 6 years has passed since the date of debt being contracted. An action to recover land must be brought within 12 years after the right to bring it first accrued. Should the right have accrued to a person under disability, as an infant or lunatic, an action may be brought within 12 years of its accruing, or within 6 years of the disability ending or the disabled person dying; but in no case of disability are more than 30 years to be allowed altogether. The above term of 12 years applies also to an action brought by a mortgagor to recover possession of his land, and to an action brought to recover money charged upon land by mortgage or otherwise. Only such arrears of rent as have accrued within 6 years before bringing an action for them can be recovered. Actions of trespass to goods, of assault, battery, wounding or imprisonment, must be brought within 4 years of the time when the injury was committed; actions for slander being limited to 2 years. Actions on penal statutes, if brought by the party aggrieved, are limited to 2 years; if brought by a common informer, are limited to 1 year. The lapse of 60 years bars actions for the recovery of real property, when brought by the Crown against a subject. The remedy in all the above cases may be lost by the lapse of time, but the right survives and may sometimes be made available in other ways than by action. Formal acknowledgment of a right by the person to whom it is adverse will render of no effect any lapse of time which has taken place, but time will run afresh from the acknowledgment. The law upon this subject is very complex and difficult.

Lincoln, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Lindley, The Right Hon. Sir Nathaniel, Master of the Rolls. See PRIVY COUNCIL.

Linen. See TRADE, '99.

Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Scotland) Bill. See SESSION, sect. 68.

Lister, Lord. See PEERS.

Literary Men Deceased (Dec. '98—Nov. '99). See OBITUARY.

LITERATURE, '99.

It is obviously impossible even to enumerate here the publications of the year, still less to give any detailed critical opinion or description of them. The most that can be done, and that is all that has been attempted, is to give an idea of the leading books that have been published

during the last twelve months in the various departments named, and in some cases to add a slight indication of the character of the contents. The name of the author and of the publisher is given, and may be of service.

Art.

Among works on the Old Masters must be mentioned Eugène Müntz's *Leonardo da Vinci* and Emile Michel's *Rubens* (both from *Heinemann*), and the third volume of Bode's *Rembrandt* (*Ledelmeyer, Paris*). On later Masters there are Max Roose's *Dutch Painters of the Nineteenth Century* (*Sampson Low*); Bate's *English Pre-Raphaelite Painters* (*Bell*); and Whitman's *Masters of Mezzotint* (*Bell*). Ashton Rollins Willard, an American, has sent out a large and carefully compiled volume on *Modern Italian Art* (*Longmans*). *Aubrey Beardsley's Early Work* is a volume edited by Marillier (*Lane*); Arthur Symons writes a small book on the same artist (*At the Sign of the Unicorn*), and a *Second Book of Fifty Drawings* by Beardsley has appeared (*Smithers & Co.*). Among works on collections and picture-galleries are Ernest Low's *Vandyck's Pictures at Windsor Castle* (*Bell & Sons*); Richter's *Lectures on the National Gallery* (*Longmans*); Cook's *Handbook to the Tate Gallery* (*Macmillan*); *Pictures in the National Gallery*, in photogravure, with letterpress by Charles Eastlake (*Hanfstaengl*). Lionel Cust has sent out a quarto volume on *The Master E. S. and the "Ars Moriendi."* E. S. is the artist of a set of copper-plates at Oxford dating back to the 15th century. The "*Ars Moriendi*" is a block book bought in '72 by the British Museum for £1000. *The Life and Work of Lady Butler* is the subject of the illustrated "Art Annual." J. Lewine has sent out a *Bibliography of Eighteenth-Century Art and Illustrated Books* (*Sampson Low*); and Ludwig Volkmann, *Pictorial Representations to Dante's "Divine Comedy"* (*Grevel & Co.*). Harry Quilter has devoted 3000 hours to the production of 6000 square inches of illustration to *The Pied Piper of Hamelin* (*Simpkin, Marshall & Co.*). *The Sovereign Ladies of Europe* (*Hutchinson*) is edited by Countess A. von Bothmer, and has 153 illustrations. *Twelve Portraits*, by William Nicholson (*Heinemann*), is a work of striking individuality. *The Lewis Carroll Picture Book* (*Fisher Unwin*) contains many unpublished drawings, and some reprints from scarce work. It is edited by Stuart Dodgson Collingwood. Walter Crane has issued a children's *édition de luxe* of his *Triplets* (*Routledge*). Mr. A. Bell has written *Representative Painters of the 19th Century*, and Lady Dilke *French Painters of the 18th Century*; R. de la Sizeranne, *English Contemporary Art*; R. G. Kingsley, *History of French Art, 1100—1899*; E. M. Hurl, *Life of Our Lord in Art*; Herbert Horne, *Botticelli* (*Bell*); M. Bell, *Rembrandt* (*Bell*); Dr. Denio, *Poussin* (*Low*); H. Knackfuss, *Van Dyck* (*Grevel*). In the "Great Masters" series (*Bell & Sons*), have appeared lives of Bernardino Luini, by George C. Williamson; Velasquez, by R. A. M. Stevenson; *Andrea del Sarto*, by Miss H. Guinness; *Luca Signorelli*, by Maud Cruttwell; *Raphael*, by H. Strachey; *Crivelli*, by G. McN. Rushforth; and *Correggio*, by S. Brinton.

In other art domains Frederic Whyte has issued *Actors of the Century* (*Bell*); Charles Hiatt, *Ellen Terry and her Impersonations* (*Bell*); and W. G. Elliott, *Amateur Clubs and Actors*

(*Arnold*). In a third volume Edwin O. Sachs finishes his monumental work on *Modern Opera Houses and Theatres* (*Batsford*). From Paris comes a scientific treatise on the *Histoire de l'Architecture* (*Gauthier-Villars*), by Auguste Choisy. From the publishing house of *Bell* come: *Gothic Art in England*, by E. S. Prior; *Reliques of Old London*, by Wheatley; *Westminster Abbey*, by H. J. Feasey. Leader Scott writes on the *Cathedral Builders*, and T. Hodgkin on the *Walls and Gates of Rome*. Mrs. Andrew Lang has translated from Count Michael Tyskiewicz's French the *Memoirs of an Old Collector* (*Longmans*). This is the history of a rich Polish Count who collected works of art in Egypt and Italy from '60 till his death in '97. Bernard Shaw gives a commentary on "Der Ring des Nibelungen" in *The Perfect Wagnerite* (*Grant Richards*). Cosmo Monkhouse published late in November *British Contemporary Artists* (*Heinemann*).

Biography.

In autobiography, the first place this year must be given to Bismarck, the *Man and the Statesman* (*Smith, Elder & Co.*), which contains reminiscences dictated and written by Bismarck himself. Sidney Colvin edits *Letters of R. L. Stevenson to his Family and Friends* (*Methuen*). Justin McCarthy has written *Reminiscences* (*Chatto & Windus*), in two large volumes; C. H. Spurgeon's *Autobiography* (*Passmore*) has reached its third volume; Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, also sends out his autobiography under the title of *A Preacher's Life* (*Hodder & Stoughton*); and Newman Hall gives in his *Autobiography* (*Cassell*) a gossiping record of his long and active life. G. A. Storey, A.R.A., follows the example of other artists, and sends out chatty and amusing *Sketches from Memory* (*Chatto & Windus*). Among autobiographies may also be mentioned a *Diary of the Eighteenth Century*, by Mrs. P. Libbe Powys (*Longmans*), a lively and entertaining book; *Recollections, '32-86*, by Sir Algernon West, K.C.B. (*Smith, Elder*); *Lady Malcolm's Diary of St. Helena (1816-17)* (*Innes & Co.*), a journal containing conversations of Napoleon with Sir Pulteney Malcolm; and the *Memoirs of Saint-Simon* (*Heinemann*), in which Katherine P. Worraley, an American, has compressed into four volumes the twenty-one volumes of the original work.

The Cromwell tercentenary naturally called forth a mass of literature. Among other works deserving notice were S. R. Gardiner's *Oliver Cromwell* (*Goupil*), a sumptuously illustrated volume; Sir Richard Tangye's *Two Protectors* (*Partridge*), with illustrations of Cromwell relics and MSS.; G. Holden Pike's *Oliver Cromwell and his Times* (*Fisher Unwin*); Samuel Harden Church's *Oliver Cromwell* (*Putnam*), a history by an American; Lieut.-Col. T. S. Baldock's *Cromwell as a Soldier*; and a monograph on *Cromwell*, by John Morley, begun in the *Century Magazine* for November, and to be continued.

Several statesmen have been represented in the biography of the year. The concluding second and third volumes of *Sir Robert Peel's Papers* (*Murray*), edited by Charles Stuart Parker, and accompanied by a summary of his life and character by his grandson, the Hon. George Peel, have appeared. Sir Wemyss Reid has issued a large illustrated volume on

the *Life of W. E. Gladstone* (*Cassell*). The four volumes of the *Verney Memoirs* (*Longmans*) vividly illustrate both public and private manners in the 17th century. The *Ormonde Papers* (*Eyre & Spottiswoode*), sent out by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, relate to Irish military affairs between 1640 and 1714. In *The Duke of Newcastle* (*Longmans*), Mary Bateson has edited a curious series of letters from the Duke to a friend, describing the change of Ministry during the years 1765-67. In Macmillan's "Foreign Statesmen" series, Countess Cesaresco writes a highly eulogistic monograph on *Cavour*.

The revived interest in Nelson has called forth from Mrs. Hilda Gamlin two volumes on *Nelson's Friendships* (*Hutchinson*). Among the noteworthy works of the year bearing upon our Navy is *A Sailor's Life under Four Sovereigns* (*Macmillan*), being the memoirs of Sir Henry Keppel, senior Admiral of the Fleet. The *History of Lord Lytton's Indian Administration, 1876-80* (*Longmans*), is compiled from letters and official papers by Lady Betty Balfour. Sir M. Grant Duff's *Diary in Southern India, 1881-86* (*Murray*) is the history of his Governorship of Madras. James Milne's *Romance of a Pro-Consul* (*Chatto & Windus*) contains the life and memoirs of Sir George Grey, K.C.B., and narrates one of the most remarkable careers in the annals of the Empire. In *Admiral Phillip: The Founding of New South Wales* (*Fisher Unwin*), Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery tell the story of the man who, more than a century ago, founded New South Wales. The same authors give us *The Naval Pioneers of Australia* (*Murray*). Earl Grey, the late Administrator of Rhodesia, describes a strong and interesting personality in *Hubert Hervey, Student and Imperialist* (*Arnold*). Dr. R. Garnett writes the life of *Edward Gibbon Wakefield* (*Fisher Unwin*), the man who did so much to develop our present Colonial policy. *Lumsden of the Guides* (*Murray*), is the first title of a sketch of the life of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry Lumsden, by Gen. Sir Peter Lumsden and George R. Elmslie. The subject of this book organised the regiment of the "Guides" on the Indian frontier. Lady Victoria Wellesley's *Memoir* (*Skeffington*), by her eldest god-daughter, gives us interesting glimpses into the private history of the Great Duke. In T. A. Spalding's biography of *Richard Badley* (*Constable*), we have an admiral who was a contemporary of Blake's brought afresh into well-deserved notice. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot writes a monograph on *Lord Clive* (*Fisher Unwin*); and Spenser Wilkinson, in *From Cromwell to Wellington* (*Lawrence & Bullen*), edits an interesting volume in which different writers deal with twelve great soldiers. In *A British Rifeman* (*A. & C. Black*), we have the letters and journals of a gallant soldier who served in the Peninsular War. *Babar*, by Stanley Lane-Poole, is the latest issue in the "Rulers of India" series (*Clarendon Press*).

Among the autobiographies of literary notabilities, the *Autobiography and Letters of Mrs. Oliphant*, edited by Mrs. Harry Coghill (*Blackwood*), deserves a prominent place. Another interesting work is *Fragments of an Autobiography* (*Nisbet*), by Felix Moscheles, grandson of Mendelssohn. J. B. Crozier, author of "History of Intellectual Development," has published reminiscences under the title of *My Inner Life: A Chapter in Personal Evolution*

(*Longmans*). In *Wordsworth and the Coleridges, with other Memories* (*Macmillan*), Ellis Yarnall gives reminiscences of many men of letters and politicians during more than half a century.

Passing to biography, we come to *Lewis Melville's Life of Thackeray* (*Hutchinson*). Mrs. Ritchie has also given a life of *Thackeray* (her father) in the Biographical Edition of his works (*Smith, Elder & Co.*). *George Saintsbury* has written a monograph on *Matthew Arnold* (*Blackwood*); *Arthur H. Beavan* has issued a readable book on *James and Horace Smith* (*Hurst & Blackett*); *Stephen Wheeler* has edited the private and public *Letters of Walter Savage Landor* (*Duckworth & Co.*); *Edmund Gosse* has written the life, and collected and revised the letters, of *John Donne* (*Heinemann*); *James Hay* gives us a fresh *Life of Sir Walter Scott* (*James Clarke*); and *John A. Doyle, Fellow of All Souls, Oxford*, has edited the *Memoir and Correspondence of Susan Ferrier* (*Murray*), the novelist whom Scott praises, and who was contemporary with Jane Austen. *Carlyle's Letters to his Youngest Sister* (*Chapman & Hall*) have been edited by Charles Townsend Copeland, of Harvard University. *Miss Palgrave* writes the life of her father, *Francis Turner Palgrave* (*Longmans*), who was 30 years in the Education Office, and afterwards Professor of Poetry at Oxford. *Dr. Birkbeck Hill* has edited a number of *Unpublished Letters of Dean Swift* (*Fisher Unwin*). *Memoirs of Victor Hugo* (*Heinemann*), is the English title of J. W. Harding's translation of "Choses Vues." *John Hookham Frere and his Friends* (*Nisbet*), contains letters edited by Miss Gabrielle Festing.

A group of divines claim attention. The Bishop of Salisbury writes *The Episcopate of Charles Wordsworth* (*Longmans*); *Dr. Evelyn Abbott* and Professor *Lewis Campbell* edit a supplementary volume of *Letters of Jowett* (*Murray*); *H. L. Thompson* writes a biography of the late *Dean Liddell* (*Murray*); *Berdmore Compton* gives a *Memoir of Dean Goulburn* (*Murray*); and *A. W. Dale* sends out a life of his father, *Dr. Dale, of Birmingham* (*Hodder & Stoughton*). *F. D. How* writes a memoir of *Bishop John Selwyn* (*Isbister*).

A. L. Baldry, in an illustrated book entitled *Sir John Everett Millais* (*Bell & Sons*), gives an account of that painter's art and influence. *John Guille Millais* publishes in two volumes the *Life and Letters of* (his father) *Sir John Everett Millais* (*Methuen*). *William Rossetti*, in *Ruskin, Rossetti, Pre-Raphaelitism* (*George Allen*), publishes letters written by his brother, *Dante Gabriel*, to *Ford Madox Brown*, and others written by *Ruskin* to *Dante Gabriel*. The *Life and Letters of Lewis Carroll* (*Fisher Unwin*), is a welcome biography written by "Carroll's" nephew, *S. D. Collingwood*. *James Russell Lowell and his Friends* (*Constable*), by *Edward Everett Hale*, is a series of reminiscences of the life and work of *Lowell*. A much-needed book has been produced by *Dr. Knapp* in the *Life, Writings, and Correspondence of George Borrow* (*Murray*). Educationists will be glad of *F. Storr's Life and Remains of the Rev. R. H. Quick* (*Cambridge University Press*).

Turning to scientists and those who apply science, we have *Sir Wemyss Reid's Memoirs and Correspondence of Lord Playfair* (*Cassell*); *Lady Prestwich's* biography of her husband, *Sir Joseph Prestwich* (*Blackwood*), who was geologist and professor as well as wine merchant;

the *Life Story of Sir Charles Tilson Bright*, the engineer (*Constable*), by his brother and son; Mrs. Alec Tweedie's life of her father, *George Harley, F.R.S.*, the noted London physician (*Scientific Press*).

Of great lawyers, we have a continuation of the *Memorials, Personal and Political (Macmillan)* of the Earl of Selborne (Roundell Palmer), bringing the story down to '95; and Charles Fairfield's *Memoir of Lord Bramwell (Macmillan)*. J. R. Gilmore gives interesting *Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln (Macqueen)*; and Robert Crozier Lory, in Stead's "Russian Library," translates "Pobyedonostzeff's Reflections of a Russian Statesman," with a preface by Olga Novikoff. A pathetic interest attaches to A. de Burgh's memoir of *Elizabeth, Empress of Austria (Hutchinson)*; and an interest which is also pathetic attaches to *A Prisoner of the Kaleefa: Twelve Years' Captivity at Omdurman (Chapman & Hall)*, in which Charles Neufeld tells his own touching tale. The *Memoirs of Madame D'Epinay (H. S. Nichols)* is a translation by J. H. Freese of a document interesting to students of Rousseau and his age. Two lives of Danton have appeared in English, one by Hilaire Belloc (*Nisbet & Co.*) and the other by A. H. Beesly (*Longmans*). The life of *Ralph Fitch (Fisher Unwin)*, England's pioneer to India and Burma, is told for the first time by J. Horton Ryley, member of the Hakluyt Society. Max Müller has edited the *Life and Sayings of Rāmkrishna (Longmans)*, an Indian saint who died in '86. A. V. Williams Jackson, of Columbia University, has written a biography of *Zoroaster, the Prophet of Ancient Iran (Macmillan)*.

Two books about Shelley and Byron are *Last Days of Shelley (Fisher Unwin)*, a translation from the Italian of Dr. Guido Biagi, and *Last Links with Byron, Shelley, and Keats (Smithers)*, by William Graham. J. J. Jusserand has written an opportune book on *Shakespeare in France under the Ancien Régime (Unwin)*; and Dr. Moore has issued from the *Clarendon Press* a second volume of *Studies in Dante. The Life of William Morris (Longmans)* has been written by J. W. Mackail, who had unreserved access to materials in the possession of Morris's family, the executors, and the firm of Morris & Co., as well as many intimate friends. The volume is enriched by a number of excellent illustrations. Cricketers will welcome W. G. Grace's *Cricketing Reminiscences and Personal Recollections (Bowden)*. Mention should here be made of the continuation of the great *Dictionary of National Biography (Smith, Elder)* to the 60th volume and the names "Watson—Whewell." A supplement is announced after the work itself is completed.

Criticism, Essays, etc.

In the foremost line under this heading must stand *The Map of Life: Conduct and Character (Longmans)*, by W. E. H. Lecky. In this work criticism is tinged with impersonal objective autobiography. Dr. Richard Garnett, whose retirement from the British Museum was so deeply regretted, has issued *Essays in Librarianship and Bibliography (George Allen)*. A dispute in copyright has given special prominence to *Appreciations and Addresses by Lord Rosebery (Lane)*, edited by Charles Geake. The same publisher has sent out Alice Meynell's fascinating *Spirit of Place, and other Essays*.

Stopford Brooke has supplied an excellent history of *English Literature to the Norman Conquest (Macmillan)*; and H. A. Beers, of Yale, a *History of English Romanticism in the Eighteenth Century (Kegan Paul)*. A welcome history of *Bohemian Literature (Heinemann)*, of which little has been known in England, comes from the pen of Count Lützow; and Dr. Douglas Hyde has supplied a similar lack by his erudite *Literary History of Ireland from Earliest Times (Fisher Unwin)*.

A hitherto unpublished work by Thomas Carlyle, *Historical Sketches (Chapman & Hall)*, has been edited by Alexander Carlyle. It refers to notable persons and events in the times of James I. and Charles I. *The Religion of Shakespeare (Burns & Oates)*, is a book sent out with the sanction of Cardinal Vaughan. In it, the late Richard Simpson attempts to prove that Shakespeare was a Roman Catholic. Dr. Brandes, the well-known Scandinavian critic, has written an elaborate *Study of Ibsen*, whose intimate friend he is (*Heinemann*). Joseph Texte's *Jean Jacques Rousseau and the Cosmopolitan Spirit in Literature (Duckworth)* is translated by J. W. Matthews.

From the British Museum comes a second volume on *Greek Papyri*, acquired from January '91 to May '95. Students will welcome also William Morris's translation of the tale of *Beowulf (Longmans)*, and Thomas Arnold's *Notes on Beowulf (Longmans)*. Educationists will be interested in William James's *Talk to Teachers on Psychology (Longmans)*; P. A. Barnett's *Common Sense in Education (Longmans)*; and R. P. Scott's *What is Secondary Education? (Rivington)*.

A new departure in quarterlies is the *Anglo-Saxon Review (Lane)*, edited by Lady Randolph Churchill. This review sells at a guinea a number, and has a certain resemblance to the defunct "Yellow Book." It is beautifully bound and printed.

The great *Oxford Dictionary* progresses with regularity, and is now in the fifth volume and the letter "I."

Poetry.

Poetry may be said to be "quiet." The Tennyson copyrights are running out, and many publishers are hurrying new editions into the market. Sir Edwin Arnold has issued a translation into prose and verse of the first four Babs or "Gateways" of *The Gulistan of Sa'di (Thomas Burtleigh)*. John Davidson has added another volume to his works, *The Last Ballad, and other Poems (Lane)*. William Watson's eagerly awaited *Collected Poems (Lane)* appeared soon after our last issue went to press. In the *Island Race (Elkin Mathews)*, Henry Newbolt has kept up to the standard of his former book. One of the most noteworthy volumes of poetry of the year is Thomas Hardy's *Wessex Poems*. A new collection of the *Poetical Works of the late R. S. Hawker (Lane)*, the warm-hearted Cornish parson, has appeared contemporaneously with a revised edition of Baring Gould's biography of him, *The Vicar of Morwenstow (Methuen)*. Father Russell, S.J.L., is the author of some beautiful *Idyls of Killowen*, dedicated to the author's brother, Lord Russell of Killowen. Edwin Markham, who hails from the Far West, appears to have made a mark with his *Man with the Hoe, and other Poems (New York: Doubleday & McClure)*.

Of the multitude of books of verse published during the year, few deserve special notice. Dr. Stubbs, Dean of Ely, in his *Brythnoth's Prayer, and other Poems*, gives us a good ballad and some good carols. W. B. Yeats has sent out his *Collected Poems (Unwin)*, and a new volume *The Wind among the Reeds (Elkin Mathews)*. Laurence Housman's *Little Land (Grant Richards)* exhibits originality and good style. Eugene Mason shows promise in *Field Floridus (Grant Richards)*. Among others may be mentioned Sturge Moore and his *Vine Dresser (Unicorn Press)*; John Cowper Powys's *Poems (Rider & Son)* have a genuine poetic touch; A. B. Miall's *Poems (Lane)* are musical; Marcus S. C. Richards shows an acquired taste and a grace of expression in his *Music from the Maze (Chiswick Press)*. Ethel M. de Fonblanque (Mrs. Arthur Harter) sends out a graceful *Chaplet of Love Poems (Smithers)*; and Warwick Bond writes a drama on Shakespearean lines, entitled *Zenobia (Elkin Mathews)*. It should be mentioned that Swinburne, Rudyard Kipling, and the Laureate have issued detached poems inspired by the war in the Transvaal. Late in November A. D. Godley issued his clever and most humorous *Lyra Frivola (Methuen)*.

Fiction.

There have been few, if any, new reputations made this year by the men who write novels. Rudyard Kipling has sent out *Stalky & Co. (Macmillan)*, a story of school life with a certain amount of autobiography in it. Anthony Hope maintains his highest level in *The King's Mirror (Methuen)*. S. R. Crockett gives a tale of the days of James II.'s boyhood in his *Black Douglas (Smith, Elder)*, and a tale of a more domestic character in *Kit Kennedy, Country Boy (Clarke & Co.)*. "Ian Maclaren" has issued a volume with the title *Afterwards, and other Stories (Hodder & Stoughton)*. Rider Haggard returns to South Africa for the subject of *Swallow (Longmans)*, a story of the "great trek" of 1836. E. F. Benson reminds his readers of "Dodo" in his *Mammon & Co. (Heinemann)*; Stanley Weyman's *Castle Inn (Smith, Elder)* treats of the days of Pitt and highwaymen. There are two novels—the last, alas!—by Harold Frederic, *Gloria Mundi* and *The Market Place (Heinemann)*. Conan Doyle is didactic in *A Duet, with an Occasional Chorus (Grant Richards)*. One of Grant Allen's volumes this year has been his novel *Linnet (Grant Richards)*. R. Le Gallienne gives the annals of a lower middle-class provincial family in *Young Lives (Arrowsmith)*. From W. H. Mallock comes *The Individualist (Chapman & Hall)*; from Frankfort Moore, *Well, After All (Hutchinson)*; from Max Pemberton, *The Garden of Swords (Cassell)*; from Joseph Hatton, *The White King of Manoa (Hutchinson)*; and from W. E. Norris, *Giles Ingilby (Methuen)*. Of American novelists—some of whom are almost acclimatised in England—Bret Harte gives us *Stories in Light and Shade (Pearson)*; Henry James, *The Awkward Age (Heinemann)*; W. D. Howells, *The Ragged Lady (Harpers)*; and Frank Stockton, *The Associate Hermits (Harpers)* and *The Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander*. This latter book gives in its hero a new rendering of the legend of the Wandering Jew, the "Vizier" dating in this case from the days

of Abraham. From Rolf Boldrewood comes *War to the Knife (Macmillan)*.

As the number of novels by less known and new writers is legion, only a few as samples can be mentioned here. No. 5, John Street, by Richard Whiteing (*Grant Richards*), gives a vigorously drawn study of slum life, and was at once exceptionally popular. It was one of the greatest successes of the year. Dr. Joseph Parker has long been well known as a preacher; this year he has turned his hand to fiction and given some types of Dissenting ministers in *Paterson's Parish: a Lifetime among Dissenters (Burleigh)*. S. F. Harrison's *Forest of Bourgmaries (Arnold)* is a sweet and pretty story. Morley Roberts's *Son of Empire (Hutchinson)* gives pictures of frontier Indian warfare; his *Sea Comedy (Milne)* contains some rollicking fun; and in *The Colossus, a Story of To-Day (Arnold)*, he has drawn a portrait of Cecil Rhodes. Maurice Hewlett has, in his *Little Novels of Italy (Chapman & Hall)*, succeeded in a new style; Eden Phillpotts has attempted a picture of school life in *The Human Boy (Methuen)*; as has also A. W. Clarke in *Jasper Tristram (Heinemann)*. Silas Hocking adds another to his list of Cornish novels in *The Strange Adventures of Israel Pendray (Warne)*. From Louis Becke comes *Rodman the Boat-steerer (Unwin)*; from E. W. Hornung, *Some Persons Unknown (Cassell)*. *The Queen's Justice*, by Sir Edwin Arnold, is the story of a Bengalese law case, with sketches of rural life in India. R. W. Chambers, in the *Ashes of Empire (Macmillan)*, gives pictures of Paris during the siege. *At a Winter's Fire* is from the pen of Bernard Capes (*Pearson*); *The Green Field*, by Neil Wynn Williams (*Chapman & Hall*), is a graphic dialect and locality study of the Midlands; A. E. W. Mason tells a clever story in *Miranda of the Balcony (Macmillan)*; S. Macnaughton has achieved a striking work in *Selah Harrison (Macmillan)*; Margaret Deland's *Old Chester Tales (Harper)* are suggestive of Miss Austen; from Guy Boothby comes *A Sailor's Bride (White)*; Maurus Jokai's *Tower of Dago* has come out in English; F. Hinde Groome appeals to folk-lorists in *Gipsy Folk Tales (Hurst & Blackett)*; Arthur Morrison has written another of his characteristic works in *To London Town (Methuen)*; in *John Thaddeus Mackay (Burleigh)* Charles Williams makes a study in sects. *The Two Standards (Unwin)* would be noteworthy, if merely because it is from the pen of Canon Barry.

Women have not been idle in the domain of fiction, and at least one among them may be said to have made a new reputation. Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler in her second book, *A Double Thread (Hutchinson)*, has taken the public by storm. Her sister, Edith Henrietta Fowler, is following suit with *A Corner of the West (Hutchinson)*. Many of the old favourites have been busy. For example: Rhoda Broughton, *The Moth and the Candle (Macmillan)*; Beatrice Harraden, *The Fowler (Blackwood)*; L. T. Meade, *The Cleverest Woman in England (Nisbet)*; B. M. Croker, *Jason and other Stories*, and, later, *Terence (Chatto & Windus)*; Mrs. Comyns Carr, *The Arm of the Lord (Duckworth)*; Adeline Sergeant, *Blake of Oriel (White)*; Mrs. Wilfrid Ward, *One Poor Scruple (Longmans)*; M. Betham-Edwards, *Lord of the Harvest (Hurst & Blackett)*; Anne Douglas Sedgwick, *The Confounding of Camelia (Heinemann)*; Sarah Tytler, *Miss Manse (Long)*; May Crommelin, *Devil-May-*

Care (*White*); Gertrude Atherton, *The Californians (Lane)*; Mrs. Campbell Praed, *Madame Izan*, a story of Hong Kong and Yokohama (*Chatto & Windus*); Miss Barr, I, Thou, and the Other One (*Unwin*); Mrs. Burton Harrison, *The Triple Entanglement*, giving adventures of American and English lovers in the South of Europe; Florence Warden, *The Farm in the Hills (Sands)*. Among the books that ought not to be overlooked are Elizabeth and her German Garden and its sequel, *The Solitary Summer (Macmillan)*. These are anonymous sketches full of a quaint and genial humour, and delicious descriptions of outdoor nature. The Hawthor edition of the works of the Brontës begins with *Jane Eyre*, with an introduction by Mrs. Humphry Ward (*Smith, Elder*).

History.

While all eyes are fixed upon South Africa the following three books will possess special interest: *The Transvaal from Within: A Private Record of Public Affairs (Heinemann)*, by J. P. Fitzpatrick; Olive Schreiner's *An English-South African's View of the Situation (Hodder & Stoughton)*, which is an apology for Kruger; Canon W. J. Knox Little, in his *Sketches and Studies in South Africa*, gives a history and some charming descriptions of scenery, and speaks of Kruger as an incarnation of "Boerdom at its best." *The Colonisation of Africa by Alien Races*, by Sir Harry Johnston (*Camb. Univ. Press*), gives a historical summary covering 3000 years. On the problem of the Far East, a very useful book is Lord Charles Beresford's *Break-up of China (Harpers)*, giving an account of its commerce, currency, waterways, armies, railways, politics, and future prospects. In the same connection should be mentioned Alexis Krausse's *China in Decay (Chapman & Hall)*. *Kitchener's Campaign*, by Bennet Burleigh (*Chapman & Hall*), is another book of exceptional contemporary interest.

In British history, one of the best books of the year has been Sir George Trevelyan's first volume of *The American Revolution (Longmans)*. This is really the author's continuation of his life of Fox; but he chooses to tell his story as part of the history of the times. Sir Charles Dilke has published, under the title of *The British Empire (Chatto & Windus)*, a series of articles written in '98, giving the present position of the several members of the Imperial family. Justin McCarthy has written *Modern England under Victoria (Unwin)*. General Sir Robert Cadell wrote, but did not live to see through the press, *Sir John Cope and the Rebellion of 1745 (Blackwood)*. This book is a defence of "Johnnie Cope." Andrew Lang has followed his "Pickle the Spy" by *The Companions of Pickle (Longmans)*, a book full of curious information. Professor Colby, of Montreal, gives *Selections from the Sources of English History, B.C. 55—A.D. 1832 (Longmans)*. In anticipation of the thousandth anniversary of the death of King Alfred, Alfred Brooker, ex-Mayor of Winchester, has published a volume of essays, prefaced by a poem by the Laureate, entitled *Alfred the Great (Black)*. The Historical Manuscripts Commission have issued vol. 1 of the *Duke of Buccleuch's Papers*. W. Pember Reeves, Agent-General of New Zealand, gives a history of his Colony under the title of *The Long White Cloud (Horace Marshall)*.

In military and naval history there are

Hastings Irwin's *War Medals and Decorations, 1588—1898 (Gill)*; Hilliard Atteridge's *Wars of the Nineties*, illustrated (*Cassell*); Charles Morris's *American War with Spain (Hutchinson)*; Richard Harding Davis's *Cuban and Porto Rican Campaigns (Heinemann)*; a history of *The American-Spanish War, by the War Leaders (Gay & Bird)*; Theodore Roosevelt's narrative of the doings of the Cuban volunteer *Rough Riders (Kegan Paul)*. The *Navy Records Society* has published a first instalment of a selection from the papers of the late Sir Thomas Byam Martin, Admiral of the Fleet; and the same society has also published vol. 1 of *Logs of the Great Sea Fights, 1794—1805*, edited by Rear-Admiral Sturges Jackson. Winston Spencer Churchill's *River War: The Reconquest of the Soudan (Longmans)*, is edited by Col. F. Rhodes.

In Indian and Asiatic history, there are Sir W. Hunter's first volume of his *History of British India (Longmans)*; Max Müller's second series of *My Indian Friends (Longmans)*; Col. Hanna's *Second Afghan War (Constable)*; Mrs. Rickmers' (Miss C. Mabel Duff) *Chronology of India* from the earliest times to beginning of 16th century (*Constable*); R. S. Whiteway's *Rise of the Portuguese Power in India (Constable)*; *The Heart of Asia*, a history of Turkestan and the Central Asian Khanates, by F. H. Skrine and E. D. Ross (*Methuen*); William Foster's third volume of *India Company's Letters*, from the India Office records (*Sampson Low*); and the same writer's history of the *Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe (Hakluyt Society)*. Arthur Diósy, in *The New Far East (Cassell)*, writes enthusiastically of Japan. Archibald Little's enlarged issue of his *Through the Yang-tze Gorges (Sampson Low)* is a valuable work. Professor Worcester, of Michigan, conveys much new information in *The Philippine Islands and their People (Macmillan)*. Alexis Krausse, in his *Russia in Asia (Grant Richards)*, describes the growth of Asiatic Russia from 1553. In *The Story of China (Unwin's "Story of Nations" series)*, Professor Douglas gives a useful outline of Chinese history. W. G. Aston writes a *History of Japanese Literature (Heinemann)*.

Coming nearer home there are Miss Macgregor's *History of the Clan Gregor (Brown, Edinburgh)*; Hyde's *Literary History of Ireland (Unwin)*; Michael MacDonagh's *Irish Life and Character (Hodder & Stoughton)*; Dr. P. Hume Brown's *History of Scotland*, vol. 1 (*Camb. Univ. Press*); Robert S. Rait's selections from contemporary writers illustrating the history of *Mary Queen of Scots (Nutt)*; F. C. Conybeare's *Dreyfus Case (Allen)*; George Barlow's *History of the Dreyfus Case (Simpkin, Marshall)*; Lionel Dècle's *Trooper 3809 (Heinemann)*, an attack upon the French military system by a Frenchman naturalised in England; Catherine Bearn's *Early Valois Queens (Unwin)*; Part I. of Blok's *History of the Netherlands* from the earliest times, translated by Oscar Bierstadt and Ruth Putnam (*Putnam*); David S. Meldrum's *Holland and the Hollanders (Blackwood)*; Bolton King's *History of Italian Unity (Nisbet)*; Bullock Hall's *Romans on the Riviera (Macmillan)*, a choice piece of ancient history; Verestchagin's *Napoleon I. in Russia (Heinemann)*, the Emperor seen through the eyes of a patriotic painter; John Abercromby's *Pre- and Proto-Historic Finns (Nutt)*; Martin A. S. Hume's

Spain: Its Greatness and Decay (*Camb. Univ. Press*); Budget Meakin's Moorish Empire: a Historical Epitome (*Sonnenschein*); Frances Gerard's Romance of Ludwig II. of Bavaria (*Hutchinson*); Herbert Fisher's history of The Mediæval Empire (*Macmillan*); Sidney Whitman's Story of Austria (*Unwin*). Concerning America there are, among many others, the collected Messages and Papers of the Presidents (*Sampson Low*); Senator Lodge's Story of the Revolution (*Constable*); and Blackman's Making of Honolulu (*Macmillan*); Professor Greene, of Illinois, gives a study of The Provincial Governor in the English Colonies of North America (*Longmans*).

The Rev. S. Kinns, in view of the threatened demolition of the church in question, sends out an enlarged edition of his Six Hundred Years, or sketches of eminent men and women who have been connected with the church of Holy Trinity, Minorities, since 1293 (*Cassell*). John Sergeaunt is the author of Annals of Westminster School (*Methuen*); and Septimus Rivington writes the History of Tonbridge School (*Rivington*); R. J. Cornwell-Jones writes the history of The British Merchant Service (*Sampson Low*). Ancient history is represented by L. W. King's Letters and Subscriptions of the King of Babylon, B.C. 2200 (*Lusac*); Professor Dill's Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire (*Macmillan*); and Gaston Boissier's Roman Africa (*Putnam*), translated by Arabella Ward. The Oxford Historical Society sends out *Epistolæ Academicæ Oxon.* (*Clarendon Press*), edited by the Rev. Henry Anstey, dealing with the period 1421—1509. Freemasonry has its history told afresh in John Strachan's Northumbrian Masonry (*Kenning*), and Albert Churchward's Origin and Antiquity of Freemasonry (*Causton & Sons*).

Politics and Economics.

Early in the year, W. E. H. Lecky gave new interest to a fresh edition of his Democracy and Liberty (*Longmans*) by adding an introduction in which he criticised Gladstone. Bernard Bosanquet writes the Philosophical Theory of the State (*Macmillan*); H. L. Stephen, two volumes of State Trials, Political and Social (*Duckworth*); the Rev. J. W. Horsley, prison chaplain, Prisons and Prisoners (*Pearson*); Thomas Erskine Holland, D.C.L., Studies in International Law (*Clarendon Press*); Professor Giddings, Elements of Sociology (*Macmillan*); an American (Ford) describes the Rise and Growth of American Politics (*Macmillan*); Gamaliel Bradford gives the Lesson of Popular Government; Professor Adams, of Yale, sends out a text-book entitled European History: An Outline of its Development (*Macmillan*); a New York barrister (Gardiner) publishes an essay on Our Right to Acquire Foreign Territory (*Putnam*); in The Armies of the World (*Lawrence & Bullen*), C. S. Jerram summarises the forces of the various States; Dobson Collet writes the History of Taxes on Knowledge, with introduction by G. J. Holyoake (*Unwin*). Rudyard Kipling's Fleet in Being (*Macmillan*), consisted of notes of two trips with the Channel Squadron.

On miscellaneous economical topics are the following:—Arthur Shadwell's London Water Supply (*Longmans*); F. W. Lawrence's Local Variations in Wages (*Longmans*); Prince Krapotkin's Fields, Factories, and Workshops

(*Hutchinson*); Willis Bund's Handy Book of Fishery Management (*Lawrence & Bullen*); Lieut-Col. Sexby's Municipal Parks, Gardens, and Open Spaces of London (*Stock*); Rowntree and Sherwell's treatise on the Temperance Problem (*Hodder & Stoughton*); and the Statesman's Year-Book, edited by Dr. Keltie (*Macmillan*).

Topography.

Sir Walter Besant has added to his list of books on London a descriptive volume on South London (*Chatto & Windus*). In a sumptuously got up work entitled London Impressions (*Constable*), William Hyde supplies the etchings and pictures in photogravure, and Alice Meynell the essays. London Types (*Heinemann*) are done by William Nicholson on brown paper in solid black strokes with touches of red and yellow, and they are accompanied by "quatorzains" with a racy, slangy flavour by W. E. Henley. J. H. Round's Commune of London, and other Studies (*Constable*) has a commendatory letter from Sir Walter Besant. William Fergusson Irvine has edited Sir Edward Moore's Liverpool in Charles II.'s Time (*Young, Liverpool*). Augustus J. C. Hare has sent out a useful and interesting account of Shropshire (*Allen*). S. Baring Gould's Book of the West (*Methuen*) is a chatty description of Devon and Cornwall, a sort of supplement to the guide books. In The Bath Road (*Chapman & Hall*) C. G. Harper gives another of his chatty books about our old highways.

Exceedingly interesting and valuable works are appearing in the form of histories of the Oxford and Cambridge colleges (*F. E. Robinson*). King's, at Cambridge, has its story told by the Rev. Austen Leigh; Sidney Sussex, Cambridge, by G. M. Edwards; Brasenose, Oxford, by John Buchan; Merton, Oxford, by Bernard W. Henderson; All Souls', Oxford, by C. Grant Robertson. Wadham College, by J. Wells; Queens' College, Cambridge, by Gray; Downing College, by H. P. E. Stevens; Trinity College, Oxford, by H. E. D. Blakiston. The writers are severally men whose relation to the college in question specially qualifies them for their task. A similar work is the Annals of Shrewsbury School (*Methuen*), by the late G. W. Fisher, edited after the author's death by J. Spencer Hill.

As topography should be classed also Lewis Rice's description of Mysore (*Constable*) in a new edition of two massive volumes; also Robert T. Hill's survey of Cuba and Porto Rico (*Unwin*).

Travel and Sport.

Of books of European travel we may mention Mrs. Norman Neruda's Climbs of Norman Neruda (*Unwin*), in which she edits her late husband's notes and describes his last climb; The European Tour, by Grant Allen (*Grant Richards*); Travels and Politics in the Near East, by William Miller (*Unwin*), treats of every State in the Eastern Peninsula except Roumania and the interior of Albania; The Valley of Light, by W. Basil Worsfold (*Macmillan*), a tour of exploration in Piedmont; E. C. Oppenheim's New Climbs in Norway (*Unwin*); With Nansen in the North, by Hjalmar Johansen (*Ward, Lock & Co.*), the Fram expedition of '93-96; The Voyages of the Zeni, by F. W. Lucas (*Stevens, Sons, and Stiles*), the story of the

exploration of the northern seas by the brothers Zeni three hundreds years ago; **A Russian Province of the North**, by Engelhardt, Governor of Archangel, translated by Henry Cooke (*Constable*).

Asia is represented by Lord Warkworth's notes of his holiday in **Asiatic Turkey** (*Arnold*); Major Waddell's wanderings **Among the Himalayas** (*Constable*); Capt. Adair's **Summer in High Asia** (*Thacker*); the Rt. Hon. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff's **Diary in Southern India, 181-86** (*Murray*); Mrs. Archibald Little's **Intimate China: The Chinese as I have Seen them** (*Hutchinson*); Mrs. Hugh Fraser's **Diplomatist's Wife in Japan** (*Hutchinson*); Major Young-husband's **Philippines and Round About**, and **British Interests in those Waters** (*Macmillan*). Late in November were published Edward Fitzgerald's account of his ascent of Aconcagua, under the title **The Highest Andes** (*Methuen*); **From the Alps to the Andes** (*Fisher Unwin*), being practically the life of Mattias Zurbriggen, the famous guide, told by himself; and **Pictures of Travel, Sport and Adventure** (*Pearson*), by George Lacy.

About Africa there are Miss Mary Kingsley's **West African Studies** (*Macmillan*); R. B. Cunningham Graham's **Mogreb-el-Akksa: A Journey to Morocco** (*Heinemann*); Harold Bindloss's **In the Niger Country** (*Blackwood*); Capt. Guy Burrows's **Land of the Pigmies of Central Africa**, with introduction by H. M. Stanley (*Pearson*); Mrs. Lionel Phillips's **South African Recollections** (*Longmans*); Silva White's **Sphinx to Oracle** (*Hurst & Blackett*), the story of a visit to the Oasis of Siwa; Frederic Courtland Penfield's **Present-Day Egypt** (*Macmillan*); Dr. Anson's **Residence in East Africa and the Uganda Protectorate as Medical Officer to Her Majesty's Government**.

Fisher Unwin's "Over-Seas Library" began with Cunningham Graham's **Ipané**, or sketches of nomad life all over the world. Frank T. Bullen, in **The Cruise of the Cachalot** (*Smith, Elder*), gives a book on maritime adventure under the guise of a voyage round the world after sperm whales. In the **Log of a Sea Waif** (*Smith, Elder*), the same author professes to give his own early experiences. W. H. Long gives anecdotes of sea fights, wrecks, etc., in **Naval Yarns** (*Gibbings*). Mrs. Edgeworth David, in **Funafuti: or Three Months on a Coral Island** (*Murray*), gives charming notes of an expedition with her husband, a Sydney professor, to study the theory of coral islands. The Hon. David W. Carnegie gives a narrative of five years' pioneering in Western Australia under the title of **Spinifex and Sand** (*Pearson*).

Sport is represented by Frank Gillard's **History of the Belvoir Hunt** (*Constable*); W. C. A. Blew's account of **The Quorn Hunt and its Masters** (*Nimmo*); "Thormanby's" pen-and-ink portraits of **Kings of the Hunting Field** (*Hutchinson*). Going further afield we have **The Grand and Small Game of Africa** (*Rowland Ward*), edited by Bryden, and contributed to by well-known sportsmen, naturalists, and explorers; and F. V. Kirby's **Sport in East Central Africa** (*Rowland Ward*). In **Our Lady of August and the Palio of Siena** (*Torrini, Siena*) William Heywood describes a curious semi-religious race in which the palio or banner bearing the effigy of Our Lady, and blessed in her cathedral, is given to the winner.

Cricket is represented by Dr. Grace's **Recol-**

lections (*Bowden*); and William Caffyn's autobiographical **Seventy-one Not Out** (*Blackwood*). A new game that comes from the Bosphorus is explained by Hulme Beaman in his **Bridge for Beginners** (*Methuen*). Fishing is represented by Sir Edward Grey's **Fly-Fishing** (Dent's "Haddon Hall Library"), edited by the Marquis of Granby and G. A. B. Dewar; and by F. M. Halford's **Dry Fly-Fishing** (*Vinton*).

Religion and Philosophy.

The ritualistic controversy has naturally called forth a number of works of a more or less controversial character. Among the more important are Professor Sanday's **Catholic Movement and the Archbishops' Decision** (*Longmans*); the Rev. Arthur Galton's **Message and Position of the Church of England** (*Kegan Paul*); J. M. Lely's **Church of England Position** (*Horace Cox*), a compilation by a barrister bringing together the principal statutes, cases, and formularies in which the law for the regulation of the Church of England is contained; and a translation of Harnack's **Thoughts on the Present Position of Protestantism** (*Black*).

In critical and expository theology are the following:—Archdeacon Wilson's **Hulsean Lectures for '99, The Gospel of the Atonement** (*Macmillan*), treating atonement as the identification of the human and the divine life; Dr. Lyttelton's **Hulsean Lectures for '91** are at last published under the title of **The Place of Miracles in Religion** (*Murray*); Dr. Ramsay's **Historical Credibility of Luke** (*Hodder & Stoughton*), a defence of Luke's credibility as an historian; Professor Swete's critical work on **The Gospel according to St. Mark** (*Macmillan*); Canon Gore's practical exposition of **St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans** (*Murray*); a new edition of Dr. Thomas Jackson's **Commentaries upon the Apostles' Creed** (*Whittaker*), edited by Prebendary Gregory, with a preface by the Archbishop of York; the Bishop of Worcester's primary visitation charge, entitled **The Doctrine of the Lord's Supper Cleared from certain Misconceptions** (*Elliot Stock*); Dr. Samuel Green's seven lectures at Regent's Park (Baptist) College, entitled **The Christian Creed and the Creeds of Christendom** (*Macmillan*); Dr. Orello Cone's (an American) **Paul: Man, Missionary, and Teacher** (*Black*); Dr. Edgar Gibson's **Book of Job** (*Methuen*), one of the series of "Oxford Commentaries" edited by the Warden of Keble; Canon Newbolt's volume in the "Oxford Library of Practical Theology," entitled **Religion** (*Longmans*). Of a more purely practical character are Stopford Brooke's **Gospel of Joy** (*Isbister*); Dr. Pusey's **Spiritual Letters** (*Longmans*), edited by Canon Newbolt and the Rev. J. O. Johnston; **The Perfect Life**, by Canon Knox Little (*Longmans*); **Sermons** by the late Benjamin Jowett (*Murray*), edited by Dean Fremantle.

On canon law and ecclesiastical questions are Professor Maitland's **Canon Law in the Church of England** (*Methuen*); Dr. Wirmgan's **Constitutional Authority of Bishops in the Catholic Church** (*Longmans*); the reprint of Dr. Fairbairn's papers in the **Contemporary Review** on Catholicism, Roman and Anglican (*Hodder & Stoughton*); Canon Page Roberts's sermons on **Our Prayer Book, Conformity, and Conscience** (*Smith, Elder*) from a Broad Church standpoint; the Rev. W. L. Paige Cox's **Some English Church Principles** (*Young & Sons*), including a criticism of the ritualistic position;

and Professor Hastie's (of Glasgow) *Theology as Science* (Macmillan).

Works dealing with textual criticism and religious archaeology are *The Logia of Jesus*, transcribed from a recently found papyrus, and deciphered by Grenfell and Hunt; a commentary on the "Logia," by Dr. Taylor, under the title of *Oxyrynchus Logia and the Apocryphal Gospels* (Clarendon Press); a collation and critical account of the *Codex Purpureus Petropolitanus* (Purple Codex at St. Petersburg), by H. S. Cronin, of Trinity Hall (Camb. Univ. Press); the Rev. W. H. Frere's Latin texts of *The Use of Sarum* (Camb. Univ. Press); Professor Bright's *Aspects of Primitive Church Life* (Longmans); the Rev. A. H. Hore's *Eighteen Centuries of the Orthodox Greek Church* (Parker); D. G. Hogarth's (Director of British School at Athens) *Sacred and Profane Authority and Archaeology* (Murray), dealing with Scripture history and early Christian antiquity, as well as the history of Egypt, Assyria, Greece, and Rome, with essay on "Hebrew Authority" by Canon Driver; Dr. Nicol's Croall Lecture for '98 on *Recent Archaeology and the Bible* (Blackwood); the Rev. C. J. Ball's *Light from the East* (Eyre & Spottiswoode), a collection of illustrations from monuments, inscriptions, etc.; W. H. St. John Hope's photographic reproductions of *English Altars* (Longmans); the *New Dictionary of the Bible* (T. & T. Clarke).

Among books dealing with missionary effort and religious biography are *History of the Church Missionary Society*, by Eugene Stock (*Church Missionary Society*); a sketch of the 200 years' work of the S.P.G., under the title of *The Spiritual Expansion of the Empire*; C. F. Harford-Battersby's *Pilkington of Uganda* (Horace Marshall); F. D. How's memoir of *Bishop John Selwyn* (Isbister); W. Fiddian Moulton's memoir of *William F. Moulton*, with a chapter on Biblical work and opinions by I. H. Moulton (Isbister); Monseigneur Bougaud's *History of St. Vincent de Paul* (Longmans).

Jewish history is represented in Professor Sayce's *Early Israel and Surrounding Nations* (Service & Paton); and in Canon Cheyne's lectures on *Jewish Religious Life After the Exile* (Putnam). The religion of ancient Egypt finds elucidation in E. A. Wallis Budge's *Facsimiles of Papyri*, with translations (*British Museum*); and in the account of the *Temple of Mut in Asher* (Murray), by the excavators, Margaret Benson and Janet Gourlay. Jeremiah Curtin has compiled *The Creation Myths of Primitive America* (Williams & Norgate). Professor Lewis Campbell has written a learned disquisition on *Religion in Greek Literature* (Longmans).

By way of transition from theology to philosophy may be mentioned the late Professor Wallace's *Lectures and Essays on Natural Theology and Ethics* (Clarendon Press), edited by the Master of Balliol; Professor James's lectures on *Human Immortality* (Constable); the translation of Nietzsche's *Genealogy of Morals* (Unwin); and the late R. H. Hutton's *Aspects of Religious and Scientific Thought* (Macmillan). In philosophy there are F. W. Bain's *Realisation of the Possible* (Parker), against Berkeley; A. W. Benn's *Philosophy of Greece* in relation to the character and history of the people (Grant Richards); Dr. Latta's translation of Leibnitz's *Monadology*, and other *Philosophical Writings* (Clarendon Press). In the psychological domain of philosophy are Professor Ladd's (American) *Outlines of Descriptive Psy-*

chology (Longmans); Dr. Schofield's treatise on *The Unconscious Mind* (Hodder & Stoughton); and a translation of Gustave Le Bon's *Psychology of Peoples* (Unwin).

Science.

Beginning with man and biology generally, may be mentioned Emeritus Professor A. H. Keane's *Man Past and Present* (Camb. Univ. Press); Professor Ratzel's *History of Mankind* (Macmillan), translated by A. J. Butler; Dr. Weir's *Dawn of Reason, or Mental Traits in Lower Animals* (Macmillan); the Duke of Argyll's *Organic Evolution Cross-Examined* (Murray); a work by three Belgian professors on *Evolution by Atrophy in Biology and Sociology* (Kegan Paul); Professor Haeckel's *Last Link* (Black), with appendices by Dr. Gadow; Arthur Willey's *Zoological Results*, based on material from New Britain, New Guinea, etc. (Camb. Univ. Press); Eadward Muybridge's photographs of *Animals in Motion* (Chapman & Hall); Dr. Bowdler Sharpe's *Sketch-Book of British Birds* (S. P. C. K.).

Of books of a more or less pathological character there are E. H. Hawkins' treatise on *The Bubonic Plague* (Allahabad); Dr. Forbes Winslow on *Mad Humanity* (Pearson); Dr. Eugene Talbot on the *Causes, Signs, and Results of Degeneracy* (W. Scott); J. F. Nisbet on the *Human Machine* (Grant Richards), a sequel to the author's "Insanity of Genius"; several volumes of the *System of Medicine*, edited by Prof. Clifford Allbutt (Macmillan); Dr. George Newman's treatise on *Bacteria, as Related to the Economy of Nature, to Industry, and to the Public Health* (Murray); Dr. David Walsh's second edition of his work on the *Röntgen Rays in Medical Work* (Baillière).

On botany and gardening a high place should be given to Sir John Lubbock's charming work *On Buds and Stipules* (Kegan Paul). Then comes Edward Step's *Romance of Wild Flowers* (Warne), an excellent companion to the scientific flora. In practical work there are Rider Haggard's *Farmer's Year* (Longmans); Dean Hole's volume of the "Haddon Hall Library," *Our Gardens* (Dent); Mrs. Earle's second volume, entitled *More Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden* (Smith, Elder); Gertrude Jekyll's *Wood and Garden* (Longmans).

In geography and geology should be mentioned the *International Geography*, edited by Dr. H. R. Mill (Newnes); I. C. Russell's *River Development* (Murray); Charles Lapworth's *Intermediate Text-Book of Geology* (Blackwood). In astronomy are Arthur Berry's *Short History of Astronomy* (Murray); Alfred Fison's *Recent Advances in Astronomy* (Blackie), in the "Victorian Era" series; E. Walter Maunder's *Indian Eclipse, '98* (Hazell, Watson, & Viney); and in general science W. J. C. Miller's *Essays and Nature Studies* (Stock). Late in November appeared Dr. Munro's *Prehistoric Scotland and its Place in European Civilisation* (Blackwood).

Liverpool, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.
Livery Companies of London. See LONDON LIVERY COMPANIES.

Llandaff, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.
Lloyd, Edward, the famous tenor vocalist, was b. in London 1845. When seven years old he entered Westminster Abbey choir. Afterwards he became solo tenor at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. He was engaged in '67 at

Novello's Concerts, and in '71 at the Gloucester Festival, where he attracted much attention by his singing in Bach's "Passion" Music. In '88 he went on a tour in America, taking part in the Cincinnati Festival, and in '90 and '92 he repeated his visit, being enthusiastically welcomed on each occasion.

Lloyd's. This world-famous institution takes its name and derives its origin from a coffee-house established in Tower Street by one Edward Lloyd about the end of the 17th century, and removed in 1692 to the corner of Lombard Street and Abchurch Lane. There were numerous rival houses in existence then, but Lloyd's was distinguished above all others, especially by his news of the movements of vessels received from various correspondents at home and abroad, in which may be found the germ of "Lloyd's List." In 1696 *Lloyd's News* was commenced and published three times a week. But after seventy-six numbers had appeared the proprietor was so foolish as to insert a paragraph about the proceedings in the House of Lords. For this he was summoned to the bar of the House, and then he stopped the print, substituting handwriting for printing, till 1721, when *Lloyd's List* appeared, and has continued even unto this day. Besides being a news centre Lloyd's began to be used as the centre of Marine insurance, and this business rapidly increased. In 1771 the brokers and underwriters frequenting the house, to the number of 79, resolved to find fresh and more commodious quarters, and in 1773, chiefly through the energy of a Mr. Angerstein, rooms were taken on the north-west side of the Royal Exchange, where ever since this great institution has been established. A subscription of £20 a year was required of members, and rules were laid down for the conduct of business. During the forty years of war, from 1775 to 1815, Lloyd's grew and flourished amazingly, and business flowed in from all over the world, the reorganisation of the whole institution, accomplished in 1811, adding to the general confidence in its security. In 1870 an **Act of Incorporation** was applied for, and obtained in '71, notwithstanding considerable opposition. The objects of the Institution were described as being (1) the carrying on of the business of marine insurance by members of the society, (2) the protection of the interests of members of the society in respect of shipping and cargoes and freight, and (3) the collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information. To carry out the third object Lloyd's has a staff of about 1500 agents in all parts of the world constantly reporting to headquarters, where clerks are employed both day and night. Then a "**Captains' Register**" is kept, consisting of a biographical dictionary of all the certificated commanders of the British mercantile marine, about 24,000 in all. The record of losses is kept in the "**Loss Book**." Lloyd's is of course open only to members and subscribers. These may take their friends in and show them round, through the underwriting rooms, the reading room, the captains' room, used for luncheon purposes, and the committee room, full of relics. **Members of Lloyd's** may be either underwriting or non-underwriting members. There are also annual subscribers and associates. All members must be recommended by six members and then elected by ballot; subscribers and associates can recommend

gentlemen for election to their own grades. Underwriters are required to deposit with the committee at least £5000 (for which they receive interest), and to pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £21. But those members elected prior to Dec. 31st, '92, only pay an annual subscription of £16 16s. Non-underwriting members are exempted from the deposit, but pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £7 7s. Subscribers pay an annual subscription of £7 7s. and associates of £5 5s. "**Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping**" is published annually. See **MERCANTILE MARINE.**

Load Line Committee. For report see **SESSION, '99.**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

- I. ENGLAND AND WALES.
- II. SCOTLAND.
- III. IRELAND.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

It is only within a comparatively recent period that the system of Local Government administration in England has been completely established, and even now there is much that requires to be done to bring all the parts into harmony with one another.

The earliest institutions which exercised powers of local administration were the Municipal Boroughs created by charter from the Crown, some of which date back to the earliest Saxon times. Towards the close of last century a system was begun of creating Lighting, Paving and Improvement Commissioners for populous towns which had no municipal government; and in course of time it became necessary to deal with the many anomalies that had arisen—such, for example, as the fact that many of the largest towns in the kingdom were governed by Paving and Improvement Commissioners, whilst some places that had dwindled into mere villages possessed all the important functionaries, such as Mayor, Aldermen, Jurats, Reeves, and the like, which belonged to the municipal institutions of past centuries. These matters were all dealt with by the **Municipal Corporations Act, 1835**, which swept away a large number of the smaller corporations and created machinery by which every borough would be governed by a corporation consisting of a Mayor and Town Council, the latter being elected by the rated inhabitants on the burgess roll. The powers of these Corporations are derived from the Act of 1835 and from other statutes which were passed from time to time, and all of which were consolidated into the **Municipal Corporations Act, '82**. In addition to the general law, however, many local Acts have been passed by Parliament giving to various Corporations such special powers in excess of the general law as have been found to be necessary for particular towns, and in this way the foundations were laid for that development of the sanitary law which has been one of the great features of the progressive legislation during the past half-century. A commission was appointed by Sir Robert Peel to investigate the sanitary condition of the great towns of the country, and ultimately the **Public Health Act of '48** was passed. This was the first statute to set up Boards of Health; and the stimulus that was given to the movement for improving the

general sanitary condition of the country by the terrible havoc that had been made by the epidemics of cholera resulted in the expansion of the system by the **Local Government Act, '58**, under which extensive powers of local government were given to existing corporations and to every populous place in the land. Under these statutes Municipal Corporations became the Public Health authorities for their boroughs, and Improvement Commissioners and Local Boards of Health were empowered to act for the areas under their control. Thus sanitary authorities were set up in every populous urban district, but the rural parts of the country remained subject to no control whatever from a sanitary point of view. After another decade a Sanitary Commission was appointed to deal with this matter, and the **Public Health Act, '72**, was ultimately passed, by which the Guardians of every Poor Law Union were made the Rural Sanitary Authority for the whole Union other than such part as was comprised in an urban district already constituted. This Act and a large number of other sanitary Acts were repealed and consolidated by the **Public Health Act, '75**, which is now in force. The constitution of the local authorities created under the Acts above mentioned and their relations to other authorities have undergone considerable change since '75. Many administrative powers have in the past been exercised by Courts of Quarter Sessions in counties, and a growing feeling of dissatisfaction with that system of government culminated in various proposals from both sides of the House of Commons for County Boards of some sort or other. Ultimately the **Local Government Act, '88**, was passed, by which County Councils, to be elected by county electors, whose qualification was practically that of the borough burgess, were established. Under that Act what was termed administrative business was transferred from the Courts of Quarter Sessions to the County Councils, and the Justices were left in possession of all their judicial functions, but very few of their administrative duties remained to them—such, for instance, as the granting of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The control of the police was taken from them and vested in a Joint Committee consisting of the whole of the County Justices and the County Council. The County Councils that were thus set up for counties have no jurisdiction in any borough which, prior to the passing of the Act, had a population of 50,000 or upwards, as these boroughs were formed into counties by themselves and all the powers of the County Council were given to the Corporations.

The scheme of Local Government reform begun with the Act of '88 was completed by the **Local Government Act, '94**, under which the constitution of local governing bodies under the Public Health Acts and under local acts was rendered uniform. These bodies became Urban or Rural District Councils. In rural districts Parish Councils were established in every parish with a population of three hundred, and in place of the old Vestry there was set up the Parish Meeting, which is an assembly of the parochial electors of the parish. Very few administrative functions have as yet been given to these bodies, as it was deemed undesirable at the outset of their career to burden them with many responsibilities. The great change that was effected by the Act of '94

was the abolition of all the old and complex systems of election and the assimilation of the system to that already in operation for County Councils and Municipal Corporations. The effect is that the local government franchise for all purposes is now practically the same, and consists of what is known as the Burgess qualification, which is based on occupation and residence, and differs from the Parliamentary franchise to the extent that for local government purposes ownership of property as such does not confer a right to vote; and women whether married or single are eligible as electors. See **LONDON LOCAL GOVERNMENT**, and for the '99 Act see **SESSION**, sect. 70.

Local Government Board.

This department was established by the Local Government Board Act, '71, and superseded the Poor Law Board. It became the central department for Poor Law, Public Health, and other Local Government matters, and many duties were transferred to it that had previously been carried out by departments of the Home Office and the Privy Council. The year after the Board was established considerable changes were made by the Public Health Act, '72, and new duties of a very extensive character were imposed on the department. From that date to the present no session has passed without further additions being made to its work, so that there is not a local authority of any kind whatever that is not now to some extent subject to its control. Poor Law Guardians now stand in the same relation to it as their predecessors did to the Poor Law Board and Poor Law Commissioners under the Poor Law Act of '34. County Councils, Town Councils, Urban and Rural District Councils, as well as Parish Councils, all have to obtain the Board's sanction to their proposals to borrow money, to make bye-laws, and to do many other things; and Municipal Corporations, in common with Urban District Councils, have to subject their proposals for private Bills in Parliament to the criticism and opposition of the Board in the House of Commons committees; so that exceptional legislation, however good or useful its aim may be, is now rarely effected if the report of the Board to the House is opposed to it. The Board is represented throughout the country by a large staff of resident **General Inspectors**, who attend meetings of Boards of Guardians and inspect all Poor Law institutions; by travelling **Engineering Inspectors**, who inquire into all proposals for sewage disposal works, water supply schemes, street improvements, and other undertakings that involve the raising of loans; by **Medical Inspectors**, who visit districts in which any epidemic disease breaks out, and report upon it and advise as to the steps needed to prevent its recurrence; by **Poor Law Medical and Vaccination Inspectors**, whose duties extend to the medical supervision of workhouses, infirmaries and Poor Law schools, and of all public vaccinators; and by **County and District Auditors**, who audit the accounts of all local authorities other than Municipal Corporations and Burial Boards, and have power to disallow and surcharge against individual members all items of expenditure which in their opinion are illegal. The Board is not, as might be supposed from its name, a body consisting of so many members, who act collectively at periodical meetings similarly to popularly elected Councils; but

the whole of the functions of the Board are vested in the President, who is generally a member of the House of Commons. Everything that the Board does is done in his name, though only in a very few instances with his actual authority, as under an order of the Board issued in '77 the President delegates his powers to the **Permanent Secretary** (Mr. S. B. Provis, C.B.) and Assistant Secretaries; and thus, though democratic in name, "the Board" is in reality a bureaucracy. To this cause may be attributed the loss of prestige which this department has been gradually undergoing in the mind of the public during recent years, owing to its failure to keep in touch with progressive movements. This fact has been brought out very strikingly in connection with the attitude which the Board has taken up on such questions as the bringing up of pauper children, the administration of relief, and compulsory vaccination, on all of which questions the Department has had to give way to opposition arrayed against it in Parliament and elsewhere.

Local Administrative Bodies and their Powers.

The various local administrative bodies that now exist in England are as follows:—County Councils for administrative counties, Municipal Corporations for county boroughs and non-county boroughs, Urban District Councils for urban districts other than boroughs, Rural District Councils for rural districts, Parish Councils for parishes having a population of 300, or if with a less population by special grant from the County Council, and Parish Meetings for every rural parish—that is, for every parish not comprised in an urban district or borough. These bodies are intimately related to one another, and are practically all concerned in what may be described as the general good government of the country from the points of view of highways, sanitary, and general health conditions. Besides these there are Boards of Guardians which administer the Poor Laws, School Boards to administer the Education Acts, and Burial Boards to administer the Burial Acts, all of which have the power of raising moneys to meet their requirements from the rates.

County Councils.—By the Local Government Act '88 the administrative powers which were transferred from the Quarter Sessions to County Councils relate to the basis or standard for raising the county rate, raising the police rate, borrowing money for county purposes, the erection and maintenance of county buildings, the provision of asylums for county lunatics and the maintenance of reformatory and industrial schools, erection and maintenance of bridges, regulation of locomotives, the division of the county into polling districts for election purposes, the execution of the Acts relating to the contagious diseases of animals, destructive insects, fish conservancy, weights and measures, wild birds, and other minor matters. Powers were also transferred from the Local Government Board as to the issue of provisional orders for various local matters, such as the purchase of land for allotments and the creation of new urban districts. From urban authorities and other highway authorities there was transferred the control of the whole of the main roads in the county, and the burden of their maintenance was made a county charge. Under the

Local Government Act, '94, other powers were conferred upon the County Council in reference to the establishment, dissolution, and control of Parish Councils, the regulation of local government election expenses, fixing or altering the number of members of Boards of Guardians and Rural and Urban District Councils, allotments, the dealing with complaints as to the default of District Councils in respect to their obligations under the Public Health Acts and other matters. County Councils may also make byelaws for the good government of the county, and under these powers many useful enactments which the general law does not provide for have been brought into operation. The most important exercise of these powers has been the requirement that all vehicles shall carry lights at night-time. This regulation has now been adopted over about a half of the entire area of the country.

Borough Councils.—Every Municipal Borough is invested with the powers conferred by the Municipal Corporations Acts, which are the most extensive powers of local government possessed by any local authority; and in many respects—such, for instance, as the power to promote Bills in Parliament—a Municipal Corporation has greater power than a County Council. In addition, every Municipal Corporation is the urban sanitary authority for the borough, and exercises all the powers of the Public Health Acts and of all the many statutes incorporated therewith. Indeed, the only important matters that do not come under their control are the administration of the Poor Laws and the Education Acts. In county boroughs, of course, the whole of the powers of the County Council, so far as they are applicable to a borough, are vested in the Corporation; but non-county boroughs are, for general county purposes—such, for example, as police, lunatic asylums, and main roads—deemed to be merged in the county, and have to pay their contribution towards the county rates.

Urban District Councils.—These may be said to be the public health and highway authorities in urban districts, and their powers are wholly derived from the Public Health Acts, supplemented by minor statutes, by certain provisions of the Local Government Act of '94, under which some few powers were transferred to them, and in some districts by local Acts specially obtained from Parliament for each particular district. These Councils have power to maintain, widen and improve streets, to suppress nuisances, to promote works of sewage disposal and for the supply of water, gas, and electricity to the town. They may establish baths and wash-houses, hospitals, markets, pleasure grounds, and public abattoirs. Their powers of regulation extend to the licensing of common-lodging-houses, slaughter-houses, of hackney carriages, of dealers in game, explosives, petroleum, and of persons carrying on offensive trades. They make byelaws regulating the construction of new streets and buildings, the management of common and other lodging-houses, of slaughter-houses, of hackney carriages, of bathing, as to nuisances, and many other matters, all of which are directed towards the improvement of the sanitary condition of the district.

Rural District Councils.—Prior to the Local Government Act, '94, the Guardians of the Poor of every Union were the rural sanitary authority for the whole of the area comprised

in the Union, except any parts which were boroughs or urban districts; and as Poor Law Unions were formed for the convenience of administration from a Poor Law point of view, they overlap county boundaries to a very great extent, and the rural sanitary districts were consequently not limited to one county. The Local Government Act altered this, and directed that rural districts should henceforth be divisions of counties and should not extend into more than one county, so that such a district may now be defined as a group of rural parishes, all of which belong to the same county. Each of these districts is governed by a Rural District Council, whose members are elected for a term of three years, and whose general powers are similar to those of an Urban District Council except that they are not so extensive. The Council is the sanitary authority under the Public Health Acts, and the highway authority under the Highway Acts, but its powers of dealing with nuisances and similar matters are very limited, and before it can exercise such powers as are required for any populous parts of its district an order of the Local Government Board has to be obtained conferring upon it in respect of those places the powers of an urban authority. In this way a Rural District Council can acquire the power of making byelaws as to new streets and buildings and many other important matters, such as the right to take over private streets, the power to light and water streets, and to regulate slaughter-houses: but only such limited powers are conferred in this way as are deemed suitable—as, if all the powers of an urban authority are desired for any parish these can be obtained by constituting the place an urban district and giving it a separate council. This is done by means of an order of the County Council. As regards highways the Rural District Council has all the powers of the surveyor of highways under the Highway Acts, and is the highway authority for its district as regards every carriage-road, bridleway and footway which is a highway other than any main road under the control of the County Council. Under the Act of '94 it was made the duty of the Rural District Council to protect all public rights of way and to prevent the obstruction or stopping up of any highway and the encroachment on the roadside waste.

Parish Councils.—These bodies are elected for all parishes which had, according to the census of '91, a population of 300. If a parish has less population than that it can obtain a Parish Council by petitioning the County Council to issue an order directing one to be elected. At present the general powers of a Parish Council are limited to a few matters, such as the appointment of overseers of the poor, the repair of footpaths, the purchase of fire engines, the management of recreation grounds and allotments, and the control of parochial charities. But where what are termed the "Adoptive Acts" are in force the Council has power to establish a burial ground, to light the streets of the parish, to set up a free public library and public baths and wash-houses. The moneys required by a Parish Council are obtained by means of precepts served on the overseers, whose duty it is to raise the money either out of the poor rate or by means of a special rate, according to the purpose for which it is required.

Parish Meetings.—In every rural parish—that

is, in every parish which is not in a municipal borough or in any other urban district—there must be a parish meeting at least once a year during the month of March, at which those persons who are registered as parochial electors of the parish and no others may attend. If the parish is entitled to have a Parish Council the Parish Meeting is required to elect it in accordance with the rules comprised in the Parish Councillors Election Order, '98, issued by the Local Government Board. If the parish is not entitled to have a Parish Council then the Parish Meeting must appoint overseers of the poor, trustees of charities, and otherwise exercise all the powers of the old vestry which it supersedes and those new powers which are conferred upon it by the Local Government Act, '94. In every parish, however, whether there is a Parish Council or not, the power of adopting the "Adoptive Acts"—namely, the Lighting and Watching Act, the Baths and Wash-houses Acts, the Burial Acts, the Public Improvement Acts, and the Public Libraries Acts—vests exclusively in the Parish Meeting.

Rating Powers.

The most generally levied rate is the Poor Rate, for raising which Overseers of the Poor are annually appointed in every parish under a statute passed in Elizabeth's reign. County Councils raise their funds by levying the county rate upon Boards of Guardians of the various Unions in the county. These Boards in their turn raise the money which they require for Poor Law purposes, and for the purpose of meeting the county-rate precepts, by issuing contribution orders on the Overseers for the sums to be raised by means of the Poor Rate. This rate was originally raised as a voluntary contribution from well-to-do persons by the clergy and churchwardens in order to provide means of relief for "the impotent, feeble, and lame, which are the poor in very deed"; but by the statute of 5 Elizabeth the voluntary aspect of this levy was put an end to, for it is enacted that after due exhortation and persuasion, first by the parson and churchwardens of the parish and next by the bishop, "if any person of his froward or wilful mind shall obstinately refuse to give weekly to the relief of the poor according to his ability, the bishop shall have authority to bind him under a penalty of ten pounds to appear at the next sessions, when the justices are again to charitably and gently persuade and move the said obstinate person to extend his charge towards the relief of the poor." And if he will not be persuaded therein by the said justices, "they may sesse, tax, and limit upon every such obstinate person so refusing, according to their discretion, what sum the said obstinate person shall pay, and commit him to prison until he pay the sum, together with the arrearages thereof, if any such shall fortune to be." It was not until the statute of 43 Elizabeth that Overseers of the Poor with clearly defined duties were directed to be appointed regularly from year to year for the purpose of raising the Poor Rate. For over two centuries that rate was practically raised for and limited to the maintenance of poor persons unable through sickness or otherwise to maintain themselves or their families; but by degrees it became convenient to graft upon

it other charges; and now County Councils, Boards of Guardians, Burial Boards, Municipal Corporations as regards their expenditure under the Municipal Corporations Act only, School Boards, Rural District Councils, Parish Councils and Parish Meetings raise their funds for their various purposes out of this rate, either indirectly or by precept addressed to the Overseers. A different mode of raising money is, however, prescribed in respect of moneys required by Municipal Corporations when acting as sanitary authorities under the Public Health Act and by Urban District Councils. In both these cases a special rate called the General District Rate is levied, and this is assessed at a lower rate upon land than that which is charged on buildings and other properties. Rural District Councils have power to raise moneys for expenses chargeable to any particular parish by requiring the Overseers to levy a special sanitary rate, and Parish Councils have power by means of precepts upon the Overseers to require special rates to be raised for lighting and for public libraries.

By the Local Government Act, '88, there was established for England and Wales at the Bank of England a **Local Taxation Account**, to which were to be paid by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue the proceeds of the duties on certain specified licences (beer, spirits, game, tobacco, etc.), henceforth described as local taxation licences; and the amount of these licences ascertained to have been collected in each county is paid out of the Local Taxation Account to the council of such county. There was also to be paid by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to the same account such sum as might be ascertained to be four-fifths of half of the proceeds of the probate duty; and this grant was to be distributed among the counties in proportion to the share which the Local Government Board certified to have been received by each county during the financial year '87-8 out of the grants previously made in aid of local rates, which would cease to be granted after the passing of the Act; such probate duty grant to be used in relief of local taxation. And by other statutes there were assigned to Scotland and Ireland their respective shares of the remaining fifth of the probate duty grant. The shares so paid to the several Local Taxation Accounts of the three countries are accordingly—England and Wales 80 per cent., Scotland 11 per cent., and Ireland 9 per cent. of one-half of the proceeds of the probate duty; and these proportions have been observed in the case of other grants made under subsequent statutes to the three countries. Particulars regarding the taxation transferred to the local authorities or charged upon imperial funds will be found under **FINANCE, NATIONAL**.

Local Taxation Returns.

In the 28th annual report of the Local Government Board, '98-9, the following particulars were given as to the local taxation returns for the financial year '96-7, the latest that are available in this analytic form. The returns include summaries of the accounts of no less than 30,482 Local Authorities, including 63 County Councils, 306 Municipal Boroughs, acting as Corporations and as Urban Sanitary Authorities or Urban District Councils, 778 Urban Sanitary Authorities or Urban District

Councils, 688 Rural District Councils, 7064 Parish Councils, 615 Parish Meetings, 746 Burial Boards and other authorities (except Parish Councils) acting under the Burial Acts, 650 Boards of Guardians, and 2474 School Boards, besides a host of minor miscellaneous Authorities.

RECEIPTS (EXCLUDING LOANS). £

Public Rates	37,542,016
From the Local Taxation Account—	
In respect of Local Taxation Licences, Estate Duty, and Customs and Excise Duties	6,218,516
Grants under the Agricultural Rates Act, '96 (a portion of the first instalment paid to certain Boards of Guardians at the end of the year '96-7 in respect of the half-year ended Michaelmas '97)	25,916
Treasury Subventions and Payments not included in above amounts	3,390,501
Tolls, Dues, and Duties	3,695,712
Revenue from Real and Funded Property	1,708,148
Sales of Property	650,330
Fines, Penalties, Fees, and Licences	719,204
Waterworks	3,166,824
Gasworks	4,864,381
Other undertakings producing Revenue	1,746,445
Repayments in respect of Private Improvement Works	1,094,361
Receipts from other sources	1,689,913
Total	£66,512,267

EXPENDITURE (EXCLUDING LOANS). £

Relief of the Poor	7,996,683
Pauper Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums	1,950,980
Police	4,823,728
Education	7,466,758
Highways and Street Improvements	7,742,285
Gasworks	3,753,205
Public Lighting	1,215,616
Waterworks	1,192,130
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	1,434,306
Harbours, Piers, Docks, and Quays	1,614,588
Other Public Works and Purposes	7,563,787
Private Improvement Works	810,811
Principal and Interest of Loans (including Payments to Sinking Funds)	13,758,833
Salaries and Superannuation Allowances	2,031,768
Establishment Charges	668,741
Election Expenses	69,867
Other purposes	614,373
Total	£64,710,459

The receipts from loans during the year amounted to £13,340,217, and the expenditure out of loans to £13,811,812.

The outstanding loans of Local Authorities at the end of the year amounted to £252,135,574, obtained in respect of the following works and purposes. A sum total of £7,132,928 remained in 'sinking funds at the end of the year, to provide for the repayment of a portion of these loans. The outstanding loans at the end of the year '86-7 amounted to £186,821,642, and at the end of the year '76-7 to £106,045,465.

	£
Waterworks	46,261,013
Harbours, Piers, Docks, and Quays	33,858,927
Highways, Street Improvements, and Turnpike Roads	30,262,886
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	26,056,248
Schools	26,920,921
Gasworks	17,433,760
Poor Law purposes	8,616,537
Markets	5,828,363
Advances to Manchester Ship Canal Company	5,127,980
Parks, Pleasure Grounds, Commons, and Open Spaces	5,322,125
Public Buildings, Offices, etc. (not included under other headings)	5,280,329
Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvements	4,609,041
Bridges and Ferries	4,294,312
Lunatic Asylums	4,791,713
Land Drainage and Embankment, River Conservancy, and Sea Defences	2,923,057
Cemeteries and Burial Grounds	2,699,094
Baths, Washhouses, and Open Bathing Places	1,729,879
Tramways	1,585,295
Electric Lighting and Supply	3,112,097
Police Stations, Gaols, and Lock-up Houses	1,312,923
Private Improvement Works	1,071,129
Hospitals	1,463,234
Public Libraries, Museums, and Schools of Science and Art	832,829
Fire Brigades	767,319
Slaughter-houses	185,185
Allotments	70,335
Public Lighting	37,474
Small Holdings	6,370
Other purposes	8,607,293
Total	£252,135,574

SCOTLAND.

Local Government Board.

The Board consists of the following **ex-officio Members**: Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland, **President**; Mr. C. Scott Dickson, Q.C., Solicitor-General for Scotland; and Colonel Sir Colin C. Scott-Moncrieff, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., Under-Secretary for Scotland; the following **Appointed Members**: Mr. Malcolm McNeill, **Vice-President**; Mr. James Patten-MacDougall, M.A., Legal Member of Board; Mr. James Burn Russell, M.D., LL.D., Medical Member of Board. The **Secretary** is Mr. G. Falconar-Stewart; the Medical Officer under Public Health Act is Professor Sir Henry Littlejohn, M.D., LL.D.; the Superintendent of the Vaccine Institution is Mr. W. Husband, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.; the General Superintendents of the Poor and Inspecting Officers under Public Health Act are Messrs. R. B. Barclay, Kenneth Mackenzie, W. Penney, and A. Stuart, jun. The Chief Clerk is Mr. A. Murray. **Offices**, 125, George Street, Edinburgh. The fourth annual report, for the year '97-8, showed that there were 481 parishes, with a population of 3,240,754, which either singly or in combination had poorhouses. The number of poor of all classes, including dependants, in receipt of relief on May 15th, '98, was 99,578, of whom 12,637 were lunatics. Of the 86,941 ordinary

poor, 76,782 were receiving outdoor and 10,032 indoor relief, while 127 were vagrants. Of the total of 99,578 relieved, 65,000 were paupers and 34,578 were their dependants. Of the sane poor relieved no less than 22,242, or 42·48 per cent., were 65 years of age or upwards. The revenue of the parish councils for the year ending May 15th, '98, amounted to £1,085,838, made up as follows:—rates, £785,136; local taxation contributions, and Treasury grants in lieu of rates, £238,382; voluntary contributions, church collections, etc., £62,320. In addition to this £16,872 was borrowed on the security of the rates and property of the parish councils. The expenditure of the parish councils for the year amounted to £1,086,916, made up as follows:—

	Per cent
Relief and maintenance of the poor	£792,934 = 72·95
Medical relief	52,631 = 4·84
Management	152,123 = 14·00
Law expenses	5,203 = 0·48
Repayment of debt	26,472 = 2·44
Interest on debt	10,103 = 0·93
Buildings	34,787 = 3·20
Election expenses	222 = 0·02
All other expenditure	12,441 = 1·14
	£1,086,916 = 100·0

The gross rental of the parishes in '98 was £26,513,458; the net assessable rental in assessed parishes was, Owners £21,845,062, Occupiers £18,994,327; and the total indebtedness of the parishes was £300,938.

County Councils and District Committees.—After the reform of the local government system of England, it was inevitable that the rest of the United Kingdom would sooner or later have to be similarly dealt with. A smaller and more scattered population in Scotland had less urgent need for the alteration of its institutions than that of England, owing to the fact that a parochial system of managing local affairs had been in operation for the past two centuries which was in great contrast with that in the sister kingdom. But, notwithstanding this, the year after the passing of the Act establishing County Councils in England, the **Local Government (Scotland) Act, '89**, was passed, under which County Councils were set up for all the counties of Scotland on lines practically the same as the English precedent, though with some important variations, such, for instance, as the County Council being wholly elective and having no aldermen. The number of councillors to constitute the County Council was fixed by the Secretary for Scotland, "having regard to the population, distribution and pursuits of the population, area, annual value, and other circumstances." Burghs having less than 7000 population are merged in the county for representation, and their County Councillors are elected by the Town Councils of such Burghs from among their own number. The chairman of each County Council is called the "Convener of the County," and must be a councillor. The County Council superseded, as regards its County, certain existing local bodies, such as road trustees and parish local authorities under the Public Health Acts, and it was invested with many of the powers of other bodies, such as Commissioners of Supply and Justices of the Peace in General

Quarter Sessions. In Burghs under 7000 population the Police Administration is merged in the County, and the County Police force is controlled by a Standing Joint Committee of the County Council and the Commissioners of Supply. For public health and highway purposes each county is divided into districts, and each district has its committee, consisting of the elected representatives of the area on the County Council, and representatives from the Councils of each of the parishes in the district. County Councils are elected by the county electors, whose qualifications consist of occupation and payment of rates. Financial relations are established between the County Council and subordinate authorities for the purpose of raising funds, and duties of local taxation, licences, and probate duty grant are set aside from Imperial funds for administration by County Councils. The "County Fund" is constituted out of moneys raised by rating and the Imperial grant, and the County Council are required "to keep such accounts of the County Fund and of the sums raised by rates as will prevent a rate being applied to any purpose to which it is not properly applicable." The County Council is required to fix the rate in the pound of the rateable property which will be necessary to meet its requirements, and such rate is levied as a consolidated rate on all lands and heritages within the County; but rates for the maintenance of highways and the administration of the laws relating to public health are imposed on all lands and heritages in each division, district, or parish.

Burgh Corporations.—In every one of the larger towns there is a Municipal Corporation, and these bodies have complete control of local affairs, and are elected by the municipal electors on the register. These Burghs are divided into Royal or Parliamentary Burghs and Police Burghs. The former exist by virtue of ancient charters in most cases, and the latter have been formed under the General Police Act, 1862, and under local Acts. All Burghs have control of their own general government and sanitation; but in the smaller ones the control of the police has been taken away, and it is only those with a population exceeding 7000 that now possess such control.

Parish Councils.—The Local Government (Scotland) Act, '94, effected a greater change than its predecessor. By it the constitution of the smaller local bodies was entirely reformed, and in place of the Parochial Boards Parish Councils were established, to be elected triennially, with not less than 5 nor more than 31 members, regard being had to the population and special wants and circumstances of the Council. Of the total number of parishes in Scotland, 9 are wholly burghal (*i.e.* within some burgh), 650 are wholly landward (*i.e.* rural), and 226 are partly landward and partly burghal. The roll of electors is the Parish Council Register, and the elections are required to be held under the Ballot Act. Candidates are disqualified if they hold certain local offices, or are concerned in any contract. Parish Councils took the place of the Parochial Boards, and acquired all their powers and duties, which are equivalent to those of Guardians of the Poor in England, and, in the case of landward Parish Councils, additional powers were conferred, relating, amongst other things, to such matters as the provision of public offices, the

acquisition of grounds for public recreation, and of rights of way for the benefit of the inhabitants, the acceptance and holding of gifts of property, as well as powers of spending or contributing money on, or towards the furtherance of, any object as to which the Council has power. Further powers are given as to the protection of rights of way, lighting streets, scavenging, public baths, the establishment of allotments, and the control of charities other than those which exist for purposes ecclesiastical, or which relate to an educational endowment, or have been left for the benefit of the poor of the parish. There is a very important provision in force in Scotland which has no counterpart in the English system, so far as Parish Councils are concerned, which is to the effect that once in each year the Parish Council shall cause to be submitted to them estimates of their receipts and expenditure for the year, whether on account of property, contributions, rates, loans, or otherwise, and shall make provision for meeting the same. The Council are required to divide their administration into "General Parish Funds" and "Special Parish Funds," and to keep such accounts of these funds, "and of the sums raised by rates, as will prevent a rate from being applied to any purpose to which it is not applicable." The accounts are subject to audit; and though the people across the Tweed are generally reputed to be careful in small matters, they appear to have their failings, like some of the folk down south, for the Local Government Board for Scotland reported that amongst many illegal items that were dealt with were such things as "Charges for entertainments and trips for the sane poor," "Cost of refreshments of Parish Councillors and officials at meetings of the Parish Council," "Donations to soup-kitchens," "Gratuities to letter-carriers," and "Allowance to members of a committee for preparing inventory of poorhouse stock."

IRELAND.

See separate article on IRELAND for an account of the central administration.

The greatest problem of all in the reform of local institutions was that presented by Ireland, and several years elapsed ere the reform, begun in England, was extended to the sister isle. The chief difficulty in the way was the great number of conflicting jurisdictions that had to be dealt with, for local administrative and rating authorities comprised the Grand Jury, Presentment Sessions, Municipal Corporations, Boards of Guardians, Town Commissioners, and Asylum and Infirmary Boards. These different bodies were often in conflict owing to the fact that none had uncontrolled jurisdiction over any particular area. The Grand Jury was the County Authority, and consisted of the magistracy. It had in days gone by absolute control over the roads and certain County affairs, and the ratepayers were entirely unrepresented till a comparatively recent date, when provision was made for joining with the Grand Jury a small number of cesspayers in each Barony or County division. No reform of the system of local government was possible till this state of things had been improved. In the case of the towns a very curious state of things had grown up. Instead of having a system on the lines of that in England, under which large towns desiring

to have municipal administration obtained charters and smaller towns established local Boards of Health, the Irish people had a Municipal Corporations Act under which charters could be obtained by any towns exceeding 3000 population; and these, as well as the smaller towns, were left to avail themselves of various adoptive Acts, under which Town Commissioners with functions which varied according to the Act under which they were constituted could be established. The powers to obtain charters were consequently not acted on, and for over fifty years not more than one charter was granted. The Town Commissioners under one or other of the general Acts were the local authorities in most places, but whilst some had control of the roads others had not, and some possessed powers of sanitary administration, which in other cases were exercised by the Guardians of the Poor, whose jurisdiction was equivalent to English Rural District Councils.

County Councils.—The first step in the direction of improved institutions was made by establishing a uniform county franchise for all local government matters on the basis of the Parliamentary franchise. By the Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98, County Councils were established for every administrative county, its members being elected by the votes of the electors under the Ballot Act. The counties are divided into electoral areas, each of which returns its representative to the Council; and in addition to these members the County Council comprises the chairmen of Rural District Councils, and certain additional members chosen by the Council from outside. These Councils are elected triennially. They are the rating authority for the county except in urban districts. Their powers are limited to what may be called strictly county matters, and include all the powers transferred to them from the Grand Jury (whom they supersede so far as all administrative work is concerned); from the Presentment Sessions; from Boards of Guardians as to the making of poor rates in all places other than those that are urban; and from various authorities as to such matters as coroners, lunatic asylums, contagious diseases of animals, technical instruction, the encouragement of agriculture, fisheries, ancient monuments, marine harbours and coast protection works, and other matters. The County Councils also have conferred on them some new powers as to the acquisition and holding of land, as to exceptional distress, hospitals, and the making of byelaws for the government of the county.

Municipal Corporations.—These Corporations exist in a limited number of the larger towns and cities, and are administered under the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act, '40, the municipality being the only authority for local government purposes. It is a somewhat remarkable feature of the past history of Ireland that, owing to the restricted class in whom rested the power of petitioning for a charter, only one town has, since the passing of the Act of '40, obtained municipal powers. Now that these restrictions are practically removed, it is to be anticipated that more towns will obtain charters of incorporation in view of the growing needs of many of them.

Urban District Councils.—These Councils supersede the Town Commissioners and other bodies previously existing in towns, and they become the sole rating authority in the area over which they have jurisdiction. The Local

Government Act, '98, transferred to them all the powers of the Presentment Sessions, and provided for their election by the Local Government electors. They are the highway and public health and burial authority for the district, subject to control as regards highways of the County Council. If any town has a population exceeding 1500, it may petition the Local Government Board for Ireland for an Order forming it into an urban district, and such Order, if issued, will have effect without confirmation by Parliament.

Rural District Councils.—These Councils are elected by the Local Government electors for those parts of the county division or rural district which are outside urban districts, and two councillors, instead of one as is the case in England, are returned for each electoral division. The number of members of these Councils in Ireland is therefore relatively larger than for a similar district in England. They supersede the rural sanitary authorities, and are the sanitary, but not the highway, authority for their district. They have transferred to them the powers of the Baronial Presentment Sessions, and all public health powers as well, and they can exercise under the Local Government Act, '98, additional powers as to boats plying for hire, recreation grounds, labourers' dwellings, epidemic diseases, and other matters. They may obtain by an Order of the Local Government Board any of the powers of an Urban District Council. In regard to highway expenditure the Council has to submit proposals to the County Council, and it is not in their power to do more. The County Council will decide what is to be done, and carry it out. The funds of District Councils are obtained by precepts issued to the County Council, by whom the sum required is levied. There are no Parish Councils in Ireland.

Finance.—The areas of local rating are the Rural and Urban Districts, and the Barony in which the county cess was in the past raised is now merged in the larger area of the county. For rating purposes the County Council is the sole authority in the county, exclusive of urban districts, and the Urban Council is the authority in its own district. Expenses for public health purposes are raised by a general rate for what are termed "district charges," and special rates are levied for works of water supply and sewerage, to which the areas that benefit are alone called upon to contribute. For poor law purposes the Guardians of each Union obtain funds by precepts on the County Council. General County purposes, such as the maintenance of highways, lunatic asylums, etc., are defrayed out of the rate levied by the County Council, and called the "poor rate." One-half the amount of all rates levied on agricultural land is remitted as against the ratepayer, and the deficiency is made good out of a grant from the Imperial Exchequer. The amount of this grant is nearly three-quarters of a million sterling annually. Further special grants of the proceeds of local taxation licences, as they are termed, amounting roughly to about a quarter of a million sterling, are made annually to the County Councils. Apart from the general expenses for which rates are levied uniformly on the rating areas, a system has been created of "excluded charges" which are levied on particular districts for special purposes, such as the cost of extra constabulary (this force not being under the control of the

local authorities at all), the cost of harbour, tramway, and light railway works, compensation for injuries caused by crime, and expenses for local works of public sanitation.

Local Option. See previous eds. and LICENSING LAWS COMMISSION.

Local Parliaments, The National Association of, has its offices at 298, Regent Street, W. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. F. Bindon.

LOCAL TAXATION COMMISSION, '99.

A Royal Commission was appointed August 15th, '96, "to inquire into the present system under which taxation is raised for local purposes, and report whether all kinds of real and personal property contribute equitably to such taxation, and if not, what alterations in the law are desirable in order to secure that result." The commissioners are: Lord Balfour of Burleigh, chairman; the Earl of Cawdor; Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, M.P.; Rt. Hon. Sir John Tomlinson Hibbert; Rt. Hon. Charles B. Stuart-Wortley, M.P.; Sir Edward W. Hamilton, K.C.B.; Cornelius N. Dalton, Esq., C.B.; Charles A. Cripps, Esq., Q.C., M.P.; Harcourt E. Clare, Esq. (town clerk of Liverpool); Thomas H. Elliott, Esq., C.B.; Arthur O'Connor, Esq., Q.C., M.P.; Edward O. Smith, Esq. (town clerk of Birmingham); James Stuart, Esq., M.P.; Rt. Hon. James Lloyd Wharton, M.P.; Sir Geo. H. Murray, K.C.B.; Arthur Wilson Fox, Esq. (Secretary).

The first report issued by the Commissioners, Dec. 16th, '98, is a most valuable document [C. 9141—price 6d.]. The Commissioners declared that they had arrived at the conclusion that an alteration in the law for the purpose of obtaining a uniform basis of valuation in England and Wales was a necessary preliminary to any revision of the existing system of Local Taxation. In a careful and historical survey of the law affecting taxation they pointed out that though the larger portion of local rates is raised by the Poor Rate, yet there can be in all five independent valuations of the same property in the same area, outside the Metropolis—viz., one for the Income Tax, one for the Land Tax, one for the Poor Rate, one for the County Rate, and one for the Borough Rate. The systems of valuation and collection for the purposes of the Poor Rate, the County Rate, the Borough Rate, and rates in the County of London, and also the system of valuation for the purposes of the Income Tax and Land Tax, were then minutely described in detail, objections to them discussed, attempts at improvement related, and finally the following important recommendations were made:—The following scheme for securing greater uniformity in valuation throughout England and Wales outside the Metropolis should be adopted, and the same principles should be applied within the Metropolis with the necessary modifications:—"That there should be only one Valuation Authority in each County, and the Valuation List of that authority should be the basis on which rates and taxes for all purposes should be raised; that, except in the County of Lancaster, a Valuation Authority should be created in each Administrative County, and in each County Borough, but that power should be given to any County Council and the councils of the County Boroughs in any county to adopt the area of the Geographical County; that in Lancashire

the Geographical County should be taken as the valuation area; that the Valuation Authority should consist:—(1) In a Geographical County, of members appointed by the County Council and by the Councils of County Boroughs; (2) in an Administrative County, of members appointed by the County Council; (3) in a County Borough, of members appointed by the County Borough Council; that the Valuation Authority should have power to divide the area within its jurisdiction into convenient districts which might or might not conform to union areas; in each district a committee should be constituted composed of members of the Valuation Authority and of representatives of Boards of Guardians, Borough Councils, and Urban District Councils within the district; that the Valuation Authority should issue instructions to the District Committees for their guidance in preparing the Valuation List; that the Valuation List should be prepared, whenever practicable, by Professional Surveyors; that every property should be valued once during a period not exceeding five years, and that provision should be made for the making of Provisional and Supplemental Lists; that a representative of the Board of Inland Revenue should have the right to attend meetings of the Valuation Authority and of the District Committees, and also have the same powers as they now have in the Metropolis; that legislation should provide for the establishment of a maximum scale of deductions; that legislation should provide for compulsory returns from owners and occupiers of rent paid and other particulars; that the Valuation List so prepared, as hereinbefore suggested, should be submitted to the District Committee, notice being given to any ratepayer the valuation of whose property it is proposed to increase, or to include for the first time in the List; that the District Committee should consider the lists and revise them if thought necessary, and, after hearing any objections made against them, should then submit them to the Valuation Authority; that the Valuation Authority should take such steps as they might think necessary to ascertain if their instructions had been carried out, and, subject to any alterations they might think fit to make, should finally approve of the lists and cause them to be printed and published, such lists, subject to appeals, to be the accepted valuation for all purposes, whether local or imperial; that notice should be given to any ratepayer the valuation of whose property the Valuation Authority proposed to increase, or to include for the first time in the List, and any such ratepayer should have the right to give a notice of objection, and the Valuation Authority should hear such objection; that appeals from the lists as finally approved by the Valuation Authority should be to Quarter Sessions, and that the jurisdiction of Special Sessions should be abolished; that special properties such as railways, canals, mines, tramways, docks, telephones, and gas, water, and electric light works should be valued in the first instance by a valuer appointed by the Valuation Authority, objections being heard by that Authority, and appeals lying to the Railway Commission, or a Special Tribunal created for that purpose."

As regards the collection of rates the Commissioners recommended:—"That the collection of all rates in Boroughs should be made by the Borough Councils, and in Urban Districts by the Guardians; that all rates

should, as far as practicable, be levied on one Demand Note, specifying the rateable value of the premises, the rate in the pound, and the amount of rates payable for each purpose, and the period for which the rate is made; that the powers of the Overseers and Vestry under the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, '69, and the powers of Urban Authorities under the Public Health Act, '75, with regard to Compounding, should in all cases be vested in the Rate Collecting Authority."

A second report of the Commissioners made in Jan. '99 on Valuation and Rating in respect of Tithe Rent-Charge led to the introduction and passage of the much-debated **Tithe Rent-Charge (Rates) Act, '99**, the provisions of which are given in **SESSION**, sect. 111.

Locomotives on Highways Act, '96. See **MOTOR VEHICLES.**

London and North-Western Railway. See under **RAILWAYS.**

London, Bishop of. See under **PEERAGE.**

London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. See under **RAILWAYS.**

London Chamber of Arbitration. The City Corporation and the London Chamber of Commerce, acting in concert, decided in '92 to establish a body to be called the Tribunal of Commerce or the London Chamber of Arbitration, for the settlement of trade and commercial difficulties. The Chamber was inaugurated by a luncheon at the Mercers' Hall (Nov. 23rd, '92), with the President of the Board of Trade as the chief speaker. The Chamber of Commerce and the Corporation nominate each year a number of experts, amounting in all to about 1400, who amply represent the various trades likely to avail themselves of the Chamber's intervention. The procedure is as follows:—An agreement of reference is signed, on payment of a fee of one guinea at the Guildhall, by those wishing to settle any commercial dispute. Option is then given to the parties to refer the case to a single arbitrator, to three arbitrators with a majority vote, or to two arbitrators and an umpire. The arbitrator, or arbitrators, or umpire, has power to examine witnesses on oath, and to call for any documents necessary. Any party to an arbitration who so desires may be represented by a barrister or solicitor. The Chamber has prepared a model clause for insertion in trade contracts providing for the submission of disputes arising in connection with such contracts to the Chamber. A moderate scale of fees to be charged for arbitrators and umpires is arranged, yet high enough to secure the services of the best experts in the City. In ordinary cases the minimum is put at £2 2s. for the first hour and £1 1s. per hour subsequently. In complicated cases two legal officers, appointed by the Corporation, are open to consultation. These are the legal assessor—a prominent Q.C. specially retained for the purpose—and the registrar. The scale of fees for consulting the legal assessor is £5 5s. for three hours, or £10 10s. per day of more than three hours. The Registrar's Office, where all information and forms can be obtained, is at No. 5, Church Passage, Guildhall Yard, E.C.

London Chamber of Commerce, The. Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act. Oct. '81. First President, Mr. Chas. Magniac (then M.P.); Second President, Mr. J. Herbert Tritton; Third President, Rt. Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., P.C., M.P.; Fourth President,

Sir Albert K. Rollit, D.C.L., LL.D., M.P.; Fifth President, Mr. Albert G. Sandeman. The L. C. C. takes cognisance of, and action in regard to, all questions affecting the good of the community at large, which from time to time occupy the attention of the mercantile world. The affairs of the Chamber are governed by a Council. From its first formation the Chamber has adopted the principle of dividing itself into sections, each dealing with subjects of interest to particular classes of business men, and forty-three trades have already been organised in this way. The Chamber has on its premises the nucleus of a valuable commercial library, and through its Information Department inquiries on an immense variety of matters connected with commerce, tariffs, new markets, trade statistics, etc., are conducted. The Chamber issues certificates of origin for goods exported to Italy and Russia, both to members and non-members; special certificates on trade customs and usages as required; also Commercial Travellers' Certificates for Switzerland and Russia, by means of which British travellers visiting those countries obtain their "licences to travel" on the most advantageous terms. The scheme of Commercial Education, on which the Chamber has been engaged for twelve years past, was further extended by schools and teaching institutions; the tenth examination for junior commercial certificates, and the sixth examination for senior commercial certificates took place during '99, when 566 candidates presented themselves, of whom 499 were successful. Partly as a consequence of the granting of these certificates, and the necessity for a medium through which employers and certificated youths may be brought in contact, the Chamber has an Employment Department in active operation. A special feature of the proceedings of the Chamber is the delivery of addresses by specialists on a variety of subjects. The addresses delivered in this way are reported in *The Chamber of Commerce Journal* (issued monthly, price 1s., annual subscription 10s., post free), of which a new series was started in April '94. President, Mr. Albert G. Sandeman. Office, 10, Eastcheap, E.C. Secretary and Editor, Mr. Kenric B. Murray.

London Congregational Union. This, the only society representing the interests of London Congregationalists, was formed in March 1873. The limits of its operations are comprised within the area known as Greater London, including the whole of Middlesex, and such portions of Surrey, Kent, Essex and Herts as are within twelve miles of Charing Cross, these being divided into ten districts. The objects of the Union are to promote the spiritual intercommunion of the Congregational churches of the Metropolis, to aid such of them as are weak, to advance their common religious and social interests, and further to promote church extension. An annual average of about £4000 is expended in aiding churches to support their ministers and in extending and consolidating mission work. In addition, grants are made in aid of Chapel Building, and Free Loans are granted for a term of years from a fund amounting to £11,050. About £28,500 has been raised during the last nine years for children's breakfasts and other philanthropic work. Upward of 250,000 garments have been distributed. The membership of the Union consists of the representatives of affiliated churches and of ministerial, personal and

honorary members. The Council consists of sixty members, thirty ministerial and thirty non-ministerial, elected by the Districts; and not more than twenty co-opted by the Council, together with the Chairman, ex-Chairmen, vice-Chairman, Treasurers, and Secretary. Each District Committee is entitled to nominate for the Council in the proportion of one member for every seven affiliated churches in the district. The Chairman for '99 is Chas. W. Toms, Esq. Offices, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. Secretary, Rev. A. Mearns.

LONDON CORPORATION.

The Corporation of the City of London consists of the whole body of the citizens or freemen, under the style of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The small portion of this great Metropolis which is comprised within the City and its liberties is divided into 27 wards, including Bridge Without. There is an alderman for this ward, but no freemen and no common councillors. Each of the other wards, with the exception of the two Cripplegate wards (which return an alderman jointly), elects one alderman and a number of common councillors varying from 4 to 16, but amounting in all to a total of 232; or, in other words, 26 aldermen and 202 commoners. An alderman is elected when a vacancy occurs, and holds office for life; the councilmen are elected on St. Thomas's Day, and hold office for one year, but are of course eligible for re-election. The electors are in each case freemen, who may have obtained their freedom by birth, apprenticeship, purchase, or gift; but who must be rated householders before they can vote at a ward-mote, as a meeting of the ward is termed. A liveryman is a freeman who, by payment of a fee, has entered the livery of one or other of the City companies or guilds, and was first so called because he was entitled to wear the livery of his company. He has the right to vote at the elections of Lord Mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, and other Corporation officers, and also for M.P.'s for the City. The Lord Mayor is elected on Sept. 29th by the liverymen of the several companies assembled together at the Guildhall, and as it is termed in Common Hall, and to be eligible he must have served as sheriff of London. The Livery may select any alderman thus qualified, but they almost invariably accept the names of the two senior aldermen who have not passed the civic chair. A poll, to be taken by ballot, may however be demanded, if necessary. The names of the two selected aldermen are then submitted to the general body of the aldermen, who choose usually the first, but sometimes, for a special reason, prefer the second. The Lord Mayor elect is presented to the Lord Chancellor to receive the assent of the Crown to the election; he is sworn before the retiring Lord Mayor and aldermen on Nov. 8th, and on Nov. 9th he is escorted by the citizens in procession to the Royal Courts of Justice to be presented to the Lord Chief Justice and again sworn. The mayoralty thus commenced lasts a year, but the same alderman has in some instances been re-elected for a second, and in ancient times for even a third period of service. His public duties absorb every moment of the Lord Mayor's time, and the £10,000 annually voted by the Corporation does not anything like cover his expenses while in office. He is expected to preside during the day over meetings for public or

benevolent objects, and to take part in many important ceremonies: to open schools, distribute prizes, initiate subscriptions for relief of distress; and by night to entertain eminent and distinguished personages at his official residence, or to preside at Charity Festivals. As head of the Corporation he presides at Common Hall, the Court of Aldermen, and the Court of Common Council; he presides at the justice room of the Mansion House, and is first commissioner of the Central Criminal Court; he is a trustee of St. Paul's and a governor of the Royal Hospitals and other institutions, and several charities. He is head of the City Lieutenancy. He is styled "right honourable," and, although not actually of the Privy Council, he attends when, on the demise of the Crown, the new sovereign is proclaimed; and at the coronation he is present as chief butler, receiving therefor a golden cup and cover. [The Lord Mayor's private secretary is W. J. Soulsby, Esq., C.B., Mansion House.] The alderman of the ward, or (in his absence) the Lord Mayor, presides over the annual ward-mote for the election of common councilmen. At a bye-election during the year the deputy may preside in the absence of the alderman. Each alderman is a justice of the peace, and may preside at the Guildhall or Mansion House justice rooms. Each is a commissioner of the Central Criminal Court. The present Lord Mayor is Alderman Sir John Voce Moore, and the Sheriffs are Aldermen Frederick Prat Alliston and Colonel Clifford Probyn. The aldermen are the bench of magistrates for the City, the visiting justices to the prisons; they admit freemen, and decide disputes at ward elections. When a vacancy in the aldermanic representation of the ward of Bridge Without occurs, as it did last in '95, they choose one of their number, usually the senior alderman, to fill it, whose successor in the ward he retires from is elected in the usual manner. They sit in the Court of Common Council, the full title of which is "Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled," and no business can be done unless some of each body be present. The Common Council manages the financial and general affairs of the Corporation, has charge of its own police (see POLICE, CITY OF LONDON), lets its lands, has full power over its funds, and has charge of certain of the Thames bridges. The work until then done by the Commission of Sewers was given to the Corporation in '98, the Commission being dissolved. To cope with this new work a Public Health Department was formed by the Corporation. The Recorder (Sir Charles Hall, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P., salary £4000, and £57 as steward of Southwark) presents the Lord Mayor elect to the Lord Chancellor and to the Lord Chief Justice, is principal adviser of the Lord Mayor, and attends him on all occasions of State ceremony. He tries cases in the Lord Mayor's Court, is one of the judges in the Central Criminal Court, and is chairman of quarter sessions for the City. This officer is appointed for life by the Court of Aldermen, but he may not exercise any judicial functions unless he is appointed by Her Majesty to exercise such functions. (The necessary confirmation was of course given by the Crown in the case of Sir C. Hall, who was appointed in '92.) The Chamberlain (Sir William James Richmond Cotton, who was Lord Mayor in '76, salary

£2000) is elected by the Livery on Midsummer Day, and comes up annually for re-election. He receives the revenues of the Corporation or City cash, pays all salaries, charges, and outgoings, and has the custody of accounts, admits all duly qualified persons to the freedom, and is custodian of the records relating to freemen. He has also jurisdiction to punish refractory City apprentices, whom he sometimes commits to Bridewell. The **Common Serjeant** (Sir Forrest Fulton, Q.C., salary £3000) is now appointed by the Crown; he attends the Lord Mayor on all state occasions, and is present at meetings of the Court of Aldermen or Common Council; he is a legal adviser of the Corporation, one of the commissioners at the Central Criminal Court, a judge of the Mayor's Court, and acts on certain occasions as Deputy Recorder. The **Town Clerk** or Common Clerk (Sir J. B. Monckton, F.S.A., salary £3500) keeps the charters and records of the City, and attends all courts held before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. He has the special privilege of signing documents with his surname only. The **Remembrancer** (Mr. G. P. Goldney, salary £2000) attends the Lord Mayor on certain days, puts the Corporation in mind of the business to be transacted, attends the Parliament House during session, and watches the interests of the Corporation in all legislative matters. The **Sword Bearer** (Mr. Winzar) carries the sword, being the emblem of justice, before the Lord Mayor. The last three are appointed by the Common Council. There are a number of other officers—legal, ceremonial, and official. See LONDON LOCAL GOVERNMENT, and SESSION, sect. 70.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

I. THE COUNCIL UP TO DATE.

The fourth and last Election took place on Thursday, March 3rd, '98. Under the County Electors Act, '88, women householders and peers may vote at the County Council election, but lodgers and those on the service franchise list may not, and no elector can legally vote more than once in the county. There were elected 70 Progressives and 48 Moderates, as against 59 Progressives and 59 Moderates in '95, 84 Progressives and 34 Moderates in '92, and 71 Progressives and 47 Moderates in '89. The members elected in the various constituencies are given below. An asterisk denotes that the member was also in the former Council. The list has been corrected up to Nov. 27th, '99.

Battersea. *W. Davies (P), *John Burns, M.P. (P).
Bermondsey. *Dr. G. J. Cooper (P), A. A. Allen (P).
Bethnal Green (North-East). *C. Freak (P), *E. A. Cornwall (P).
Bethnal Green (South-West). *J. Branch (P), *B. F. C. Costelloe (P).
Bow and Bromley. *W. W. Bruce (P), *B. Cooper (P).
Brixton. *W. Haydon (M), *C. Jerome (M).
Camberwell (North). *R. Strong (P), *Alderman Taylor (P).
Chelsea. J. Jeffery (P), E. J. Horniman (P).
City of London. *Sir J. C. Dimsdale (M), Lord Thynne (M), *B. L. Cohen, M.P. (M), *H. Clarke (M).
Clapham. *Lieut-Col. A. Rotton (M), *T. L. Corbett (M).

Deptford. *Sidney Webb (P), R. C. Phillimore (P).
Dulwich. J. R. Cousins (M), Bryce Grant (M).
Finsbury (Central). P. J. Rutland (M), *Alderman Beachcroft (M).
Finsbury (East). *J. A. Baker (P), J. Benson (P).
Fulham. Lord Wolverton (M), E. G. Easton (M).
Greenwich. R. S. Jackson (P), J. Peppercorn (P).
Hackney (Central). *T. M'K. Wood (P), James Stuart, M.P. (P).
Hackney (North). *Dr. E. B. Forman (M), G. Lampard (P).
Hackney (South). *A. Smith (P), E. Browne (P).
Haggerston. *Lord Monkswell (P), *Rt. Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre (P).
Hammersmith. *W. J. Bull (M), *E. A. Goulding, M.P. (M).
Hampstead. *J. S. Fletcher (M), *E. Bond, M.P. (M).
Holborn. *J. F. Remnant (M), Sir J. Dickson-Poynder, M.P. (M).
Hoxton. *H. Ward (P), H. T. Sawell (P).
Islington (East). *A. M. Torrance (P), *J. Laughland (P).
Islington (North). *T. B. Napier (P), *W. C. Parkinson (P).
Islington (South). *G. S. Elliott (P), Howell J. Williams (P).
Islington (West). *W. Goodman (P), *G. H. Radford (P).
Kennington. *T. A. Organ (P), *J. W. Benn (P).
Kensington (North). G. E. S. Fryer (M), *J. B. Porter (M).
Kensington (South). *C. H. Campbell (M), *R. A. Robinson (M).
Lambeth (North). *Lt.-Col. C. Ford (P), F. Smith (P).
Lewisham. G. E. Dodson (M), *T. W. Williams (M).
Limehouse. *W. Pearce (P), *A. L. Leon (P).
Marylebone (East). *Lord Farquhar (M), *E. Boulnois, M.P. (M).
Marylebone (West). *Earl of Hardwicke (M), *E. White (M).
Mill End. J. Renwick Seager (P), B. Straus (P).
Newington (West). J. D. Gilbert (P), J. Piggott (P).
Norwood. *Col. F. Campbell (M), *J. White (M).
Paddington (North). *W. Urquhart (M), *H. P. Harris (M).
Paddington (South). *Sir G. D. Harris (M), H. A. Harben (M).
Peckham. C. Goddard Clarke (P), F. W. Verney (P).
Poplar. *W. Crooks (P), *J. McDougall (P).
Rotherhithe. A. Pomeroy (P), H. J. Glanville (P).
St. George's (Hanover Square). *R. C. Antrobus (M), *Col. Hon. H. Legge (M). Mr. W. H. C. Payne now sits as one of the members for this constituency, *vice* R. C. Antrobus, chosen Alderman.
St. George's-in-the-East. C. Barratt (P), C. Balian (P).
St. Pancras (East). *N. Robinson (P), F. Purchase (P).
St. Pancras (North). *T. H. W. Idris (P), D. S. Waterlow (P).
St. Pancras (South). *Sir John Hutton (P), *Sir J. Blundell Maple, M.P. (M).
St. Pancras (West). *Dr. W. J. Collins (P), *Earl Carrington (P).
Southwark (West). *T. Hunter (P), *E. Bayley (P).
Stepney. *W. C. Steadman, M.P. (P), *W. B. Yates (P).

Strand. *Lieut.-Col. C. Probyn (M), *T. W. L. Emden (M).
Walworth. *R. Spokes (P), *R. Parker (P).
Wandsworth *Dr. G. B. Longstaff (M), Mr. Mark Mayhew (P).
Westminster. *Louis H. Hayter (M), R. W. Granville-Smith (M).
Whitechapel. *H. L. W. Lawson (P), W. C. Johnson (P).
Woolwich. *Col. E. Hughes, M.P. (M), *A. Penfold (M).

The Aldermen are as follows, those with (†) retiring in 1901, and those with (‡) in 1904: †R. C. Antrobus, †Sir Arthur Arnold, †J. A. Baines, †W. F. Blake, †G. Dew, †W. H. Dickinson, †H. Gosling, †Lord Ribblesdale, †N. W. Hubbard, †Earl of Meath, †Sir H. B. Poland, Q.C., †Sir W. H. Porter, †Earl Russell, †Lord Tweedmouth, †Lord Welby, G.C.B., †Sir Algernon West, †T. B. Westacott, †C. A. Whitmore, M.P., †Rev. C. Fleming Williams.

Lord Welby is **Chairman of the Council**, Mr. R. Strong, **Vice-Chairman**, and Mr. T. L. Corbett, **Deputy-Chairman**.

The chief Officers are:—**Clerk**, C. J. Stewart; **Chief Engineer**, Sir A. R. Binnie; **Superintending Architect**, Thomas Blashill; **Valuer**, Andrew Young; **Solicitor**, W. A. Blaxland; **Comptroller**, H. E. Haward; **Statistical Officer**, G. L. Gomme; **Medical Officer of Health**, Shirley F. Murphy; **Chemist**, F. Clowes; **Public Control**, Alfred Spencer; **Parks and Open Spaces**, J. J. Sexby; **Manager of Works**, W. Adams; **Chief Officer, Fire Brigade**, Commander L. de L. Wells, R.N.; **Manager, Tramways**, Alfred Baker; **Clerk, Asylums Committee**, R. W. Partridge; **Secretary, Technical Education Board**, Dr. W. Garnett; **Parliamentary Agent**, H. L. Cripps; **Superintending Architect**, W. E. Riley.

II. THE COUNCIL'S WORK.

The Council's Budget.

Mr. Bruce, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted a report (May 2nd, '99) showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Council for the year '99-1900; and in so doing briefly reviewed the financial position of the Council. He said the average rate for London might be taken to be 6s. in the pound, including the 6d. equalisation rate. Of this the London County Council rate was 1s. 2d., the School Board rate 1s. 0½d., the Metropolitan Asylums Board 4½d., the Police rate, in addition to the sum paid out of the Exchequer contribution, 5d., the Common Poor fund 8½d., and the Equalisation rate 6d., making together 4s. 2½d., which left for local rates and cost of collection 1s. 9½d. The Council's rate had not advanced during the last five years in the same proportion as that of the other bodies. Although the average rate for London was 6s., the actual rate varied greatly in different parts of London. The highest rate raised was 8s. 7d., and the lowest 4s. 11d. There was no doubt that this led to a feeling of unfairness among those who paid the higher rates, and he thought the central authority should be charged by statute with the duty of ascertaining whether there was just ground for this feeling of unfairness, and of adjusting the rate accordingly. The year '98-99 had again been a prosperous one for the Council. They estimated for a total expenditure of £3,630,666; the actual expenditure was £3,538,275, showing a saving of £92,391. They estimated for a receipt, including a rate of 1s. 2d. and excluding the balance at the be-

ginning of the year, of £3,473,297; the actual receipt was £3,567,559, showing an excess over estimate, chiefly due to the increase of Exchequer contribution, of £94,262. The net debt of the Council on March 31st, '98, was £20,093,773, and on March 31st, '99, £21,562,018, showing an increase of £1,468,245, but of this about £1,000,000 was in respect of capital outlay on tramways and working-class dwellings, the interest and sinking fund for which were paid out of the income received. Of the total net debt £2,131,576 was invested in remunerative undertakings. The total debt of London was £40,870,747, with an annual charge for interest and repayment of £2,586,413. The rateable value of London on March 31st, '99, was £36,590,093, and hence the total debt was equal to 19 years' purchase of the rateable value.

The Council proposed for '99-1900 a rate of 1s. 1½d. in the pound, being 1½d. for general county purposes, and 2d. for special county purposes. This was a reduction of ½d. as compared with '98-99. A penny rate over the whole county produced in '98-99 about £152,000. The estimated profit of the tramways for '99-1900, after making adequate provision for interest and repayment of capital outlay and for repairs and renewals, was £78,935, and was equal to upwards of ½d. in the rate.

Chairman's Annual Address.

The Chairman, Lord Welby, on July 25th, '99, reviewed the work of the year ended March 31st, '99. He said the chief achievement of the Improvements Committee had been the scheme for a new street from Holborn to the Strand, which had received the assent of Parliament. The gross cost of the improvement was large, but the net charge, after providing for the re-housing of persons displaced, was reduced to £774,000, and the Committee saw hope for a more favourable result. One of the most important duties of the Council was the carrying into execution of the Acts which provided for the housing of the working classes. The work was progressing, but they must hope for faster progress. The Council was fully alive to the importance of the subject, and was determined to discharge the responsibility under which it lay, as to acquiring suitable sites, notwithstanding the increase in cost of building, the restrictions which Government departments imposed upon them, and the onerous terms under which the Treasury required repayment of the debt. He could not but hope that a part of their work might be accomplished by the building of cottage dwellings in places easily accessible by tram or rail. The Public Control Committee had exercised their powers for the protection of infant life as enlarged by the Act of '97. Nine new inspectors under the Shop Hours Act had entered upon their duties, and in more than half of the 7667 premises visited where young persons were employed infringements were discovered. Attempts had been made, in many cases with success, to awaken the local authorities to their duty of preventing smoke nuisances, but efforts on their part had not always been encouraged by the magistrates. London was deeply interested in the question whether its sewage could be disposed of by filtration through coke beds and intermittent bacterial treatment. The experiments which the Main Drainage Committee had in hand were continued during the past year.

The results so far obtained showed that the coke filters could remove the whole of the suspended matter from the crude sewage, as well as over 50 per cent. of the putrescible matter. Fish had lived for months in the liquid effluent. It was important to determine the maximum possible rate of treatment by each coke bed, which had not yet been determined, because the practicability of adopting the bacterial method for London depended largely on the area required for the laying down of the coke beds. Since '89-90 the number of open spaces under the Council's care had increased 100 per cent., and the total acreage 40 per cent.—from 2656 to 3753 acres. Nearly 70 acres of open space had been added during '98-9, including Golder's Hill, on the north side of Hampstead Heath. The report of the Asylums Committee showed that the minimum annual increase of patients was estimated at 600. The number of certified pauper lunatics for whom the County Council had to provide accommodation was on Jan. 1st, '90, 10,100; on Jan. 1st, '99, 14,645. Excluding the City, the population of London had increased at the rate of 9·3 per cent. in the last decade. The number of registered lunatics, however, had grown at the rate of 31·2 per cent. Improved registration would only account for part of this increase. The report of the Water Committee gave the reasons that induced the Council to persevere during '99 with its Bills for acquiring the undertakings of the companies and for supplementing them from Wales. The House of Commons, however, rejected the Bill on the ground that it was inexpedient that the Bill should be read a second time before the Royal Commission on London Water Supply had made its report. The close of the session had come, and the Commission had not issued its report. Meantime the volume of water in the Thames had been falling, as compared with previous years. On one day, indeed, in June '99, it was only 158,000,000 gallons, against 245,000,000, the smallest flow in June '98. Considering the demands upon it, might not the Thames prove insufficient? It must not be forgotten that it would require nine or ten years to obtain a supply from Wales, and time was passing. The Highways Committee had earned their first experience in the working of municipal tramways. The undertaking of the London Tramways Company was purchased at a cost of £860,872, the conditions of employment were revised by raising wages equal to the best paid in London for similar work, while one day's rest in seven was given. They were advised that this would cost them £13,300. The Committee, however, felt justified in anticipating that at the close of the financial year £39,100 would be available for relief of the rates or for other purposes after payment of interest and sinking fund. The Committee were making experiments in electrical traction. Professor Kennedy was investigating the subject under their instructions, and they trusted that ere long it might be practicable to adopt the system. The actual cost of the works completed for which the Council were responsible compared satisfactorily with the estimate, but the amount was not large enough to enable a definite judgment to be formed. The establishment and general charges were high, but as the amount of work increased they would proportionately decrease. Before the year which he had been reviewing closed, a measure of immense importance to London, the London Government Bill,

had been introduced into Parliament. That measure had now become law, and he was sure that he was speaking their sentiments when he said that they earnestly hoped that it would promote the good government of the Metropolis. It would always be their wish to co-operate heartily with the new authorities which the Act created.

Miscellaneous.

The Council approved of proposals (July 25th) for a large number of extensions of the tramways system, both north and south of the Thames, involving a capital outlay of over £600,000; but it was stated that the Finance Committee estimated that the outlay would not involve any charge on the county rate, but, on the contrary, would produce a margin of profit. It was also decided (Nov. 21st) to seek powers in the 1900 session for the reconstruction for electrical traction of the portions of the tramways between Westminster Bridge Road and Tooting, and between Blackfriars Bridge and Kennington, at an estimated cost of about £250,000. Lord Onslow, leader of the Moderate party, resigned his seat as county alderman (Oct. 10th). The Asylums Committee presented a recommendation that £1000 should be voted for inquiries, the preparation of designs for further asylum accommodation, and the cost of visiting foreign asylums, in view of the fact that in Jan. 1901 there would be 16,538 beds in the existing London asylums, with 15,918 London patients, increasing at the rate of 600 per annum. The recommendation was adopted. The Housing of the Working Classes Committee recommended the clearance of four areas in different parts of London, including Lever Street, Roby Street, Baltic Street, and Honduras Street areas, St. Luke's; Aylesbury Place, Clerkenwell, and Union Buildings areas, Holborn; the Webber Row, King's Bench Walk, and Grotto Place areas, St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark; and the Burford's Court, Tucker's Court, and Faviaonia Street areas, Poplar, which had been declared insanitary (Oct. 24th). The schemes involved a capital expenditure of between £500,000 and £600,000. In a special report the Finance Committee pointed out that the projected improvements already sanctioned by the Council, and those for which powers would be sought in the present session of Parliament, would involve a capital expenditure of £12,673,460, the net cost to the Council when the recoupment came in being estimated at £7,147,210. The Committee desired to leave it to the Council, with these figures before them, to decide whether they would for the present sanction any further schemes involving large expenditure, except such as they might consider to be absolutely urgent. The Council adopted the recommendation.

London Electric Lines. See ENGINEERING.

LONDON LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, '99.

In the '99 edition an account was given of the steps taken during '98 to transform a number of Metropolitan parishes from their existing status as Vestries into local self-governing bodies as Municipal Boroughs. In the Queen's Speech, at the commencement of the '98 Session, a promise of legislation in this direction was made, but not till '99 was it fulfilled. Then the London Government Act, '99, was brought in and carried. A full analysis of the measure,

together with an account of the proceedings in Parliament with regard to it, will be found in **SESSION, sect. 70.**

London. Livery Companies of. There have been 100 companies founded, but the latest return of the liverymen entitled to vote in elections in Common-hall only gives a total of 76, as follows. The figures after the names of the Companies give the number of liverymen entitled to vote. It should be pointed out that many persons belong to more than one Company:—The Worshipful Companies of Apothecaries, 56; Armourers and Brasiers, 84; Bakers, 144; Barbers, 120; Basketmakers, 30; Blacksmiths, 89; Bowyers, 19; Brewers, 44; Broderers, 33; Butchers, 130; Carmen, 5; Carpenters, 141; Clockmakers, 66; Clothworkers, 161; Coachmakers and Coach Harness-makers, 107; Cooks, 76; Coopers, 187; Cordwainers, 111; Curriers, 74; Cutlers, 105; Distillers, 37; Drapers, 273; Dyers, 85; Fan-makers, 97; Farriers, 97; Feltmakers, 65; Fishmongers, 335; Fletchers, 18; Founders, 88; Framework Knitters, 77; Fruiterers, 88; Gardeners, 46; Girdlers, 97; Glass-sellers, 34; Glaziers, 70; Glovers, 66; Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers, 103; Goldsmiths, 170; Grocers, 287; Gunmakers, 25; Haberdashers, 437; Horners, 48; Innholders, 80; Ironmongers, 40; Joiners, 93; Leather-sellers, 149; Loriners, 415; Makers of Playing Cards, 110; Masons, 31; Mercers, 197; Merchant Taylors, 304; Musicians, 41; Needle-makers, 62; Painters, 113; Pattenmakers, 66; Pewterers, 108; Plasterers, 53; Plumbers, 85; Poulterers, 110; Saddlers, 89; Salters, 178; Scriveners, 46; Shipwrights, 223; Skinners, 213; Spectacle-makers, 320; Stationers, 250; Tallow-chandlers, 112; Tinplate-workers, 91; Turners, 176; Tylers and Bricklayers, 78; Upholders, 27; Vintners, 102; Wax-chandlers, 37; Weavers, 98; Wheelwrights, 126; and Woolmen, 24. The liverymen of the Guilds who reside within twenty-five miles of the City borders have a vote in the parliamentary elections for the City. The twelve principal companies are those of the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers; but two of the largest liverymen are those of the Loriners and Spectacle-makers, both of which, however, like most of the minor companies, have scarcely any income except such as arises from the fees and fines paid by the members. Nearly thirty of them are without halls. In '80 it was estimated that the trust and corporate income of the livery companies of London was between £750,000 and £800,000, and the capital value of their property £15,000,000. The value of their plate and furniture was returned at about £270,000. On the whole it is estimated that the trust income is about £200,000 a year, and the corporate income from £550,000 to £600,000. Several of the companies possess a considerable amount of real property in the county of Londonderry. The total rent of the real property is above £600,000, and there is a further source of income exceeding £100,000 a year from investments. The contributions of existing members are from £15,000 to £20,000 a year. Of the £200,000 which forms the charitable or trust income, about £75,000 a year is expended on the support of almshouses and the relief of poor members, another £75,000 on education, and about £50,000 on charitable objects of a

general character. Many of the charities of the companies are for the benefit of the inhabitants of provincial towns and villages where they possess land. The cost of the hospitality annually given by the companies is estimated at £85,000. Technical education has within the last few years been taken up by the Guilds. The Clothworkers' Company has promoted the establishment of Yorkshire College, at Leeds, where instruction is given in the manufacture of woollen goods, and similar institutions at Bradford, Huddersfield, and other places. The City and Guilds of London Institute (*q.v.*), for the advancement of technical education, has also been formed. There is a technical college at Finsbury and a central institution at South Kensington. The Leather-sellers Company have been instrumental in establishing the Leathersellers' Tanning School, and the Leather Trades School for affording technical education in leather manufacture and boot and shoe-making. On May 28th, '84, a Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into the foundation and objects of the companies, issued a report, in which it recommended that the companies should be placed by Act of Parliament under such restrictions as regards the alienation of their real and personal estate as would remove all danger of the loss of any portion of their property; that the accounts of the companies should be open to public inspection; that no future admission to the livery of a company should confer the parliamentary franchise; the appointment of a commission which should undertake the allocation of a portion of the corporate incomes of the companies to objects of acknowledged public utility, the better application of the trust incomes, and, should it prove practicable, the reorganisation of the constitution of the companies. A dissenting report was, however, issued by three members of the Commission. No action has since been taken on this report.

London Parochial Charities. The parochial charities of the City of London are now administered by a number of trustees, nominated by various bodies, who are as follows:—Nominated by the Crown, the Dean of St. Paul's, Messrs. Quintin Hogg, C. J. Drummond, W. H. Fisher, M.P., and the Rev. R. H. Hadden; by the Corporation, Sir J. Savory, Bart., M.P., Messrs. C. T. Harris, C. J. Todd, and T. H. Ellis; by the London County Council, Messrs. Evan Spicer, Sidney Webb, Edward Bond, M.P., and T. A. Organ; by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Messrs. E. Freshfield, LL.D., and C. A. Whitmore, M.P.; by the University of London, Sir Philip Magnus; by University College, Professor Ramsay, F.R.S.; by King's College, Sir O. Roberts; by the City and Guilds of London Institute, Mr. L. B. Sebastian; by the Bishopsgate Foundation, Mr. G. N. Johnson; by the Cripplegate Foundation, Mr. H. J. Felton. During the last few years over £170,000 out of the funds of the trust have been devoted to the securing of open spaces, while about £33,000 a year is given in support of the various Polytechnics that have recently been started. The foundation is the largest for charitable purposes in the kingdom. The annual income now is between £80,000 and £90,000. Offices, 3, Temple Gardens, E.C. Clerk, Mr. H. Howard Batten.

London Police. See POLICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

London Reform Union. Inaugurated Oct. '92. A non-party organisation having branches

in most of the Metropolitan parliamentary constituencies. Its object is to improve the municipal government of London, the administration of its public affairs, and the collective organisation of its civic life. The London Municipal Reform League and the United Committee for the Taxation of Ground Values are merged in the London Reform Union. The Union is in general agreement with the progressive policy of the London County Council. It has instituted an annual "Citizen Sunday" in London, and "Citizens' Visits" to places of interest in and around London, and does much educational work. The President of the Union is Mr. J. Passmore Edwards, the Chairman Mr. T. Lough, M.P., and the Secretary Mr. F. W. Galton. Offices, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, W.C.

London Salvage Corps. This corps was first established in 1866 by the Fire Insurance Companies on the transfer of the London Fire Establishment to the Metropolitan Board of Works, when the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was organised. The Corps is maintained by contributions from the principal Insurance Companies. There are five stations, all in connection by telephone, and also in communication with the Fire Brigade, in various parts of the Metropolis, and the men and plant are highly efficient. The number of fires attended by the Corps during '98 was as follows: Inside the Metropolitan area, 2122; outside, 116; total, 2238. At nearly all of these, services of a valuable character were rendered on behalf of the Offices interested. The staff of the Corps consists of 1 chief officer, 5 superintendents, 9 foremen, 17 1st-class men, 20 2nd-class men, 40 3rd-class men, and 8 coachmen. Only men of the Royal Navy are taken. The following is a list of the stations: Commercial Road, E., Supt. Adams; Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., Supt. Bridges; Shaftesbury Avenue, W., Supt. Allen; Upper Street, Islington, Supt. Morgan; and Watling Street, City, Supt. Blyth. The Watling Street Station is the Headquarters of the Corps, and the Chief Officer, Major Fox, resides there.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

The Elementary Education Act of 1870 specially provided that a school board should be formed for London. The first board was accordingly elected only a few months after the passing of the Act (Nov. '70). Its educational progress since '70 will be seen by the following table, and also the "rate" at the end of each triennial period:—

BOARD SCHOOLS.

	Rate at end of each Triennial Period.	School places provided.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance.
1870	d.	—	—	—
1873	'89	58,581	59,606	40,481
1876	3'0	146,074	146,031	114,380
1879	5'15	219,291	233,480	185,518
1882	6'15	280,275	295,833	238,205
1885	8'0	357,298	364,140	290,099
1888	8'37	407,636	420,914	328,578
1891	10'70	428,035	450,981	347,857
1894	10'20	468,300	488,038	390,812
1897	12'34	512,025	520,877	421,960
1898	12'36	525,955	527,486	429,853
1899	12'57	537,524	533,855	438,434

VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.

	School places provided.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance.
1870	261,158	221,401	173,406
1873	282,936	259,543	195,662
1876	287,116	259,436	199,605
1879	271,314	235,084	182,728
1882	263,617	223,297	174,723
1885	262,175	211,711	168,712
1888	262,022	207,887	162,349
1891	258,329	210,516	162,525
1894	257,652	226,163	177,579
1897	256,896	227,568	178,257
1898	257,124	226,766	179,173
1899	224,480	224,482	177,944

The curriculum is as follows (with one or two exceptions), as prescribed by the Code of the Education Department: reading, writing, and arithmetic, drawing (and needlework for girls), of course take precedence over all other subjects. The class subjects last year were English, geography, elementary science, history, object lessons, and suitable occupations for the lower standards; and needlework, drawing, and domestic economy for girls. Besides these there are specific subjects for the upper standards: namely, algebra, Euclid, animal physiology, book-keeping, botany, chemistry (domestic economy for girls) and domestic science, French, German, hygiene, mechanics, mensuration, physics, chemistry, shorthand, and the theory and practice of housewifery, cookery and laundry-work, each child being restricted to two specific subjects. The curriculum also includes singing, recitation, and physical exercises; and also (for boys) manual training in woodwork. Bible instruction also is given. Taking advantage of the Elementary Education Act, '91, which came into operation on Sept. 1st, '91, the Board resolved that all the day-schools under their control should be free. No fees have therefore been charged at any such Board school since the week ended Aug. 28th, '91. The number of teachers employed at Lady Day, '99, was 9890. There were also 2203 pupil teachers and probationers. The Board for many years have provided efficient instruction for blind, deaf, and dumb children; but, acting under the powers of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, '93, the Board have now, where necessary, arranged for the admission of such children into suitable homes or institutions. The Board have also made special arrangements for the instruction of physically or mentally defective children. The Board have availed themselves of the provisions of the Industrial Schools Acts and the Education Acts, relating to children wandering or not under proper control, or begging or not under proper guardianship, or persistently truanting from school, or charged with felony, etc., with a view to such cases being sent to industrial schools (a) under voluntary management, or (b) under the management of the Board. There are sixty-three of the former schools with which the Board have agreements. There are also six of the latter schools: (1) a training-school ship on the Thames; (2) an industrial school temporarily located at Margate, chiefly for boys not suitable for other industrial schools, and an Industrial School for girls at Isleworth; (3) two

truant schools for boys, one at Homerton and the other at Highbury; and (4) a Day Industrial School (mixed) in Drury Lane. Evening continuation schools have now been established in every part of the Metropolis. The total number of pupils admitted during the session '98-9 was 109,000; average number on rolls, 42,109; and average attendance, 28,189. The subjects taught are classed under the following heads:—Elementary, English, commercial, languages, science and art; Euclid, etc.; vocal music; cookery, laundry-work, etc.; manual training and wood-carving. Instruction in some form of physical exercises is given in every school; in the summer months swimming is taught; social gatherings and entertainments are held; and the libraries of the schools are open for the free use of the students. No less than 62 scholarships were offered in '99, 38 for boys and 24 for girls. Fifty of them were tenable at Christ's Hospital and the rest elsewhere. The expenditure in the financial year ending March 25th, '99, was £2,644,042, and the revenue amounted to £2,752,351, leaving a surplus in hand of £108,309. For the year '99-1900 the estimated expenditure was £2,885,800.

The election for the new Board—the tenth—was held on Nov. 25th, '97, and the contest was rendered particularly interesting by the split in the Moderate party, which had resulted from the disagreement of several of its members with Mr. Diggle's policy. In the list of elected members given below the * prefixed to various names indicates that these candidates were members of the last Board. The various capital letters placed after the names indicate the parties to which the candidates were understood to belong. Thus P stands for Progressive, M for Moderate (in agreement with Mr. Diggle), I M Independent Moderate, VM Moderates supported by the Voluntary Schools Defence Union, IP Independent Progressive, I Independent, L Labour, and S Socialist.

City of London (Four Members)—Miss M'Kee (P), 7,385; *Mr. W. H. Ke (M), 7,052; *Canon Ingram (M), 6,932. [Vacancy, in place of Mr. Leveson-Gower resigned.]

Chelsea (Five Members)—*Mr. Frederick Davies (M), 14,978; *Mr. Thomas Huggett (M), 14,906; *Mrs. Maitland (P), 14,839; *Viscount Morpeth (P), 13,292. [Vacancy, in place of Mr. Leslie M. Johnson resigned.]

Finsbury (Six Members)—*Miss Eve (P), 22,576; *Mr. C. Bowden (P), 18,951; Mrs. R. W. Dibdin (VM) 18,398; *Mr. J. W. Sharp (M), 12,805. Rev. R. F. Hosker co-opted by Board in place of Rev. J. H. Rose deceased. Anthony John Mundella, Esq., co-opted by Board in place of Earl Beauchamp resigned.

Greenwich (Four Members)—*Mr. G. S. Warmington (P), 21,855; *Rev. J. Wilson (P), 20,571; Rev. F. S. Clark (M), 15,026; Mrs. Bridges Adams (L), 14,366.

Hackney (Five Members)—Miss Honnor-Morten (P), 29,206; *Rev. Stewart D. Headlam (P), 21,506; *Mr. Graham Wallas (P), 17,862; Mr. W. C. Bridgeman (VM), 14,153; Mr. John Lobb (I), 11,928.

East Lambeth (Four Members)—*Rev. A. W. Jephson (P), 15,549; *Mr. G. Crispe Whiteley (P), 14,353; Mr. H. C. Gooch (M), 13,777; *Mr. Thomas Gautrey (P), 13,520.

West Lambeth (Six Members)—*Dr. T. J. Macnamara (P), 29,793; *Rev. William Hamilton

(P), 29,636; Mr. M. Mayhew (P), 28,646; Mr. John Sinclair (P), 26,053; *Rev. Canon Allen Edwards (M), 22,370; *Mr. W. H. Kidson (M) 20,881.

Southwark (Four Members)—Rev. J. S. Lidgett (P) 13,913; *Rev. W. Copeland Bowie (P), 10,921; Rev. W. F. Brown (I), 10,461; *Mr. J. M. T. Humphreys (M), 6,637.

Marylebone (Seven Members)—*Mr. E. Barnes (I), 30,652; *Hon. Lylph Stanley (P), 18,511; Rev. H. R. Wakefield (P), 15,898; *Mr. A. J. Shephard (P), 15,277; Mr. J. A. M. Macdonald (P) 15,029. W. W. Thompson, Esq., co-opted by Board in place of General Moberly deceased. Mr. John Cator co-opted by Board in place of Mr. Evelyn Cecil resigned.

Tower Hamlets (Five Members)—*Mrs. Ruth Homan (P), 25,622; *Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I. (VM), 21,277; *Rev. Ed. Schnadhorst (P), 19,593; Mr. B. F. Costelloe (I), 17,456; Mr. E. Flower, M.P. (VM), 15,569.

Westminster (Five Members)—Mr. H. Morgan-Browne (P), 13,454; *Major C. L. A. Skinner (VM), 7,072; *Mr. W. Winnett (VM), 6,564; *Mr. D. H. Kyd (VM), 6,024. Hon. Maude Lawrence co-opted by Board in place of Mrs. Patey resigned.

At the first meeting of the Board, on Dec. 2nd, '97, Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was elected Chairman, and Hon. Lylph Stanley, Vice-Chairman.

Chief Officers of the Board.—These are as follow: Clerk, Geo. H. Croad, B.A.; Assistant Clerk and Principal Clerk of the School Accommodation and Attendance Department, C. W. Isitt; Accountant of the Board, G. Attenborough; Principal Clerk General Purposes Department, E. H. Bramley; Principal Clerk of the Works Department, G. C. Harcourt; Principal Clerk School Management Department, F. Wiles; Principal Clerk Industrial Schools Department, A. E. Garland; Solicitor, C. E. Mortimer, 22, Surrey Street, Strand; Medical Officer, Professor W. R. Smith, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. Ed.; Architect, T. J. Bailey. Offices, Victoria Embankment.

London Shipping Exchange, the meeting-place of the principal shipowners and shipbrokers. Nearly every shipbroker in London belongs to the Exchange, which has over 1500 members. Shipping information of every kind can be obtained here, and shipping auction sales take place periodically. The business of the old Jerusalem, where shipping transactions were formerly carried on, has been transferred to the Exchange, which is located in Billiter Street, E.C.

London, The University of, is an examining body with the power of conferring degrees, which it does under its 4th royal charter, dated 1863. In '78 it received an additional charter admitting women to all degrees without exception. Besides holding examinations in London, the University extends them when required to the provinces and the colonies. From its foundation, in '36, to '98 inclusive, it had examined 124,293 candidates. The Earl of Kimberley is the Chancellor, and Sir Henry Roscoe the Vice-Chancellor. Parliamentary representative, Sir John Lubbock, Bart. The degrees conferred are: LL.D., LL.B., M.D., M.S., M.B. and B.S., D.Sc., B.Sc., D. Lit., M.A., B.A., D. Mus., B. Mus. A necessary preliminary to proceeding in any faculty is the passing of the **Matriculation Examination**, no exemption from this being granted on account of examinations passed

elsewhere. For the regulations of this and other examinations apply to the Registrar, Mr. F. V. Dickens, M.B., B.Sc., Univ., Burlington Gardens, Piccadilly. *Consult London University Calendar.* Arrangements were made and sanctioned by the Treasury in '99 for housing the University in the eastern and central portions of the main block and portions of the inner block of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington. The University will occupy its new quarters under conditions substantially the same as those under which it has occupied the building in Burlington Gardens. The *University of London Act, '98*, made provision for the reconstitution of the University of London as a teaching as well as an examining body, and for the appointment of a commission consisting of Lord Davey (chairman), the Bishop of London (Dr. Creyghton), Thomas Barlow, M.D., Fellow Univ. Lond., Sir Owen Roberts, D.C.L., Professor Jebb, Regius Professor of Greek, Univ. Camb., Dr. Michael Foster, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Physiology, Univ. Camb., and Mr. Edward Henry Busk, M.A., LL.B., Chairman of Convocation, Univ. Lond. Thomas Bailey Saunders, M.A., Barrister-at-law, is Secretary to the Commission. The powers of the Commissioners may not be continued beyond the year 1900. The Commissioners are to make statutes and regulations for the University in general accordance with the scheme of the report of the Commissioners appointed to consider the draft charter for the proposed Gresham University, but subject to certain modifications specified or indicated in the schedule to the Act, and to any other modifications which may appear to them expedient after considering the changes which have taken place in London education of a university type since the date of that report, and any representations made to them by or on behalf of the Senate or Convocation or any fifty graduates of the University, or by or on behalf of any body or person directly affected. Any statute or regulation made by the Commissioners is not to be valid until it has been approved by Her Majesty in Council, and if either House present an address praying the Queen to withhold her assent from the statute or regulation, or any part thereof, no further proceedings shall be taken on it, or on the opposed part of it, though this shall be without prejudice to the making of a new statute or regulation. The Senate or Convocation of the University, or any other person or body directly affected by such statute or regulation, may petition Her Majesty in Council to withhold her approval, and Her Majesty in Council may refer any such petition to the Privy Council, a committee of which may hear the petitioner personally or by counsel and report on the matter. After the expiration of the powers of the Commissioners the Senate of the University may make statutes and regulations for altering or supplementing any of the statutes or regulations made by the Commissioners, but this power is subject to the foregoing provisions, and any statute must be communicated in draft to Convocation, whose opinion thereon is to be taken into consideration. For the purposes of this Act the South-Eastern Agricultural College at Wye is to have such privileges as it would have had if situated within the administrative county of London, and the *University of London Act, '99*, applies the '98 Act to the Royal Holloway

College at Egham (see SESSION, sect. 112). Nothing in the Act is to affect the rights or privileges of any of the Inns of Court or of the Incorporated Law Society; and existing fellows, though retaining their fellowship for life, are no longer to be, as such, members of the Senate. The provisions of the schedule to the Act to which effect is to be given by the Commissioners in framing statutes and regulations have reference to, among other things, the constitution of the Senate, and are against the adoption or imposition of a religious test, or the imposition of disability on ground of sex.

LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

The Metropolis is supplied with water by eight companies—viz., the New River, East London, Southwark and Vauxhall, West Middlesex, Lambeth, Chelsea, Grand Junction, and Kent Waterworks. The companies supply an area consisting of the whole of the Metropolis and of parts of Middlesex, Herts, Essex, Kent, and Surrey, which is termed the Metropolitan Water Area, and is 620 square miles in extent. The supply is drawn from the rivers Thames and Lea, from springs in the Lea Valley, and from wells in the chalk formation in and around London. The principal intakes from the Thames are at Hampton, West Molesey, and Sunbury, and from the Lea at Ware and Chingford Mill. The total volume of water supplied from all sources during '98 amounted to 74,480,000,000 gallons, and of this about 43,000,000,000 were drawn from the Thames, 16,000,000,000 from the Lea, and the rest from springs and wells. The average daily supply per head of population from all the companies was about 35 gallons. Of the Companies, the East London supplies the largest population, and the Chelsea the smallest. The subject of the water supply of the Metropolis has for the last 30 years been dealt with by numerous Royal Commissions, and much legislation has been proposed with a view to controlling the Water Companies or providing for the transfer of their undertakings to some public body. Royal Commissions have considered the question of obtaining a supply from Wales or the Lake District, but they have rather favoured the existing sources of supply, which by Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Commission in '93 were regarded as sufficient to render a daily supply of 35 gallons per head to 12,000,000 persons, a number largely in excess of the estimated population for 1931. Doubts have, however, been entertained as to whether this estimate of population was not too low, and also as to whether the supply from the Thames and Lea during periods of dry weather would suffice to meet the requirements of the increased population. This Commission, as above stated, were in favour of the retention of the present sources of water supply, but they recommended that extensive storage reservoirs should be constructed at Staines and in the Lea Valley so as to provide for a supply during periods of drought.

In '95 the London County Council introduced eight separate Bills for compulsory purchase of the undertakings of the companies, the price to be settled, failing agreement, by arbitration. Great opposition was raised to the Arbitration Clause, which provided that the arbitrators should have regard to certain specific circumstances and claims; and the local authorities generally of the districts

outside London which were supplied by the Companies opposed the principle of the London County Council obtaining complete control. Two of the Bills were read a second time and referred to a committee, who decided against the proposed clause. They were, however, willing to amend the clause in order to make it clear that the arbitrators should not be precluded by any legal objections from entertaining all the circumstances which they might think it right to take into consideration, and the London County Council had agreed to this amendment when Parliament was dissolved. In March '96 a Government measure was introduced into the House of Lords by Lord James of Hereford, termed the **Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill**. This Bill proposed the constitution of a Water Board for the purpose of dealing with the question of water supply. The Board was to consist of 30 members—16 appointed by the London County Council; two each by the City of London, the Middlesex County Council, the Essex County Council, and the Town Council of West Ham; and one each by the Kent, Surrey, Herts, and Croydon Councils, and the Lea and Thames Conservators. The Water Board was to have transferred to it all the powers of the Metropolitan authority under the Water Act of '71, and the powers of the London County Council as to the supply of water. The Bill met with considerable opposition on the part of the London County Council and of the local authorities outside London, and though it passed the Lords it was not proceeded with in the House of Commons. In April '96 the London County Council approved of a scheme for obtaining a supply from Wales.

In '97 the County Council again introduced eight Bills for the acquisition of the companies' undertakings, each Bill containing an arbitration clause similar to that settled by the Committee of '95. The Government, however, considered that if they agreed to these Bills the interests of the ratepayers in the water area would not be sufficiently safeguarded, and that in the first place a full inquiry should be made into the arrangements for the distribution of water, and into the question as to what were the best governing bodies for the London district and the outside areas. Accordingly, (in March '97, a **Royal Commission** was appointed, with Lord Llandaff as chairman, the terms of reference being as follows: (1) To inquire and report whether, having regard to financial considerations and to present and prospective requirements as regards water supply in the districts within the limits of supply of the Metropolitan Water Companies, it is desirable in the interests of the ratepayers and water consumers in those districts, that the undertakings of the water companies should be acquired and managed either (a) by one authority, or (b) by several authorities, and if so, what should be such authority or authorities; to what extent physical severance of the works and other property and sources of supply of the several companies and the division thereof between different local authorities within the limits of supply are practicable and desirable, and what are the legal powers necessary to give effect to any such arrangements: (2) If the undertakings are not so acquired, whether additional powers of control should be exercised by local or other authorities, and if so, what those powers should

be: (3) Whether it is practicable to connect any two or more of the different systems of supply now administered by the eight Metropolitan Companies, and if so, by whom and in what proportions should the cost of connecting them be borne, and what are the legal powers necessary to give effect to any such arrangement. In consequence of the appointment of this Commission the County Council Bills were withdrawn.

Pending the settlement of this larger question, the Government introduced a Bill for the purpose of providing water consumers with a means of complaint against the companies. Under this Bill, which became the **Metropolis Water Act, '97**, any water consumer, or any local authority within the area supplied by the Metropolitan Water Companies, was empowered to complain to the Railway and Canal Commission of any failure of duty by one of the companies or as to the quantity or quality of water supplied, and the Commission were empowered, if they thought fit, to order that company to remove the ground of complaint.

The chief feature of '98 was the partial failure of the supply in the district of the **East London Water Company**. This Company derives its supply mainly from the River Lea. The New River Company also takes the greater part of its supply from the Lea, but is empowered to draw from the river much higher up than the intakes of the East London Company. A period of excessive drought (which lasted from the middle of '97 to Oct. '98) so reduced the flow of the Lea that in Aug. '98 the East London Company were unable to obtain any water from the river. The Company's reservoirs were unequal to the demand, and although assistance was given by other Companies, with whose mains connections were made, it was found necessary to stop the constant supply and limit the service to two periods of three hours each, which subsequently were reduced to two hours each. The period of limited supply lasted from Aug. 22nd to Dec. 14th, '98.

It had become evident that the most pressing difficulty in the London water question was the supply to **East London**. In this district alone had there been failures owing to drought. The East London Company supply a population of 1,311,000, for which an average of 40,000,000 gallons is daily required. Their reservoirs when full contain 1,200,000,000 gallons or thirty days' supply to the district, and the company can obtain 10,000,000 gallons daily from the Thames; but whenever the flow of the Lea became small, the Company were in difficulties. To meet their case the **Royal Commission** (Dec. 20th, '98), presented an **interim report** dealing only with the subject of intercommunication of the mains of the different companies, which was one of the questions into which they had to inquire. It stated that a scheme of intercommunication between the several systems, enabling the different companies to supply water to, or receive it from, each other would be not only practicable and expedient, but necessary, and it was recommended that steps should be taken immediately to put the supply of London on a safe footing. Without deciding on any particular scheme the Commission stated that a Bill should be introduced enabling the companies to execute such works for the purpose of intercommunication as might be authorised by the Local Government

Board, and requiring the companies to perform any works directed by the Board. The cost of the works was to be met by the issue of debenture stock, the interest on which was to be paid by the several companies in proportion to their water rentals so long as the works were not used, but so long as the works were used the company receiving water was to pay such proportion of the total interest as might be agreed on by all the companies, or, failing agreement, might be fixed by an arbitrator. Further it should be provided that no company should be allowed in the event of purchase to enhance the value of its undertaking by reason of an intercommunication scheme. As regards the needs of the companies generally, the Commission thought that powers should be given to the companies to take more water from the Thames on any day provided that a certain average for the half-year was not exceeded. The proposals of the Commission as to intercommunication had been practically agreed to by the companies, and in the beginning of the session of '99 the companies introduced a Bill to give effect to the above recommendations. This Bill was, however, withdrawn, as the matter was taken up by the Government, and the President of the Local Government Board brought in a similar measure dealing with the subject of intercommunication, which became the *Metropolis Water Act, '99* (for details see *SESSION*, sect. 75). In anticipation, and as a result of this Act, the companies constructed during the latter part of '98 and in '99 various junctions between their mains, and the East London Company was connected with the systems of the New River, Grand Junction, West Middlesex, and Southwark and Vauxhall Companies. The beneficial effect was soon felt, for the summer of '99 was very hot, and during four months there was practically no rain. Although but little water could be obtained from the Lea, the East London Company, by means of their reservoirs and with the aid of the supplies they received from the other companies, were enabled to give a constant supply to their district all through the summer.

Meanwhile the **London County Council** were once more proceeding with a view to the purchase scheme. In November '98 they had determined on the promotion of *Bills* in the following session, enabling them to purchase the undertakings of the eight water companies, and also to bring water from Wales. Accordingly in '99 they introduced four Water Bills: (1) a Purchase Bill; (2) a Finance Bill; (3) the Welsh Reservoirs and Works Bill; and (4) the Aqueducts and Works Bill. Under the Purchase Bill the Council were to acquire the undertakings of the companies by agreement not later than March 31st, 1900, or failing agreement by compulsion, the terms being then settled by arbitration. In arriving at the purchase money, the arbitrators were to consider all the circumstances of the case, past, present, or future, laid before them by either party. The undertakings were to be managed by a committee appointed by the London County Council and the Corporation of the City of London. Under the Bill the councils of the areas outside London supplied by the companies were to be empowered to acquire the portions of the undertakings appropriated to the supply of water within their districts. The Finance Bill enabled the County Council to raise stock

redeemable at one hundred years for the purchase of the undertakings. The other two Bills of the Council provided for the construction of reservoirs in Wales to store water for the supply of London, and for the construction of aqueducts, etc., to bring the water to London. On March 22nd, on the second reading of the Welsh Reservoir Bill, Mr. Stuart, on behalf of the County Council, pointed out that the water obtained under this Bill was intended to be in addition to that from the Thames and Lea. It was estimated that further supplies would probably be required for London after 1911, and this supply from Wales was for the purpose of meeting that necessity. He objected to further quantities of water being taken from the Thames and Lea in times of flood for storage purposes, and contended that the Thames water was largely subject to pollution. Mr. Chaplin, in reply, stated that the Bill raised the question of who was to be the new water authority, and also the whole question of the policy of purchase, and that as these questions were at present under the consideration of the Royal Commission, he thought the Bill should await their report on these points. The second reading was lost by 206 to 130 votes. The Purchase Bill was deferred from time to time in the hope that the Water Commission would present its report on the question outstanding, but on June 1st Mr. Stuart withdrew the Bill on the ground that in the absence of the report of the Commission it was inexpedient to attempt to proceed with the second reading.

The Royal Commission, as stated above, had to report on the general question as to whether it is desirable that the undertakings of the water companies should be acquired and managed either by one authority or by several authorities, and, if so, who should be such authority or authorities. The question was not submitted to them as to whether the present sources of supply—*i.e.* the Thames and Lea, and the various wells in and near London—were sufficient for the needs of London. It was apparently considered that this question had been settled by Lord Balfour's Commission, who had reported that the present sources were sufficient to meet the needs of London until 1931. But it must be remembered that this Commission had advocated the construction of large reservoirs at Staines and in the Lea valley, where water could be impounded during times of large flow for use when the rivers were too low to supply the daily amount required. The whole question of London water supply, irrespective of the question of purchase and control, resolves itself into this—Shall sufficiently large reservoirs be constructed in the Thames and Lea valleys? If not, water must be brought from Wales or elsewhere. Although the Thames during the last two summers has fallen very low—indeed, on a few occasions, after the companies had abstracted the quantities they required, barely fifty million gallons remained to flow over Teddington Weir in the day for the navigation of the lower reaches—yet the Thames has so far never failed in its supply to the companies. The only difficulty up to the present has been in the case of the East London Company; all the other companies—except the New River Company, which is able to obtain a large part of its supply from wells, and the Kent Company, which derives all its

supply from extensive wells in Kent—rely almost entirely on the Thames. Compared with the East London Company, the Thames-supported companies have very little storage; they have always been able to take practically the whole of each day's supply from the Thames. At present the average daily amount taken from the Thames by all the companies is 120,000,000 gallons. According to Lord Balfour's Commission, an average of more than 300,000,000 gallons daily could safely be taken from the river—a quantity which they estimated would be more than sufficient to meet the demands of the population of Greater London for the next thirty years. Since the report of this Commission, **reservoirs have been largely constructed** with a view to providing the reserve of water recommended by them. The Staines reservoirs, which were authorised in '96, will, when completed, have a capacity of 2,500,000,000 gallons; and in '98 an addition of 750,000,000 gallons to their capacity was authorised. The reservoirs for Thames water already constructed have a capacity of less than 1,000,000,000 gallons, and when all that have been authorised have been built the total storage will be about 6,000,000,000 gallons. The Royal Commission were in favour of a scheme of reservoirs by which in 1901 the storage capacity would be 1,900,000,000 gallons, then rising gradually to 17,500,000,000 gallons in 1941. As regards the Lea, the existing reservoirs of the East London Company contain 1,200,000,000 gallons, but additional reservoirs authorised in '97 for 1,000,000,000 gallons are under construction. In '99 the Company introduced a Bill for the construction of further reservoirs containing 5,000,000,000 gallons, which they considered necessary to enable them to keep up the supply to their district. This Bill passed the House of Commons, although opposed by the London County Council, but was thrown out in committee in the House of Lords.

In October '99 the **Water Committee of the County Council** reported on the subject. They pointed out that the flow of the Thames was even lower in August '98 than it was in the preceding year, and stated that the droughts of the last two years had shown that reliance could not be placed in the conclusions of Lord Balfour's Commission as to the amount which could be drawn from the river. They asserted that during August the companies had taken practically the whole volume of the Thames. For these reasons it seemed to them that, if the supply of water in the future was to be secured by storage reservoirs, it would be necessary that these should be constructed of a far greater capacity than originally intended, and the cost would greatly exceed the estimates. They came to the conclusion that the Thames could not be depended on for the ultimate supply of the Metropolis, and that the supply could only be assured by resorting to a source other than the valleys of the Thames and the Lea, and they stated that it was urgently necessary that a scheme for this supply should be set on foot without a single year's delay. They therefore recommended that the **Welsh Scheme** of the Council should again be presented to Parliament, and if the Government again refuse to allow it to go before a Select Committee the responsibility would not be upon the Council. They also recommended that a Bill for the compulsory

purchase of the undertakings of the Water Companies should be introduced in 1900. This report came before the County Council on November 7th. As regards the Purchase Bill, an amendment was moved to the effect that the question of proceeding with the Bill should be reconsidered as soon as the Royal Commission had reported. This amendment was lost by 61 votes to 40; and a similar amendment with respect to the Welsh Bill was rejected. The Council then adopted the recommendations of the Committee to introduce in the Session of 1900 the Purchase Bill and the Bill for the Welsh scheme. This scheme consists in the formation of reservoirs in the valleys of the Upper Wye and Yrfon, together with collecting conduits from the Towy, and the construction of an aqueduct along the north side of the Thames Valley as far as Elstree. The Finance Committee of the County Council reported that the cost of the scheme would be £17,000,000, and that in their opinion the cost of the construction of reservoirs, as recommended by Lord Balfour's Commission, would be not much less than that amount. They added that, whatever was done now, it would eventually be necessary to go outside the Thames Valley for the supply for Greater London.

While the County Council thus determined on their action, the **Water Companies** gave notice of their intentions for 1900. The Companies, as a body, proposed to introduce a Bill enabling the Local Government Board to require the companies or any one or more of them to submit schemes for, and to construct, additional storage reservoirs in the Thames Valley providing for the supply of water necessary for the needs or anticipated needs of the companies' districts. With the consent of the Local Government Board and the Thames Conservators, the companies are to have power to take additional water from the Thames. The cost of the works is to be met by the issue of debenture stock. The East London Company also prepared to introduce a Bill for the construction of further large reservoirs in the Lea Valley. Pending the report of the Royal Commission now sitting, the whole question of London water supply remains an open one. It may be mentioned that two members of the Commission (H. W. Cripps, Q.C., and Major-General Scott) died during the autumn of '99.

Lord Chamberlain. The Lord Chamberlain of England has the control of the establishment attached to the chapels royal; of officers and servants attached to the royal chambers, except of those of the bedchamber; and over the medical men of the Household. The royal tradesmen are appointed by him. He directs all great royal ceremonies, receives all applications to attend levees and drawing-rooms, superintends the royal wardrobe and the jewel house at the Tower, and licenses theatres and plays, his power extending to the cities of London and Westminster, and certain other parts of the Metropolis, as well as to those places within which the sovereign may reside occasionally. The power of licensing theatres elsewhere belongs to the justices. Theatres licensed by letters patent from the Crown do not, even in the foregoing places, require the Lord Chamberlain's licence. One copy of every new play, prologue, or epilogue,—or new addition to an old play, prologue, or epilogue,—intended to be produced at any

theatre in Great Britain, must be sent to the Lord Chamberlain at least seven days before it is first acted or produced. An account of the theatre where, and the time when, it is to be acted or produced, must be signed by the manager. In the event of its being disallowed by the Lord Chamberlain, either before or after the expiry of the seven days, it must not be presented. It is lawful for the Lord Chamberlain to disallow it, if he considers it fitting for him so to do, "for the preservation of good manners, decorum, or the public peace." A fine of £50 may be levied on any person who presents a piece either before it has been allowed, or subsequent to its being disallowed, while the licence of the theatre where it was presented becomes void. The Examiner of stage plays is Mr. George Alexander Redford.

Lord Chief Justice of England. See **Russell** under **PEERAGE**.

Lord Great Chamberlain. A State office of great antiquity entirely distinct from that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household. The Lord Great Chamberlain assists, with the Earl Marshal, at the ceremony of the introduction of new peers; he issues tickets for the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and orders of admission for viewing the House of Lords when Parliament is not sitting. He arranges the preparation of Westminster Hall for a coronation, the trial of a peer, or for any other ceremony taking place therein. He walks on the right of Her Majesty when she opens Parliament in person. The office is hereditary, and at present is held by the Earl of Ancaster.

Lord Mayor. See **NEWTON**.

Lords, House of. See **PEERAGE**.

Lords of Appeal. See **JUDGES** and **PEERAGE**.

Lorenzo Marques. See **EAST AFRICA**, **PORTUGUESE**, and **TRANSVAAL** (map).

Lorne, John George Edward Henry Sutherland, Marquis of, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G. See under **COMMONS**.

Loubet, M., President of France, was born at Marsanne on Dec. 31st, 1838. His father was a farmer there. He became a barrister, practising at Montélimar, and soon took a prominent part in public life. Indeed, he has risen step by step from the Municipal Council of Montélimar to the Presidency of the Republic, passing through the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate *en route*, and having held the offices of Prime Minister (Feb. to Dec. '92) and President of the Senate. It was the Panama affair which caused the fall of his Ministry, but he was in no way implicated. As President of the Senate he was kept more or less outside of parties, though he was known to be a Moderate with Radical tendencies. On the sudden death of President Faure, in Feb. '99, he was elected by a large majority to succeed him, and at once announced his firm resolve to uphold and defend the Republic. He is married, his wife being the daughter of an ironmonger of Montélimar. His son acts as his private secretary. His mother has reached the age of eighty-six, and still resides on the farm at Marsanne. See **FRANCE, History '99**.

Lubbock, Sir John, M.P. See under **COMMONS**.

Lunacy Bill, '99. See **SESSION**, sect. 71.

Lunacy Returns, '99. The fifty-third report of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy showed that on Jan. 1st, '99, there were, in **England and Wales**, 105,086 lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind under

their cognisance, as compared with 101,972 on Jan. 1st, '98. This total was made up as follows: Of the **private class**, that is, those supported from their own or friends' resources, there were 8673, of whom 4174 were males and 4526 females. In this class there was an increase of 231 as compared with '98. Of the **pauper class**, that is, those chargeable to or maintained wholly or in part by any parish, union, county, or borough, there were 95,628, of whom 43,085 were males and 52,543 females, giving a total increase of 2868 on '98. Of the **criminal patients**, that is, those detained under orders of the Secretary of State, there were 785, of whom 599 were males and 186 females, showing an increase of 15 on the figures of '98. The **net increase** for the year was 3114. The average annual increase in the total number of lunatics for the ten years '89-98 was 2075. The recovery rate for the year ending Dec. 31st, '98, was 36.87 per cent. of the total admissions, or 1.48 below that for the previous year. Taking the total number of lunatics, the **proportion per 10,000 of the population** was 33.11 on Jan. 1st, '99, as compared with 32.48 on Jan. 1st, '98. Turning to the assigned causes of insanity, hereditary influence appeared in the report as the most potent cause, but "intemperance in drink" was put down as responsible for 22 per cent. of the male and 9.1 per cent. of the female cases. Old age was stated to account for an increasing number of cases.

The forty-first annual report of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for **Scotland** showed that on Jan. 1st, '99, there were 15,399 persons (7233 males and 8166 females) of unsound mind in Scotland, of whom 2345 (1086 males and 1259 females) were maintained from private sources, 13,006 (6105 males and 6901 females) by parochial rates, and 48 (42 males and 6 females) at the expense of the State. The total increase, as compared with the previous year, was 487, 49 in the private class and 438 in the pauper class. Taking the total number of lunatics on Jan. 1st, '99, the **proportion per 10,000 of the population** was 35.2.

The forty-eighth report of the Inspectors of Lunatics in **Ireland** showed that on Jan. 1st, '99, there were 20,304 persons of unsound mind in Ireland, including 10,522 males and 9782 females, as compared with 10,127 males and 9463 females in '98. The total increase was thus 714, which was nearly double the average for the previous ten years. The main increase was in the population of district asylums. The number of the insane **per 10,000 of the population** was 44.7 in '98, as compared with 43 in '97, and 25 in '80. For **Lunacy Bill**, see **SESSION**, sect. 67.

Luxemburg. The King of the Netherlands, William III., was Grand Duke of Luxemburg until his death in Nov. 1890, when Adolph, Duke of Nassau, succeeded him. The Grand Duke was b. July 24th, 1817, and in '51 married Adelaide, Princess of Anhalt. The heir-presumptive is Prince Wilhelm, born April 22nd, '52, who married in '93 Marie Anne, daughter of the Duke of Braganza. By the Treaty of London, '67, Luxemburg is declared neutral territory. For commercial purposes the Grand Duchy is included in the German Zollverein. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 45 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years (half retiring every three years). **Area**, 998 sq. m.; **pop.** 217,583. **Capital, Luxemburg**, pop. 20,000. See **DIPLOMATIC**.

M

McCarthy, Justin, M.P. See under COMMONS.

McCormac, Sir William, Bart., M.A., M.Ch., D.Sc., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and son of Dr. H. McCormac of Belfast, was born in Belfast in Jan. 1836, and educated at Belfast, Dublin, and Paris. In '61 he married a daughter of Mr. J. Charters, of Belfast. He was attached as surgeon to the Anglo-American ambulance in the Franco-German war, and is consulting surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and surgeon-in-ordinary to the Prince of Wales. He has written a number of valuable works on surgery, including "Notes and Recollections of an Ambulance Surgeon." He was knighted in '81, and made a baronet in '97. In '99 he volunteered for surgical work in attendance on the British wounded in the Transvaal War, and went out in November, his action evoking much enthusiasm.

Macdonald, Rev. F. W., President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, '99, is the son and the grandson of a Wesleyan minister, and was born at Leeds in 1842. Educated at St. Peter's Collegiate School, London, and Owens College, Manchester, he was called to the ministry in '62, and served therein for nineteen years. In '81 he became Professor of Theology at Handsworth College, Birmingham, a post which he held for ten years, leaving it to act as one of the Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. One of his sisters married Mr. Lockwood Kipling, another Sir E. Burne-Jones, and a third Sir E. J. Poynter, the present President of the Royal Academy.

Macdonald, Sir Claude M., K.C.M.G., the British Minister at Peking, is the son of Major-General J. O. Macdonald, and was b. in 1852. He was ed. at Uppingham and Sandhurst. Entering the 74th Highlanders in '72, he served through the Egyptian campaign of '82, and in the Soudan of '84, attaining the rank of major. His first active diplomatic work was done at Zanzibar as Agent and Consul-General there in '87. In '88 he was appointed H.M. Commissioner on the West Coast of Africa, and afterwards became Commissioner and Consul-General in the Oil Rivers Protectorate. He was made a K.C.M.G. in '92. In Jan. '96 he was appointed H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking. See CHINA.

Macedonia. The Macedonian Committee at Sofia, in Bulgaria, sent out to the European Powers, in Jan. '99, a memorial in which their demands were stated in the form of an elaborate scheme. They declared that if European diplomacy did not soon introduce in Macedonia and in the vilayet of Adrianople reforms analogous to those given to Crete, the population would be driven in despair to resort to extreme measures. The scheme was as follows:—1. The formation of a province, with Salonika as the capital, and comprising the already existing vilayets of Salonika, Monastir, and Uskub. 2. The nomination to the post of Governor-General for five years of a person with an upright and tolerant mind, and belonging to the predominant nationality of the province. 3. The

Governor-General will administer the province with the aid of a General Assembly composed of representatives elected directly by the people, at the same time guaranteeing the rights of the minorities. This Assembly will have to give its decision on all questions relating to the internal administration of the province. 4. A sufficient and effective guarantee of personal liberty and inviolability of domicile for all the inhabitants of the province without distinction. Suppression of the Press censorship. 5. All officials will be chosen from among that section of the population predominating in the locality of their service. The high State officials will be nominated by the Sultan on the proposal of the Governor-General. The others will be appointed directly by the Governor-General. 6. The recognition of the principal languages of the province on the same footing as the Turkish language in all the provincial institutions, leaving it to the option of the administrative units to use any of these languages in their official intercourse. 7. The different Christian nationalities will organise their own schools without any interference from the Government or from any constituted body of the province. 8. The formation of a militia force recruited in the province for the maintenance of order and tranquillity. This force will be placed directly under the orders of the Governor-General. The whole of this militia will be formed proportionally to the number of inhabitants of the various nationalities, the maximum strength representing 1 per cent. of the male population. The superior officers will be appointed by the Sultan on the proposal of the Governor-General, the remainder receiving their commissions direct from the Governor-General. 9. The fixing of the Budget and the taxes of the province by the General Assembly. Twenty-five per cent. of the revenue will be paid into the common Treasury of the State for the needs of the Empire; the remainder will be employed for the needs of the province. 10. The nomination, simultaneously with that of Governor-General, of a commission *ad hoc*, on which the native populations will be largely represented, to elaborate, under the presidency of the Governor-General, the details of the reforms to be introduced. 11. A general amnesty of all the political prisoners and for all emigrants. 12. The introduction of identical reforms in the vilayet of Adrianople.

Macgregor, Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.B., son of the late Mr. J. Macgregor, was born in Scotland in 1847, and was educated at Aberdeen and Glasgow Universities, and at Berlin and Paris. He is M.D. and Hon. LL.D. (Aberdeen), Hon. D.Sc. (Cambridge), and L.R.C.P. (Edin.). After holding the posts of resident physician at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary and the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Aberdeen, he took Government appointments in the Seychelles, Mauritius, and Fiji. In '77 he was appointed Receiver-General of Fiji, and in '88 was appointed administrator of British New Guinea, being raised to the dignity of Lieut.-Governor '95. In '99 he was given the important post of Governor of Lagos. i

Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Campbell, Mus.D. St. Andrews, Cambridge and Edinburgh, was b. at Edinburgh 1847. He studied as violinist in Germany from '57 to '62, and then became King's Scholar at the Royal Academy of Music, London. His compositions of late years have been very numerous, and include many orchestral works, rhapsodies, and overtures, the last of which is "Britannia," besides works for the violin. Of these latter perhaps the best known are his "Pibroch," composed for Sarasate, his "Benedictus," a set of Scottish pieces entitled "From the North," and a violin concerto, brought out and very favourably received at the Birmingham festival of '85. Among his other compositions may be mentioned three operas, "Colomba," "The Troubadour," and "His Majesty," the two former produced at Drury Lane by Mr. Carl Rosa, and the latter at the Savoy Theatre by Mr. D'Oyley Carte. "The Story of Sayid," a cantata produced at the Leeds festival in '86, "The Dream of Jubal," first heard at Liverpool, "The Rose of Sharon," an oratorio written for the Norwich festival, "Veni, Creator Spiritus," first given at Birmingham in '91, the oratorio "Bethlehem," written for the Chicago Exhibition and first heard in England at the Albert Hall in '94, a "Scottish Concerto" for the pianoforte, and the music to "Ravenswood" and "The Little Minister," performed at the Lyceum and the Haymarket. Sir A. C. Mackenzie was elected Principal of the Royal Academy of Music in Feb. '88, and in '92 was appointed conductor of the Philharmonic Society's concerts, in succession to Mr. Cowen. Knighted '95. Address: R.A.M., 4, Tenterden St., Hanover Square, W.

M'Kinley, William, was b. of Scotch parents at Niles, Ohio, Feb. 26th, 1844, and ed. at the Poland Academy, Ohio. When the Civil War broke out in '61 he entered as a private in the Union army, and rose to the rank of major. He then entered the legal profession, and was admitted to the bar in '68, practising at Canton, Ohio. Entering the House of Representatives in '77, he soon made his mark as a zealous and able Protectionist, and ultimately became chairman of the Ways and Means Committee which framed the tariff measure known as the M'Kinley Act of '90. In November of that year he was defeated in the Congress election, but in '93 he was elected Governor of Ohio by a tremendous majority. From that date onwards he was regarded as a possible candidate for the Presidency, and his chances grew more and more favourable till he was nominated in '96. The circumstances of the contest made him practically the champion of a sound currency, his opponent, Mr. Bryan, standing on a silver and Populist platform. Consequently many Democrats voted for Mr. M'Kinley, and at the election in November he was returned by a very large majority. His term of office commenced in March '97. During '98 he had a difficult task to perform in regard to the war with Spain, but he rather strengthened his position with his countrymen than otherwise. Great discontent was felt and expressed, however, during '99, at the way in which he shielded the War Minister, Mr. Alger (who finally resigned), in the face of his proved incompetence, and General Otis, whose conduct of the military operations in the Philippines was severely criticised. Yet the November elections resulted in unexpectedly large Re-

publican majorities, the electors evidently approving the policy of the Administration.

Maclaren, Ian (Rev. J. Watson, M.A., D.D.). Born in 1850 at Manningtree, Essex, of Scottish parents, who removed to Perthshire four years later. Ed. at Edinburgh University, where he graduated '70. Studied theology at New College (Edin.) and Tübingen. Ordained minister of the Free Church, Logiealmond, Perthshire, in '75. Called to Free St. Matthew's, Glasgow, in '78. Translated in '80 to Sefton Park Church, Liverpool, one of the most important congregations of the Presbyterian Church of England. Received Hon. D.D. in '95 from St. Andrews University, and a similar degree in '97 from Yale University, where he lectured on preaching '96. Till '93 Dr. Watson was known as a popular preacher and able minister; but in that year he acquired additional distinction and wider fame by writing a series of Scottish idylls for the *British Weekly*. When collected and published in book form under the title of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," they became widely popular, and have now reached a circulation of 80,000 in Great Britain and a larger figure in America. The *nom de plume* "Ian Maclaren" did not long conceal Dr. Watson's identity, and the Drumtochty of his idylls was soon identified with Logiealmond, his first charge. "The Days of Auld Lang Syne," a second series of idylls, followed in '95, "Kate Carnegie" in '96, "A Doctor of the Old School" in '97, and "Afterwards, and other Stories" in '98. Dr. Watson's religious publications include "The Upper Room," "The Mind of the Master," '96, "The Cure of Souls" and "The Potter's Wheel," '97, and "Companions of the Sorrowful Way" in '98. A Life of Christ is now in progress.

Maclaren, Rev. Alexander, B.A., D.D., ex-President of the Baptist Union, was born in 1826 at Glasgow, where his father was a merchant, and at the same time pastor of the Baptist Church in John Street. In '41 he removed with his family to London, and entered Stepney (now Regent's Park) College. Dr. Maclaren took his B.A. at London when scarcely twenty years of age, and in '46 accepted the Pastorate of Portland Chapel, Southampton, before he was twenty-one. In '58 he removed to Union Chapel, Manchester, where, after a pastorate of over forty years, he still ministers to one of the largest congregations in the North of England, and is regarded by many as one of the greatest of living preachers. He takes very little part in public questions, but wields great influence nevertheless. In '77 the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. In May '96, on the completion of his ministerial jubilee, an address of congratulation was presented to him by representative men of all the great evangelical denominations. In Jan. '97 his portrait was presented to the City of Manchester, and a testimonial to himself, by a committee of citizens, including leading representatives of all churches and parties. Dr. Maclaren has written several books on religious subjects. Address: Union Chapel, Manchester.

Madagascar. A large island separated by the Mozambique Channel from south-eastern Africa. Prior to '95 the Government was an absolute monarchy under Queen Ranavalona III., a French Resident controlled its foreign relations. In '95, however, France decided to make her protectorate effective.

An expedition was sent out, and the island made a French colony, with General Gallieni as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief (Sept. '96). The Hovas are the predominant tribe, and long held the other Malagasy tribes in a condition of practical slavery. A great deal of missionary work has been done in the island, principally by the London Missionary Society, and a large majority of the natives were adherents of the Society till '95. Since then, however, it is alleged that the whole weight of French influence has been thrown on the side of the Catholic missions, and it is a fact that very many of the Mission Churches connected with and regarded as the property of the Society have been transferred to Catholic hands. The natives are terrorised into professing Catholicism, and then the church property is taken from Protestant and British hands and placed under French and Catholic control. An enormous mountain mass traverses the island from north to south. The soil on the eastern slopes is fertile, and the island has rich deposits of gold, copper, iron, and salt, and magnificent forests of valuable timber. Coal is found in the north-west; rice, cattle, hides, gum, india-rubber, wax, cotton, sugar, vanilla, lard, and coffee are exported to Mauritius, Réunion, and Europe. Climate very hurtful to Europeans, especially on the east coast, though inland it is far more healthy. Cattle herding and agriculture are the principal occupations. **Area** 228,500 sq. m., **pop.** 3,500,000. **Capital**, **Antananarivo**, a striking and well-built town, **pop.** 100,000, upon a lofty hill about two hundred miles inland. **Ports** are **Tamatave**, **pop.** 10,000, on E.; **Majunga**, on N.W., **pop.** 14,000.

Madeira Islands. A group off N.W. African coast, belonging to Portugal, and regarded as an integral part of the kingdom. **Area**, 505 sq. m.; **pop.** 134,623. **Capital** and port, **Funchal**, a fine town of 20,000 inhabitants.

Madras. See **INDIA**. For Administration see **DIPLOMATIC**.

Malacca. See **STRAITS SETTLEMENTS**.

Malaria and Mosquitoes. See **MEDICAL SUMMARY**, '99.

Malta. Anciently **Melita**. Situated in the Mediterranean, 56 miles south of Sicily. Is a British Crown colony and stronghold. With smaller islands, **Gozo** and **Comino**, **area** 117 sq. m., **pop.** 177,745, including the garrison of about 10,000. Malta itself contains about 158,000 inhabitants. **Capital**, **Valetta**, **pop.** 50,000, a fine city, impregnable fortified, commanding a noble harbour. It is a great naval station, with dockyards and arsenals, and is the seat of some commerce. Executive in the hands of a military Governor and Executive Council. The Legislative Council consists of 6 official and 13 elected members, and chooses its own president. The elected members control finance and local matters, the Governor, however, having the right of veto. The Maltese are nearly all Roman Catholics, and the Government schools, which provide free primary education for children, are Roman Catholic also. For financial statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table); and for Governor, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**. — **History**, '99. The use of the English language in the Courts was made allowable by an Order in Council issued in March, and at the same time it was proclaimed that after fifteen years the English would be

substituted for the Italian language in all legal proceedings. The question had been discussed in the previous year, and the Order in Council had to be made because the elected members of the Legislative Council refused to pass such a measure. They petitioned against the Order, indeed, describing it as degrading to the whole population; but it was proved that the mass of the population learned English at school in preference to Italian, where a choice was given them.

Manchester, Bishop of. See under **PEERAGE**.

Manchester College, founded in Manchester 1786, now at Oxford, "exists for the purpose of promoting the study of Philosophy, Theology, and Religion, without insisting upon the adoption of particular doctrines." No subscription or doctrinal statement is required either of trustees, professors, or students. Exhibitions and free admission to lectures and classes are given to students for the ministry, without restriction as to the sect in which they will minister. The lectures are open to all members of Oxford University without payment of fees. The new buildings at Oxford, which have cost £55,000 in all, were opened by the President, Mr. H. R. Greg, in Oct. '93. **Principal**, Rev. James Drummond, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.D., D.Litt. (Dublin).

Manchester Grammar School. Founded in 1515 by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and others. The school consists of 160 foundationers (free) and about 600 capitation scholars, and has three main branches—classical, modern, and scientific. It is governed by a Board of Governors, under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners. The school has a number of close scholarships at Wadham and Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, ranging in annual value from £50 to £60. There are 23 scholarships for classics, mathematics or physical science, tenable at the Universities, ranging in value from £17 to £50 each per annum; also 29 scholarships, tenable at the school, ranging in value from £14 to £25 each per annum, together with numerous prizes. **High Master**, J. E. King, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College, Oxford; **Receiver**, Owen W. Cox. **Motto**, *Sapere aude*. **Alumni**: De Quincey, Harrison Ainsworth, John Bradford (the Manchester martyr), James Bradshaw (the Jacobite), General Drinkwater, John Byrom, Prebendary Smith, Bishop of Carlisle, Dean of Manchester, Sir Frank Lockwood, Q.C., M.P.

Manchester Ship Canal. See **ENGINEERING**. **Manila.** Capital of the Philippine Islands (q.v.); **pop.** 155,000.

Manitoba. A province of the Dominion of Canada, formerly known as the **Red River Settlement**; entered the Dominion in 1870. It takes its name from Lake Manitoba, which is situated 60 miles S.W. of Lake Winnipeg. **Area**, 73,956 sq. m.; **pop.** 193,425. **Capital**, **Winnipeg** (**pop.** over 40,000), at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers. The district of **Keewatin** (q.v.), formerly belonging to the N.W. Territories, is now a separate government under the Lieut. Governor of Manitoba. Climate healthy, but great extremes of temperature. Soil very fertile, and yields abundantly. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, and peas, potatoes, and roots. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are

raised. Coal abounds throughout the province. Executive vested in a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion, and a Ministry, consisting of 5 members, with a Legislative Assembly, numbering 40 members, elected by districts for four years. Four members are called to the Dominion Senate, and seven elected to the House of Commons. A system of national, free, non-sectarian schools was established throughout the Province in '90; but to meet the wishes of the Roman Catholics, denominational religious teaching is allowed in the last half-hour of the school day, providing the parents are willing. For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

Mansfield College, Oxford. Established for the education of men for the Nonconformist ministry, but its classes are open to all persons possessed of the requisite academic qualifications. It is purely theological, and its students must, before entering on its distinctive studies, be graduates of some recognised university. It has two kinds of Scholarships: (1) Arts, value £60 a year, tenable by undergraduates, at any of the older colleges in Oxford. The men who hold these are scholars, but not students, of the College. They become the latter only after they have taken their degree. (2) Theological, value £60 a year, with tuition free, tenable during the course at Mansfield, which extends over three years. These can be held only by graduates in honours who have distinguished themselves in the entrance examination. The College buildings were opened on Oct. 15th, '89. A Settlement in connection with the College has been formed at Canning Town, E., and is called "Mansfield House." The staff of the College consists of: Principal, Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D.; Vice-Principal, Mr. J. Massie, M.A.; Lecturers, Revs. J. V. Bartlett, M.A., G. B. Gray, M.A., and G. W. Thatcher, M.A., B.D.; Bursar, Rev. N. H. Smith, M.A.

Marchand, Major, was born in 1863 at Thoissey, in the Department of Aisne; and after a brief experience as clerk to a notary, he entered the army in '83. He spent some time in a military school, and was then sent to Africa, where later he so much distinguished himself. His first service was in Senegambia, and as early as '90 he was despatched on exploring expeditions to the sources of the Niger and other districts, where he did useful work. When France obtained control of French Congo she sent M. Liotard to the Upper Ubangi region to look after French interests in the north-east; and Captain Marchand, as he then was, was afterwards appointed as one of his subordinates, with special instructions apparently to push on towards the Nile. These instructions he carried out with the utmost gallantry and success, and in '98 arrived at his goal, Fashoda, after having established French posts along his route through the Bahr-el-Ghazal province. Being ordered to retire by his Government, he led his forces along a most hazardous route through Abyssinia to the Red Sea coast, thence returned to France early in '99, and was made a Commander of the Legion of Honour.

Marconi, William, electrical engineer and inventor of wireless telegraphy—whose feat on Nov. 15th, '99, in sending messages from the steamship *St. Paul* which were received at the Needles after travelling over-sea 66 nautical miles, has given striking practical

proof of the indisputable commercial value of the system to all maritime nations—was born at Marzabotto, near Bologna, in '75. His father was an Italian, his mother an Englishwoman. It was at Bologna that his system of wireless telegraphy first attracted attention. In '96 he visited England, and with his invention sent messages across the sea from Penarth, near Cardiff, to Weston-super-Mare. The Italian Minister of Marine then interested himself in Signor Marconi, who at Spezzia and elsewhere succeeded in sending messages from the shore to an ironclad ten miles out at sea. Signor Marconi has now a permanent installation working over a distance of 14½ miles, between Bournemouth and Alum Bay in the Isle of Wight, and another between Dover and Cape Grisnez. When the messages were sent from the *St. Paul* to the Needles the fog prevailing was such that no ordinary signals could have been read from any passing ship. The value of wireless telegraphy as a means of signalling from ships, lighthouses, and lightships in foggy weather is therefore obvious. Its value on land in war will probably be seen before the close of the present war in South Africa. Its adoption in the Navy seems a certainty. See WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Marine Insurance, '99. See INSURANCE.

Marines, Royal. See NAVY.

Marlborough College, Wiltshire. Founded 1843, incorporated by royal charter '45, received additional charter '53. Exhibitions to Universities, one each of £50, £40, and £30 for three years, offered annually, and every three years the "Old Marlburian," £50, the Council Exhibition £30, and Leaf Exhibition £22 10s., fall vacant alternately. Also 2 Modern School Exhibitions of £25 and £20 each, offered annually. Scholarships filled annually: 15 or 16 "Foundation," for sons of clergy, £30; 3 "Senior," £40; 6 "Junior," £30; 1 "House," £80, all open; Minor Scholarships for Modern Languages, etc. Pupils, 590. Master, Rev. G. C. Bell, M.A.

Marriage Regulations. In Great Britain marriage can be had in four ways—by special licence, by common licence, by publication of banns, and before a registrar, or (as provided in the Marriage Act of '98, which came into force on April 1st, '99) some other "authorised person." The effect of the '98 Act is to enable marriages to be solemnised at Nonconformist places of worship without the attendance of a registrar. In the case of a licence, one of the parties must have resided at least fifteen days in the parish or district where the ceremony is to be performed. (1) The common licence can be obtained at the registry office of the bishop of the diocese, or from any surrogate of such bishop. One of the parties must personally apply for the licence, and make affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. The fees amount to from £2 2s. 6d. to £3 3s. The common licence fixes the time and place of the ceremony. (2) The special licence can only be obtained by one of the parties attending at the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons. The granting of special licences rests solely with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who considers each application on its merits. On an average about 40 per annum are issued. The fees amount to about £30, and the licence empowers the parties to be married at any time, in any

place. (3) In the case of **banns**, they must be published in the church of the parish in which both parties or each of them reside for three consecutive Sundays, and the ceremony must be performed within three months of the final publication in one of the two churches, a certificate of the publication in the other church being given to the minister performing the ceremony. (4) If the marriage is to be before a **registrar**, or some other authorised person, one of the parties must give notice to the registrar of the district, in which he must have dwelt for seven days. If the parties are in two districts, notice must be given to the registrar of each district. Notice will then be placed on the notice board of the office for twenty-one days, after which the certificate issues and the marriage may be celebrated (a) at the superintendent registrar's office without a religious ceremony, or (b) in any building registered for marriage in presence of the district registrar. The fees for the marriage are 2s. to the superintendent registrar, and 5s. to the registrar before whom the marriage is solemnised, and 2s. 7d. is charged for each certificate of marriage. If desired, the presence of the registrar may be dispensed with in registered buildings, other than Church of England churches, certified to the Registrar-General as places of religious worship, and for him may be substituted any "authorised person" certified as having been duly authorised for the purpose by the trustees or other governing body of the building, or of some registered building in the same registration district. In such a case a fee of 4s. is to be paid to the superintendent registrar on the issue of a certificate for a marriage, or if the marriage is by licence an additional fee of 6s. 6d. The registrar may also issue a licence which dispenses with some of the above formalities. The fees are, for the licence, £2 4s. 6d. to the superintendent registrar, and 10s. to the registrar. All marriages, except those by special licence, must be performed between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., in buildings with open doors. All marriages must be registered, if performed by a clergyman of the Church of England, by the clergyman, who transmits a copy to the superintendent registrar; in other cases by the district registrar, or the registering officer of the Quakers, or the secretary of the synagogue among the Jews. In Scotland the regulations for a **Regular Marriage** are very much the same as in England. The old idea that **Consent makes Marriage** has been very much altered by the necessity for the registration of the marriage, which was formerly unnecessary. But there is no marriage by special licence in Scotland. See **DIVORCE, JUDICIAL SEPARATION, RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.**

Marriages Validity Act. See **SESSION**, sect. 73.

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister. Before 1533 marriages of consanguinity and affinity were wholly governed by Canon Law. Such marriages were voidable (1533-1835). In the latter year Lord Lyndhurst's Act made past marriages of affinity valid, future marriages void. The House of Commons rejected the prohibitory clause as regards marriage with a deceased wife's sister, but afterwards were persuaded to accept it temporarily. In 1847 a Royal Commission was appointed to examine the marriage laws, and from '49 up to the present

day, a period of more than fifty years, attempts have been made, both in the Lords and the Commons, to carry the Bill making marriage with a deceased wife's sister legal, but eventually they have always failed. As a rule, especially from '75 to '93, the Commons have carried the Bill by a large majority, but it has been thrown out in the Lords. In '96, however, the Bill was carried by the House of Lords, but went no further. The **Colonial Bill** passed in the House of Commons more than twenty years ago, and in the House of Lords during the session of '98, to make marriages of this class legally contracted in the colonies legal also in England, and the **Scotch Bill**, having a similar object, have also never been carried, though there are not wanting high authorities who pronounce such marriages legal in Scotland even now, without any special permissive legislation. It may be added that marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been specially legalised under the sanction of the Crown in all the Australian colonies, in Canada, Barbados, Ceylon, Mauritius, New Zealand, South Africa, Jersey, and Natal. Throughout India marriages of this kind are universally legal among all sects and creeds, except European Protestants. In all the colonies not here named they become legal in all respects on the death of the husband or wife; or, as in Lagos and elsewhere, by the sanction of the Governor, which means, of course, the permission of the Crown. In every Christian country in the world, except the United Kingdom, they are legal. The headquarters of those opposed to the existing law are the offices of the **Marriage Reform Association** (Secretary, Mr. T. Paynter Allen), 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster. Defending the law as it stands is the **Marriage Law Defence Union** (Secretary, Mr. G. J. Murray), Westminster.

Martineau, Rev. James, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., comes of an old Huguenot family. He is a brother of the late Harriet Martineau, and was b. at Norwich 1805. Educated at Norwich Grammar School, Dr. Lant Carpenter's School at Bristol, and Manchester New College (q.v.). He entered the ministry in '28, ordained by the Dublin Presbytery of the Synod of Munster. In '32 he commenced his larger pastorate of twenty-five years in Liverpool, uniting with it after '40 the duties of Lecturer on Mental and Moral Philosophy at Manchester New College, '41. In '57 he followed the College to London, retiring from the pulpit; but in '59 he became, in conjunction (for two years) with his friend Principal J. J. Tayler, responsible for the services in Little Portland Street Chapel; succeeding to the College Principalship in '69. Many eminent men, including Lyell, were occasional or habitual worshippers at Little Portland Street Chapel during his pastorate. He retired from the ministry in '72, and from the College in '85. Dr. Martineau is a voluminous writer on ethical and theological questions, and is master of a most lucid and graceful style. Amongst the best known of his works are "Endeavours after the Christian Life," "Hours of Thought on Sacred Things," "Studies of Christianity," "The Seat of Authority in Religion," "A Study of Spinoza," "Types of Ethical Theory," "A Study of Religion" ('88), "Essays, Reviews, and Addresses" ('90). He is an hon. LL.D. Harvard, D.D. Leyden and Edinburgh, D.C.L.

Oxford, '88, and Litt. D. Dublin, '92. Address: 35, Gordon Square, W.C.

Martinique. A West Indian island of the Windward group. It is a French colony administered by a Governor with a General Council. **Area**, 381 sq. m.; **pop.** about 190,000. **Fort Royal** (or **Fort de France**) is the seat of government; **St. Pierre**, **pop.** 25,500, the principal town. It is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies. The chief products are sugar, coffee, tobacco, and cotton. See **COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.**

Mashonaland. See **RHODESIA.**

Massingham, H. W., editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, was b. at Catton, near Norwich, and was a pupil of Dr. Jessopp at Norwich Grammar School, of which he was the head at the time of his leaving. He early entered the journalistic profession, and after some work at Norwich on the *Norfolk News* came to London, and was appointed one of the editors of the National Press Agency. On the retirement of Mr. T. P. O'Connor he became editor of the *Star*, of which journal he was assistant editor from its foundation, and on leaving that paper proceeded to the *Chronicle*, acting as leader-writer, conductor of the literary department, and later on as assistant editor. From '92 to '95 he specially represented the *Chronicle* in the House of Commons, and was appointed to the editorship in succession to Mr. A. E. Fletcher; but resigned Nov. 25th, '99, owing to differences with the proprietors as to the policy of the paper on the Transvaal war. Mr. Massingham has also been a contributor to many magazines, and has written a book on the "London Daily Press." He is a Commander of the Order of the Saviour.

Massowah. See **ERYTHREA**, and **COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.**

Master and Servant, Law as to. In the case of domestic servants the hiring is subject to a month's notice (from any date), or the payment of an extra month's wages (not board wages). A governess or tutor is usually entitled to three months' notice. It may generally be taken that if a servant is paid by the day, week, or month, he is entitled to a day's, week's, or month's notice. A servant may, however, be dismissed without notice or compensation for (1) being absent without leave, (2) utter incompetency, (3) wilful disobedience to reasonable orders, or (4) gross moral misconduct. The death of the master puts an end to the hiring. A master is not bound to give a character to a servant, but if given it must be truthful, and if given *bonâ fide* it is privileged, and not actionable. A master is liable for the acts of his servant, as, for instance, where a coachman, through careless driving, causes damage to another person or their property, though he would not be liable if the servant were acting without his knowledge or authority. Apart from special arrangement, a servant cannot be compelled to pay for accidental breakages. A master is not liable for any medical attendance unless he actually authorises it. See **LAW, '99.**

Matabelerland. See **RHODESIA.**

Mauritius. An island in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Madagascar, 2000 miles from India, and 2300 from the Cape. It is a British Crown colony. **Area**, 705 sq. m.; **pop.** 378,041, including a large proportion of Hindus. The

island is divided into nine districts. Capital and chief port is **Port Louis** (**pop.** 56,000). A Governor presides over the administration, which is conducted by Executive and Legislative Councils. Of the Executive Council of 7 members 5 are official and 2 elected. Of the Council of Government, numbering 27 members, 8 are *ex-officio* members, 9 nominated by the Governor and 10 elected. The capital is strongly defended, but the former large garrison is reduced to 950. There is now a constabulary of about 850. French is spoken all over the island. There is a Royal College, and also many Government and other schools. The chief products are sugar, rum, vanilla, aloe, fibre and oil. An Imperial loan of £32,820 was advanced under the Colonial Loans Act '99 for the purpose of various public works urgently required. Dependent appanages of the colony, under the administration of its governor, are various groups in the Indian Ocean. The **Seychelles**, **Rodrigues**, the **Amirantes**, the **Oil Islands**, including **Diego Garcia** and the **Chagos group**, and **St. Brandon group**, are the chief of them. Their total area is about 350 sq. m.; **pop.** 17,000. For financial statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table); see also **DIPLOMATIC.**

Max Müller, Frederick. See **PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Mayotte. See **COMORO ISLANDS.**

Medical Association, British. See **BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.**

MEDICAL SUMMARY, '99.

The epidemic of plague has continued during the year, and as the disease has now obtained a foothold so far west as Oporto, it may be said to have assumed the proportions of a pandemic. Bombay has maintained its sinister reputation as the chief focus of the disorder. In Nov. '98 the disease was tending to become epidemic in the south of India, whilst only a few sporadic cases indicated its presence to the north of Bombay. It was very severe in the city of Bangalore; it had increased in the Mysore State, and a few cases were reported in the Central Provinces, which had hitherto escaped. By the end of the year, however, the plague was generally less everywhere. In Jan. '99 the virulence of the disease in the Bombay Presidency was reported as abating; it was abating in the large cities of the Mysore and Hyderabad States, but was spreading rapidly through the country districts. In the Madras Presidency it was nowhere widely spread. At the end of that month, however, the disease began again to increase in Bombay city, and in February the authorities pronounced it to be again epidemic, for the fourth time. The mortality from plague in Bombay during the first year of the epidemic was 27,597, in the second 25,958, and in '99 up to March 18,503 deaths had occurred, making a total of 72,058. In March the daily plague mortality in Bombay was 150. In Mysore State a panic occurred among the coolies at the gold mines, owing to an outbreak of plague, and a recrudescence was announced at Poona, there being 100 cases in hospital at the beginning of April. During the week ending April 1st there were 2689 deaths from plague in India: 992 of them occurred in Bombay city, and 1051 in the Presidency. In Karachi there were 213 deaths; in Calcutta, 191; in the Mysore State, 108; and in the Madras Presidency, 54; in the Hyderabad State,

34; in the Pargunnahs district of Bengal, 24; in Durbhangee, 13; and in the Punjab only 5. In April the death rate fell still further, and with the commencement of the rainy season the plague declined generally throughout the country. By the beginning of July there were still from 10 to 20 fresh cases of plague daily in Bombay, but the general death rate of the city had fallen to the normal figures. The disease never died out entirely, from 10 to 20 fresh cases being stated to occur daily in September—in the week ending Sept. 10th, *e.g.*, there were 89 deaths from plague. In July the plague began rapidly to increase in Poona, where on the 23rd there were 110 cases and 82 deaths. A general exodus of the population took place, and on July 28th the state was alarming, there being 151 cases and 121 deaths, including 4 Europeans, of whom 3 were ladies. At the beginning of September a very virulent form of plague was raging in Poona. About the middle of this month there was an extraordinary and sudden drop in the number of cases, and though they increased again afterwards, the epidemic had passed its height; so that at the end of October it was stated there was a slight increase in all plague-infected centres, except in Poona city and in the Belgaun and Surat districts. At this time the death rate from plague in the Bombay Presidency averaged from 4500 to 5100 weekly. In the Indus Valley the virulence of the plague appeared to be increasing. In Calcutta, where the last plague-death had occurred on Sept. 19th, '98, a suspected case was announced on Jan. 14th, '99, and by April the disease was again well in evidence, though by July not more than half a dozen were occurring daily. During the week ending Sept. 16th, however, 44 deaths from plague were registered, and for the first week of October they numbered 57.

In December '98 an official statement was made that in **Madagascar**, between Nov. 26th and Dec. 2nd, there had occurred 38 cases of plague with 18 deaths. Peculiar interest attaches to this outbreak, as it is the first recorded instance of the occurrence of plague to the south of the Equator. By the beginning of February there had been 285 cases, with 195 deaths; shortly after the epidemic declined. From the island of **Mauritius** it was announced in February that a case of true bubonic plague had occurred at Port Louis in a dock labourer. An epidemic followed; in the first week of July 30 cases occurred, of which 24 proved fatal, there having been in the preceding week 13 new cases of which 12 died. The corresponding numbers for the first week of August were 52 and 37 respectively, and for the week ending Oct. 12th, 63 and 47. In July it was officially reported that 2 deaths from plague had occurred in the neighbouring island of **Réunion**. About the same time the German Imperial Board of Health announced that "plague" was endemic in **German East Africa**, around Bukoba and Kitengule (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, July 29th). In September 12 cases believed to be plague were reported from **Portuguese East Africa**. In November plague was officially declared to be present at Lorenzo Marques, the port of Delagoa Bay (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Nov. 18th, '99). In August it was reported from the Gold Coast that "a fatal type of sickness," supposed to be bubonic plague, was prevalent in the French possessions. Meanwhile the epidemic had begun its progress towards the west. A *Times* telegram from

Teheran stated that 2 cases of plague had occurred at Bushire and that the place was declared infected, and on July 9th a telegram from Bombay stated that the disease continued to spread. In March plague was officially declared to have broken out at Jeddah, the first case being recognised on Feb. 22nd, and the authorities at Alexandria declared quarantine against arrivals from that port; 36 deaths occurred at Jeddah in the four weeks ending March 21st. A case of plague is said to have occurred at Mecca on March 6th in a Bokharan pilgrim who had arrived from Jeddah, and on April 12th two new cases were reported from the holy city. Beyond these doubtful instances, the Mecca pilgrimage appears to have passed off without an outbreak. From **Egypt**, where the Khedive had refused to stop the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, came on May 21st the official announcement that a case of plague had died in Alexandria on May 17th; three more cases were soon after reported, and it is worth noting that the two patients first attacked were Greeks. Energetic measures were taken by the authorities, and a special sanitary force of 800 men was employed. The disease never spread beyond Alexandria. From May 4th, the date of the first known case of plague in Alexandria, to June 3rd, there had been 10 cases and 2 deaths. From June 4th to 10th there occurred 12 cases and 5 deaths. For a period of four days from June 2nd to 5th there were no cases, and hopes were entertained that the disease had been stamped out. On June 5th 4 cases occurred, one being in a hospital attendant, the remaining 3 cases coming from quarters of the town not hitherto attacked. There was no excitement and no exodus from the city. The disease was relatively mild; up to July 19th there had been a total of 74 cases, with 32 deaths, 33 recoveries, and 9 cases still under treatment. There was then a short interval, but new cases cropped up in August. Up to Aug. 27th there had been a total of 83 cases, with 42 deaths; the last case left hospital on Sept. 17th, there having been 89 cases, with 46 recoveries. On September 23rd two fresh cases occurred, there having been no deaths or new cases since Sept. 2nd. The total number of cases up to Oct. 1st, after which date no more occurred, was 92 with 47 recoveries.

At the beginning of July, 9 Spanish sailors were landed at **Oporto** and conveyed to hospital, where 7 of them died; though their disease was pronounced to be plague by many of the doctors who saw them, there was a reluctance at first to admit that the plague had found its way to Western Europe; but in the next month its existence was officially notified, and by some was attributed to packages landed from Bombay. At this time there had been 26 cases and 11 deaths. A military cordon was established round the city, but does not seem to have been very efficient in its action; cases were said to have occurred in neighbouring villages. By the end of September there had been 75 cases, with 30 deaths, and by Oct. 3rd they amounted to a total of 138 cases, with 44 deaths. The theatres and public halls were closed; the populace believed that the disease was the invention of the doctors, and mobbed them on their rounds. Cases were still occurring at the end of October.

During the first half of March, 10 deaths from plague occurred in **Hong Kong**: this month marking the fifth year during which plague

had prevailed in the colony. In the third week of May 87 fresh cases occurred and 70 deaths; in the first week of July there were 142 new cases, and 144 deaths; the total up to June 1st having been 567 cases, with 507 deaths. In July a slight abatement set in with the heavy rains, but the weekly number of cases still exceeded 100; at the end of the month these dropped to 30, and by the beginning of September to half that number; and in the week ending Oct. 7th there were only 2 new cases and 2 deaths. The total cases reached 1500, with 1400 deaths. From Shanghai it was reported in August that 73 deaths from plague had occurred in four days at Newchwang, in Northern China; the nearest infected port is Amoy, 1500 miles distant. It is probable that the disease was imported by Chinese coolies, of whom 30,000 were working on the Siberian Railway between Talien-wan, Newchwang, and Mukden. In the Straits Settlements, a few cases of plague occurred in the island of Penang owing to the importation of 1500 coolies from China in the middle of May. At Samarkand, where it made its appearance towards the end of '98, the plague was said to be dying out in Feb. '99, after carrying off an enormous number of people. There appears to be some reason for supposing that the disease may have reached this district from India through Thibet. In July '99 pneumonic plague broke out in the province of Astrakhan, at the village of Kolobooka, which was rigidly isolated; the disease died out early in September. Its origin was not ascertained. At the beginning of November it was reported from Rio Janeiro that 13 cases of plague had occurred at Santos, and one at San Paulo, a town fifty miles inland from Santos. Thus it would appear that plague has really reached the American continent for the first time; and it is to be feared that in the filthy cities of South America it may find only too congenial a home.

Statistics as to plague mortality in India from '96 to Feb. 1st, '99, show the numbers attacked during this period. In Bombay city during '96 there were 2507 seizures; in '97 they amounted to 11,963; and in '98 (and Jan. '99) to 21,711, making a grand total of 36,381. The only district which exceeded Bombay city was that of Dharwar, where 36,459 seizures were reported during the same period. The numbers in other towns and districts were as follows:—Satara, 26,000; Belgaun, 23,000; Kolhapore State, 13,000; Poona, 9397; while other states and districts in the Bombay Presidency show 50,000 cases. In other parts of India the numbers of seizures have been as follows:—Karachi City, 668; Sind Districts, 2000; Jullundur (Punjab), 2591; Hoshiarpore, 937; Saharanpur (North West Provinces), 275; Wardha District (Central Provinces), 163; Madras Districts, 1000; Hyderabad State, 5000; Sirohi State (Rajputana), 117; Mysore State, 9000 (Bangalore city and cantonment accounting for 7167 of the number). Of this total, which in round numbers may be taken at 225,000, at least 200,000 have died according to the official returns (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, April 8th, '99). The Special Plague Commission began its sittings at Bombay on Nov. 29th, and subsequently examined numbers of experts and other witnesses in the various towns and districts affected. An important paper by Professor Haffkine on his method of preventive inoculation for plague, read before the Royal Society,

is reported, together with the discussion, in the *British Medical Journal* for July 1st, '99.

The **British Medical Association** met at Portsmouth on Aug. 2nd, under the presidency of Dr. Ward Cousins. The address which excited most attention was that of Professor Ogston, on "The Medical Services of the Army and Navy." After pointing out that during the last three decades the medical services of the Army and Navy had increasingly failed to attract the best men from the medical schools, as had been admitted by the Secretary of State for War, the professor went on to point out that the enormously improved methods, both of medicine and surgery, and especially the latter, demanded improved equipment for the medical service, and opportunities for practice and improvement to be given to the members, equal to those enjoyed by civil practitioners. "More than the Army," he said, "the Navy requires the touch of a reformer's hand. I should be sorry to use any word that may give needless offence, but am forced to say that, even on board the most modern ships of war, a comparison of their surgical outfit and arrangements with the varied *armamentarium* and the conditions of work of the civil surgeon tends to evoke a vision of the Knight of La Mancha, equipped in his great-grandfather's suit of armour." Though admitting the difficulties, he demanded that adequate and properly equipped operating space should be contrived, and better arrangements for lowering the wounded from the deck. Going to the question of reform, he pointed out that in the German, Russian, and French armies ample provision is made for "post graduate" study by the medical officers. He suggested that a section for military and naval surgery should be created in the Association in order to elicit the interest of civil practitioners, and that professional influence should be brought to bear to secure "that organisation and equipment may be modernised." But the "best claimant of all reforms was provision for the proper instruction of officers in their war duties"; the development of military and naval hospitals was of vital importance. Further, Professor Ogston urged that every fleet should be provided with fast unarmed steamers, under the Red Cross flag, completely fitted with the best hospital appliances. He combated the idea that deficiencies in the medical services could be compensated by engaging civil aid (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Aug. 5th, '99). An interesting paper was read by Dr. G. Nuttall on the "Part played by Insects, Arachnida, and Myriapoda in the Propagation of Infectious Diseases of Men and Animals" (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Sept. 9th). Dr. Sutherland pleaded "The Urgency of Legislation for the Well-to-do Inebriate."

An important **International Congress on Tuberculosis**, under the patronage of H.I.M. the German Emperor, was held in Berlin, in the Chambers of the Reichstag, from May 23rd to 27th. There were 180 delegates appointed by and representing different States and Universities and other public bodies. The report of Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., F.R.S., and Dr. Pye-Smith, F.R.S., the delegates of Her Majesty's Government, was published as a Parliamentary paper. In the papers and discussions, emphasis was laid on four aspects of the question of the prevention of the disease, which should be widely known to the public:—

1. The primary importance of free ventilation, and wholesome and abundant food. 2. The prevention of infection of the lungs by the bacillus of tubercle depends chiefly on rational treatment of the sputa of consumptive patients, or rather, for practical purposes, of the sputa of all those affected with cough and expectoration. The phlegm should never be deposited on the ground or a handkerchief, where it can dry up: it should be kept moist until it can be destroyed by heat, and the vessel used to receive it should contain carbolic acid or some other antiseptic solution. 3. The prevention of infection by tuberculous milk may be accomplished either by boiling all milk given as food to children, or by inspection of dairies, so as to prevent tuberculous milch cows being used. 4. The prevention of infection by meat can be secured by careful and thorough inspection of carcasses, or by diagnostic testing of cattle with tuberculin (*Times*, July 13th; *Brit. Med. Journ.*, May 27th and June 3rd). Numerous meetings under distinguished auspices have during the year been held in many of the chief towns of the kingdom in aid of the national movement for the prevention of tuberculosis, and also for the establishment of local sanatoria for the open-air treatment of the disease. Similar movements are on foot in almost every civilised country.

The sixth International Otological Congress was held in London in August, under the presidency of Professor Urban Pritchard. The proceedings were entirely technical, but afforded proof of the progress that is being made in the study of diseases of the ear. The eighteenth Congress of the Sanitary Institute was opened at Southampton on August 29th; 2000 members were present. The Council was recommended to urge the Government to undertake a scheme for the reduction of the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis. In September a Conference of Social Hygiene was held at Brussels. It was attended by representatives from most European countries, among them being some of the leading authorities in syphilology, notably Professor Fournier, of Paris, and Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson. A resolution, moved by Professor Fournier, was unanimously adopted calling upon the various Governments to exert all their powers to suppress prostitution among women under age.

The report on Lead Poisoning in the Potteries presented to Government by Professors Thorpe and Oliver was issued in February. It appears that in many potteries, carbonate of lead is used in an unscientific and wasteful manner. The report recommends that a double silicate of lead should be used, and points out that for seven-tenths of the total output of wares, leadless glazes can be used. Of the 50,000 to 60,000 people employed in the Potteries it is estimated that 4700 work in the lead. During three years (1896-98), it is stated that 1085 people suffered from lead poisoning. In '98, of the total male workers 4·9 per cent suffered, while the percentage in females rose to 12·4. Drs. Thorpe and Oliver recommend that young persons and women should be excluded from certain branches of work, and that the males employed therein should be subjected to systematic medical inspection. There was a limited outbreak of small-pox in Hull in the spring; in 37 cases there were 7 deaths; the

fatal cases, with one exception, were unvaccinated (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, May 20th, '99).

The connection between malaria and mosquitoes was referred to under this heading in the '99 edition. Much work has since been done, owing to the impetus given by Major Ross's brilliant discoveries. Professor Celli, in an interesting report presented to the Italian Society for the Study of Malaria, stated that a man named Sola (who had never had malarial fever) was exposed to the bites of three species of mosquito (*Anopheles claviger*, *Culex penicillaris*, and *Culex malariae*), after he had been bitten in vain by other mosquitoes. This experiment lasted from Sept. 28th to Oct. 21st. On Nov. 1st, Sola was seized with grave malarial fever, of which he was perfectly cured by means of quinine; in his blood were found parasites of the æstivo-autumnal species. The attendant who went to capture the three above-mentioned species, and which he captured as they bit him, was meanwhile infected with the æstivo-autumnal fever (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Jan. 14th, '99). Grassi states that the grey mosquito which Ross has proved to be the propagator of the malarial parasite of birds in India is identical with the *Culex pipiens*, and Ross found that the parasites of malarial fever in man do not develop in the body of this species. Grassi and others have observed the cultivation of the crescent-shaped bodies of malarial fever of man in the body of *Anopheles claviger*, and the same species has also been shown to be the host of the spring tertian parasites. This mosquito is widely diffused in Europe, occurring in Scandinavia, Austria, Germany, Russia, Italy and the adjoining islands, and it was described in '25 as existing in England. It and its allied species occur in the United States. In a lecture at Liverpool (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, July 1st, '99) Major Ross expressed his belief that it would be possible to deal preventively with malaria by exterminating the larvæ of *Anopheles*, as this species only breeds in isolated pools, and scarcely ever in large bodies of water, as these contain fish which devour the larvæ. On July 31st, an expedition for the investigation of malaria, under the direction of Major Ross, left Liverpool for Freetown, Sierra Leone. The work done was of great importance; it was proved that the parasite of quartan ague can be cultivated in *Anopheles*, thus demonstrating that this is an intermediary host for all known malarial parasites of man. An epidemic of malaria among the West Indian troops in the barracks, where *Anopheles* abounded, afforded ample opportunities of investigation. The breeding pools of the insect in the town were discovered by the members of the expedition. Either by drainage of the pools, or by the more temporary expedient of spreading a film of kerosene oil over the surface, it is possible to destroy the larvæ. This rapidly accumulating evidence is strengthened by the result of an interesting experiment by Grassi. He and a family of seven persons passed eight consecutive nights in a cottage in a notoriously malarious district near Rome, in rooms where the entrance of mosquitoes was prevented by a covering of perforated zinc over the open windows. Though they therefore breathed the night air, and in addition drank of the local water, they all escaped infection, "while at the same time several persons sleeping only a hundred

mètres away from the cottage, and not protected in the same manner, were taken ill with the disease." The recently recognised importance of the various tropical diseases has led to the formation of two special schools for their study. The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine was formally opened by Lord Lister on April 22nd; whilst on May 10th Mr. Chamberlain presided at an important banquet at the Hotel Cecil, to promote the establishment of a London School of Tropical Medicine, the total subscriptions received in connection with the festival being £15,800.

Melba, Madame. Operatic vocalist, b. Australia, May 10th, 1865. At six sang ballads to her own accompaniment at a charitable concert. Studying under Madame Marchesi in Paris, she made her stage *début* Oct. 15th, '87, in "Rigoletto," at Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels. Next year appeared as Lucia at Covent Garden. In '89 played Ophelia at Paris Grand Opera," and Juliet in London. For her Bemberg specially wrote "Elaine," produced in London in '92. She sang in "Pagliacci" at Covent Garden '93, and in the Handel Festival '94, while she has taken a prominent part in recent opera seasons. Her private name is Mrs. Armstrong, and she resides at Paris.

Méline, Félix Jules, was b. at Remiremont, in the Vosges, 1838. After completing his studies he joined the Paris bar, and entered the Chamber in '72, being appointed Under Secretary of State for Justice in '76. He took office under M. Jules Ferry in '83 as Minister of Agriculture, and became President of the Chamber in '88. After that he was chosen chairman of the Tariff Commission, on which his strong protective opinions had great weight. He is a member of the Moderate Republican party, and after the fall of M. Bourgeois successfully undertook the task of forming a "Conciliation Cabinet" (April 28th, '96), which held together for more than two years, but fell in '98. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency on the death of President Faure in Feb. '99.

MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE WORLD.

The total number of steamships and sailing vessels in the world, of 100 tons register and upwards, according to Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, was 28,180, and their estimated tonnage about 27,673,528, from July 1st, '99, to June 30th, 1900. The number of such ships belonging to the different countries in the world is given in Table A. The number of sailing vessels of all countries is 12,856, with a net tonnage of 6,795,782 tons. These are given in Table B; and the number of steamships in the world, which is 15,324, having a gross tonnage of 20,877,746, is given in Table C.

Statistics of Shipbuilding at Home and Abroad for '98.

During '98, exclusive of war-ships, 761 vessels of 1,367,570 tons gross (viz., 744 steamers of 1,363,318 tons, and 17 sailing vessels of 4252 tons) were launched in the United Kingdom.

TABLE A.

Countries.		No. of Ships.	Tonnage net of sailing vessels and gross of steamers.
British.	United Kingdom	8,973	12,926,924
	Colonies	2,025	1,061,584
Total		10,998	13,988,508
American (United States)		3,010	2,465,387
Argentine		198	88,668
Austro-Hungarian		277	380,414
Belgian		113	151,842
Brazilian		347	173,967
Chilian		137	107,495
Chinese		49	65,131
Colombian		5	1,851
Danish		796	511,958
Dutch		381	455,609
French		1,182	1,242,091
German		1,676	2,453,334
Greek		404	233,643
Hawaiian		38	36,853
Haytian		11	3,415
Italian		1,150	875,851
Japanese		841	533,381
Mexican		35	12,423
Montenegrin		12	4,413
Norwegian		2,528	1,694,230
Persian		3	1,579
Peruvian		37	14,686
Portuguese		177	101,758
Roumanian		20	18,059
Russian		1,218	643,527
Sarawak		3	1,084
Siamese		6	3,958
Spanish		701	608,885
Swedish		1,408	605,991
Turkish		313	146,553
Uruguayan		35	13,702
Venezuelan		19	5,165
Zanzibar		4	3,190
Other countries		48	24,917
Total		28,180	27,673,528

As regards the materials for their construction, 99 per cent. of the steam tonnage was built of steel, and 1 per cent. of iron. The iron steam tonnage is practically made up of trawlers, and includes no ship of more than 225 tons. The output of the year in the United Kingdom has surpassed all earlier records. Sailing tonnage has only formed 0.3 per cent. of the output. In '92 sailing vessels formed 24 per cent. of the output. Of the total output 1,037,775 steam tons and 3,867 sailing tons, or 1,061,642 tons in all, being nearly 78 per cent., belong to ports in the United Kingdom. The losses, etc., of United Kingdom ships during '98 average 276,000 tons, consisting of 194,000 steamers and 82,000 sailing vessels. Sales of ships to foreign and colonial owners for the twelve months ending Oct. '98 amounted to 563,000 tons (426,000 steam and 137,000 sail). On the other hand, the purchases during the same period from such owners amounted to 104,000 tons (100,000 steam and 4,000 sail). The sailing tonnage of the United Kingdom therefore appears to have decreased by about 211,000 tons, while the steam tonnage has increased by

TABLE B.

Countries.		No. of Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage Net.
British.	United Kingdom . . .	2,053	1,840,683
	Colonies . . .	1,108	428,578
Total . . .		3,161	2,269,261
American (United States) . .		2,189	1,229,079
Argentine . . .		103	29,303
Austro-Hungarian . . .		74	35,729
Belgian . . .		2	420
Brazilian . . .		119	32,905
Chilian . . .		90	55,838
Chinese . . .		1	573
Colombian . . .		4	974
Danish . . .		436	108,619
Dutch . . .		118	66,356
French . . .		543	244,856
German . . .		543	506,662
Greek . . .		273	78,045
Hawaiian . . .		17	20,635
Haytian . . .		3	613
Italian . . .		868	430,286
Japanese . . .		364	59,677
Mexican . . .		13	3,022
Montenegrin . . .		11	3,556
Norwegian . . .		1,749	956,818
Persian . . .		1	608
Peruvian . . .		34	9,817
Portuguese . . .		131	44,487
Roumanian . . .		3	656
Russian . . .		762	250,542
Sarawak . . .		...	...
Siamese . . .		1	294
Spanish . . .		263	71,045
Swedish . . .		766	225,419
Turkish . . .		170	48,810
Uruguayan . . .		18	3,234
Venezuelan . . .		7	996
Zanzibar . . .		...	...
Other countries . . .		19	7,707
Total . . .		12,856	6,795,782

538,000 tons. The net increase of United Kingdom tonnage during '98 is therefore about 327,000 tons. This tonnage exceeds the similar estimate for '95, '96, and '97 by 198,000 tons, 110,000 tons, and 279,000 tons respectively. Rather over 22 per cent. of the total output was built to the order of foreign and colonial ship-owners in '98, as compared with 30 per cent. in '96 and 25 per cent. in '97. Denmark in '98 provided the largest amount of work for British shipbuilders, 22 ships of 44,691 tons (3·2 per cent. of the total output) having been built for that country. Sixteen ships were built for Norway of 44,338 tons; afterwards come Russia with 33,330 tons; Germany with 37,045 tons; and Japan with 30,191 tons. The largest steamers which have been launched in the United Kingdom during '98 were the *Africa* and *Medic*, each of 11,850 tons, *New England* (11,394 tons), *Statendam* (10,475), *Omrah* (8,300), and *Ultonia* (8,056). Except the *Inverclyde*, of 1,634 tons, no sailing vessel of considerable size was launched in that year.

The following table shows the ships launched in the principal shipbuilding districts of the United Kingdom during '98:—

District.	Merchant and other Vessels (Not War-ships).			
	Steam.		Sail.	
	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.
Aberdeen . . .	28	7,290	...	...
Barrow, Maryport & Workington . . .	10	15,696	2	300
Belfast & Londonderry . . .	16	119,526	...	...
Dundee . . .	23	14,665	...	...
Glasgow . . .	159	241,925	1	331
Greenock . . .	72	147,415	1	1,634
Hartlepoons & Whitby . . .	42	125,234	1	557
Hull . . .	86	26,111	...	...
Leith . . .	24	21,585	1	385
Liverpool . . .	7	2,201	1	180
London . . .	1	222	...	...
Middlesbro' & Stockton . . .	51	140,729	...	...
Newcastle . . .	120	238,551	...	...
Sunderland . . .	84	258,754	...	...

TABLE C.

Countries.		No. of Steamers.	Tonnage Gross.
British.	United Kingdom . . .	6,920	11,086,241
	Colonies . . .	917	633,006
Total . . .		7,837	11,719,247
American (United States) . .		821	1,236,308
Argentine . . .		95	59,365
Austro-Hungarian . . .		203	344,685
Belgian . . .		111	151,422
Brazilian . . .		228	141,062
Chilian . . .		47	51,657
Chinese . . .		48	64,558
Colombian . . .		1	877
Danish . . .		360	493,339
Dutch . . .		263	389,253
French . . .		639	997,235
German . . .		1,133	1,946,732
Greek . . .		131	155,598
Hawaiian . . .		21	16,218
Haytian . . .		8	2,802
Italian . . .		282	445,565
Japanese . . .		477	473,704
Mexican . . .		22	9,401
Montenegrin . . .		1	1,857
Norwegian . . .		779	737,412
Persian . . .		2	971
Peruvian . . .		3	4,860
Portuguese . . .		46	57,271
Roumanian . . .		17	17,413
Russian . . .		456	392,985
Sarawak . . .		3	1,084
Siamese . . .		5	3,664
Spanish . . .		438	537,840
Swedish . . .		642	380,572
Turkish . . .		143	97,743
Uruguayan . . .		17	10,468
Venezuelan . . .		12	4,169
Zanzibar . . .		4	3,190
Other countries . . .		29	17,210
Total . . .		15,324	20,877,746

TABLE D.

Country.	District.	Merchant and other Vessels (not War Ships).				TOTAL BUILT IN EACH COUNTRY.	
		STEAM.		SAIL.		No.	Tons.
		No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.		
Austro- Hungary	Trieste	8	5,135	..	..	9	5,432
	Lussino	1	297	..	..
Belgium		5	833	..	..	5	833
British Colonies	North American	37	19,002	21	3,851	70	25,021
	Others	4	976	8	1,192		
Denmark	Copenhagen and Elsinore	12	11,699	1	209	17	12,703
	Other Ports . . . . .	..	..	4	795		
	La Ciotat	2	12,800	..	..
	La Seyne	3	9,619	..	..
France	Nantes and St. Nazaire	12	10,697	12	23,272	48	67,160
	Håvre, Rouen, etc.	4	919	2	5,676		
	Other Ports	8	2,597	5	1,580		
	Veegesack, Brake, Bremerhaven, and Geestemünde	29	27,456	3	380		
Germany	Hamburg, Flensburg, and Kiel	36	99,058	3	542	104	153,147
	Rostock and Lübeck	14	17,129	1	474		
	Danzig and Elbing	3	1,600	..	..
	Stettin	13	6,092	..	..
	Memel	2	416	..	..
	Martenshoek, Hoogezand, etc. Rotterdam, Kinderdijk, Flushing, and Alblasserdam	10	12,998	..	..	27	19,468
	Amsterdam and Haarlem	9	5,339	..	..
Italy	Gulf of Genoa	9	20,834	3	1,797		
	Leghorn	3	3,141	1	261	19	26,530
	Torre del Greco . . . . .	..	..	3	497		
Japan		3	9,085	6	2,339	9	11,424
	Bergen, Stavanger, and Dronheim	10	6,849	..	..
Norway	Christiania	7	6,130	..	..	29	22,670
	Sandefjord, Risør, Porsgrund, Aren- dal and Grimstad	8	7,477	4	2,214		
Portugal		1	102	..	..	1	102
Russia		1	228	14	3,060	15	3,288
Sweden		8	3,657	4	728	12	4,385
Turkey		1	230	1	160	2	360
United States	Atlantic Coast	53	44,477	37	33,571	162	173,250
	Pacific Coast	39	26,652	12	5,486		
	Great Lakes	16	42,413	5	20,651		
Total for Colonies and Foreign Countries		371	415,907	158	109,866	529	525,773

The returns for '98 include 201 steam trawlers and other fishing vessels, 20 dredgers, barges, etc., 24 yachts, 36 tugs, 6 vessels designed to carry oil in bulk, and other vessels for special service. Of the vessels launched in the United Kingdom, 654, of 1,131,237 tons, have been built with the view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book, under the Society's inspection.

Concerning the movements of the shipbuilding industry during '98, the total tonnage under construction in the United Kingdom, exclusive of war-ships, on Dec. 31st exceeded by about 387,000 tons, or over 38 per cent., of that building twelve months previously. The increase is wholly in steam tonnage. The sailing tonnage in progress is now entirely insignificant.

Table D shows the number and tonnage of ships over 100 tons under construction at colonial and foreign ports in '98, according to

the latest authentic returns. This table notifies that there have been built abroad during that year 371 merchant steamers of 415,907 tons, and 158 sailing vessels of 109,866 tons. If to these figures those for the United Kingdom are added, the total output of merchant ships of the world during '98 has been about 1,893,000 tons (1,779,000 steam and 114,000 sail). Lloyd's Register Wreck Returns show that the tonnage of all nationalities totally lost, broken up, etc., in '98 amounted to about 733,000 tons (328,000 steam and 405,000 sail). It will consequently be noticed that, while the sailing tonnage of the world has been reduced by 290,000 tons in '98, the steam tonnage has been increased by about 1,450,000 tons. Therefore the net increase in the world's mercantile tonnage is 1,160,000 tons. Of this total the net increase of the tonnage in the United Kingdom is equal to 28 per cent.; but of the new

tonnage launched, the United Kingdom has acquired about 56 per cent. Among foreign countries the three nations which have built the most ships are the United States of America, which produced 173,000 tons, Germany 153,000 tons, and France 67,000 tons. Of the mercantile tonnage reported from the United States, nearly half of such does not affect the general commerce of the world, as such portion is either intended for service on the great lakes of North America, or for local service on the Pacific coast. As showing the size of vessels employed on these lakes, it may be stated that six steamers have been built for this trade in '98 of upwards of 4000 tons each, in addition to five sailing barges over 3,000 tons each. Two of the latter approach 5,000 tons. Germany has launched the *Graf Waldersee* of 12,800 tons, and the *Bulgaria* of 10,237 tons, as well as five other steamers of more than 5000 tons. In France the building of large sailing vessels, which has almost been abandoned elsewhere, has continued to flourish under the influence of the bounties granted by the State. Twelve of such ships of 2,000 tons and upwards were launched in '98. The largest of these, and also the largest sea-going sailing vessels built in the world during the year, are the *Emilie Siegfried* and the *Ernest Siegfried* of 3214 tons each. Both have been built at Havre under the supervision of Lloyd's Register. No expansion of the like kind has been made in the construction of steamers in France. In Italy the mercantile output of the year has only been about 26,000 tons, but much larger figures may be expected in '99. The returns of ships now in progress or contracted for amount to about 90,000 tons, as compared with only 34,000 tons at the end of '97. Italy is another country in which the shipbuilding industry is affected by

the operation of the bounty laws. At the close of the quarter ending Sept. 30th, '99, the ships under construction in the United Kingdom (excluding war-ships) were 558, of 1,347,549 tons, of which 533 were steam, with a tonnage of 1,342,385, and 25 sail, with a tonnage of 5164.

Ships Entered and Cleared in '98 at United Kingdom Ports.

Below will be found statistics as to the total number and tonnage of ships which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast at United Kingdom ports in '98. (a) From and to foreign countries and British possessions and coastwise:—Entered: British ships, 327,377, with a tonnage of 85,132,533. Of these 91,547, having a tonnage of 7,665,950, were sailing vessels, and 235,830, with a tonnage of 77,466,583, were steamers. The number of foreign sailing vessels that entered was 10,651, having a tonnage of 3,302,566; and the number of foreign steamers 20,002, having a tonnage of 12,112,274. The number of ships which cleared were: British sailing vessels, 89,908, of 7,588,084 tons, and British steamers 234,798, of 77,228,661 tons; foreign sailing vessels 10,524, of 3,219,743 tons, and foreign steamers 19,877, of 12,264,195 tons. (b) Coastwise:—Entered: 293,285 ships, having a tonnage of 55,422,029. Of these 89,185 were sailing vessels, having a tonnage of 6,621,776, and 204,100 steamers, with a tonnage of 48,800,253. The ships cleared numbered 290,688, with a tonnage of 54,462,061, of which 87,460, with a tonnage of 6,507,391, were sailing vessels, and 203,222 were steamers, of 47,954,670 tons.

Registered Ships in the Home and Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom.

The total number and tonnage of the registered ships of the United Kingdom, Isle of Man, and Channel Islands used in the home and foreign trades and in fishing, and the number of persons employed therein in '98, are given in the following table:—

	Number.	Tonnage.	Persons employed.		
			British.	Foreign.	Total.
Sailing vessels	8,108	2,312,696	48,212	10,894	59,107
Steam	7,099	6,768,032	126,768	24,414	151,182
Total	15,207	9,080,728	174,980	35,308	210,288

Ships Lost, Condemned, etc., in '98.

Table E (on opposite page) shows the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels totally lost, condemned, etc., during '98, of 100 tons register and upwards. Of the 1141 ships lost, 96 were abandoned at sea; 224 were broken up and condemned; 25 were burnt; 54 foundered; 25 were lost; 103 were missing; 90 were lost by collision; and 524 were wrecked.

Merchant Ships as War Auxiliaries.

Liberal subsidies have been given for the encouragement of building ocean steamships capable of being converted into cruisers during

war by Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States. Table F, on next page, gives a list of the reserved merchant steamers held by the owners for the use of the British Admiralty.

The special ships in respect of which the owners receive an annual subvention are the *Campania* and *Lucania* of the Cunard Line; the *Majestic* and *Tenonic* of the White Star Line; the *Himalaya*, *Australia*, *Victoria* and *Arcadia* of the P. & O. Company, and the *Empresses* of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. According to the *Navy List* the first four of them have a speed of more than 20 knots, the first two P. & O. liners 18 and the two latter 16½, and the *Empresses* 17. The remaining steamers

TABLE E.

Flag.	Steam and Sailing Vessels owned according to Lloyd's Register Book, '98-9.		Total.		Percentage Lost (Steam and Sailing Vessels together)	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	of Vessels owned.	of Tonnage owned.
British { United Kingdom	9,044	12,587,904	217	280,932	2'40	2'23
Colonies	2,099	1,077,408	83	44,044	3'95	4'09
American (United States)	3,150	2,448,677	186	101,443	5'90	4'14
Austro-Hungarian	284	349,814	10	11,112	3'52	3'18
Danish	760	422,856	17	8,798	2'24	2'08
Dutch	383	444,450	28	20,536	7'31	4'62
French	1,151	1,179,515	62	52,839	5'39	4'48
German	1,604	2,113,981	66	49,187	4'11	2'33
Italian	1,162	855,478	56	37,113	2'82	4'34
Norwegian	2,663	1,643,217	196	91,166	7'36	5'55
Russian	1,159	594,434	42	15,630	3'62	2'63
Spanish	712	621,143	18	31,144	2'53	5'01
Swedish	1,373	552,785	85	31,263	6'19	5'66
Other European Countries . . . . .	..	..	36	18,472	..	..
Central and South America . . . . .	..	..	21	9,096	..	..
Asia . . . . .	..	..	16	16,990	..	..
Other Countries . . . . .	..	..	2	960	..	..
Totals			1,141	820,725		

are additional ships held by their owners at the disposition of the Admiralty, without further subsidy. The former class of steamers are permitted to fly the Blue Ensign under warrant from the Admiralty.

TABLE F.

Name.	Owners.	Gross Tonnage.	Average Ocean Speed.
Oceanic	W. Star Co.	12,551	21
Umbria	Cunard Co.	7,718	19½
Etruria	" "	7,718	19½
Servia	" "	7,392	17
Germanic	W. Star Co.	5,066	17
Aurania	Cunard Co.	7,269	16½
Britannic	W. Star Co.	5,004	16
Peninsular	P. & O. Co.	5,287	15½
Oriental	" "	5,284	15½
Britannia	" "	6,300	15½
Oceana	" "	6,300	15½
Valetta	P. & O. Co.	4,911	14½
Massilia	" "	4,908	14½
Ballarat	" "	4,752	14½
Farramatta	" "	4,759	14½
Carthage	" "	5,013	14
Rome	" "	5,013	14
Cymric	W. Star Co.	12,551	—

Ocean Speed Records.

As regards the very fast speed of ocean steamers, no records were made in '98 except by the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* of the North German Lloyd's Line, as will be afterwards particularised. The most noteworthy speed records are those between Queenstown and New York, Southampton and New York, and

Havre and New York. The record passages across the Atlantic, which were on the first-named route, have been made by the *Lucania* and *Campania*, of the Cunard Company. The fastest voyage made by the *Lucania* was at the rate of 22'01 knots per hour throughout her passage, early in '95. The *Campania* made the fastest eastward voyage, in 5 days 9 hrs. 18 mins. One day's run of 562 knots was made by the *Lucania*. On the Southampton route to New York by far the best record has been made by the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, of the North German Lloyd's Line. In September '97, and on her last complete twenty-four hours' steaming, she beat the world's record for a day's run, which was previously held by the Cunarder *Lucania*, and which made a daily run westward of 562 knots, the next best being the daily run of 558 knots in the same direction by the *Campania* of the Cunard Line. This record run by the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* on the Southampton route was performed in 5 days 22 hrs. 30 mins., at an average speed of 21'39 knots. The distance traversed was 3050 knots. The best previous run between the same points was 6 days 31 mins., made in August '96 by the American liner *St. Paul*, built by Messrs. Cramp in Philadelphia, and the average speed on that performance was 21'08 knots per hour. In November '97 this German steamer was driven between New York and Southampton in 5 days 17 hrs. and 8 mins. Although on the Queenstown and New York route the *Lucania* and *Campania* have made better average speed than this German liner, the highest being 22'01, it is stated in an article in *Engineering*, published on Oct. 1st, '97, that the possibilities of this new German ship "are clearly indicated by her daily runs. From noon to noon on successive days she made 531, 495, 512, 554, and 564 nautical

miles, the last being the longest distance then travelled by any ship in one day. Allowing for the lengthened day owing to the ship chasing the sun, this day's run is well over 22½ knots, so that there is no reason why she should not yet take several hours off her performance, and make the trip from London to New York . . . of shorter duration than the trip *via* Liverpool or Queenstown." Again in '98 she was the only ocean steamer which made a record in that year important enough to be publicly notified. This was her propulsion between Southampton and New York, in August '98, a distance of 1609 knots, in three days, at an average speed per hour for this period of 23½ knots, thus beating all previous records for long-distance steaming. The fastest day's run was made by this steamer in May '98, which was 580 knots in 24 hours. In '99 her fastest speed on the eastern voyage was 22½ knots per hour in July. Her highest speed on the western voyage, in March last, was 22½ knots per hour. On the Havre route the best record ever made was by the twin-screw steamer *La Touraine*, of the General Transatlantic Line, the fastest steamer in the French mercantile marine, in '92, when she ran from Havre to New York in 6 days 17 hrs. 51 mins., at an average speed of 19½ knots an hour. The shortest time in which the voyage has been made to Australia is, including all detentions, 33 days 4 hours from London to Adelaide, by the *Victoria* of the P. and O. Line, in '88. She did not call at Plymouth, but the time is equivalent from Plymouth to Adelaide in 32 days 12 hrs. 45 mins. In October '88 the *Ormuz* of the Orient Line was propelled from Plymouth to Adelaide in 33 days 2 hrs. 11 mins., but as she appears to have been detained at Suez for mails twice as long as the *Victoria*, it is evident that her steaming time to Australia was shorter than that of the P. and O. liner, and therefore she is entitled to the credit of making the fastest voyage under steam to the Antipodes. On the Cape route the *Scot* of the Union Line was driven in '94 from Southampton to Cape Town in 14 days 11 hrs., and from Cape Town to Plymouth in 13 days 23 hrs. These voyages are the shortest made on the Cape route. The *Carisbrook Castle* of the Castle Line, in her voyage from the Cape to Southampton occupied 14 days 11 hrs. 13 mins., being the fastest voyage for that line, and only 13 minutes longer than the *Scot*.

Mail Records to India, China and Australia.

Some very rapid arrivals of mails in India, China and Australia have been made *via* Brindisi, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's liners, which have proved very interesting to the mercantile community and others. By the China mail which left London at 8 p.m. on April 7th, '93, letters were delivered at Hong Kong by the *Oriental* on May 1st, in 24 days. The Indian mail which left London at 8.23 p.m. on April 12th, '95, was shipped at Brindisi by the *Caledonia*, and delivered by her in Bombay at 7.7 a.m. on the 25th, so that only 12 days 10 hrs. and 44 mins. were occupied between London and Bombay, and 10 days 7 hrs. and 31 mins. from Brindisi. The homeward Indian mail record is held by this steamer, which left

Bombay at 2.25 p.m. on March 23rd, '95, and arrived at Brindisi at 3.23 p.m. on April 2nd, and the mails arrived in London on the evening of the 4th of that month; so that only 12½ days were taken for the conveyance of the mails from Bombay to London. This steamer, except through the Suez Canal, was driven at 18 knots per hour. These records have not been excelled. Since the last edition of this ANNUAL was published, the P. & O. Co. have had two very fast small steamers built, each of 1728 tons, but of 6500 horse power, by Caird & Co., of Greenock, called the *Isis* and *Osiris*. These have for several months been running in the mail service between Brindisi and Port Said. The object of these small ships is to accelerate the passage from London to Egypt. They convey the mails from Brindisi to Port Said in about 48 to 50 hrs., and there transfer the mails and passengers to the large mail steamers which now make Marseilles their Continental port of call between London and Bombay and London and Australia. Passengers leaving London every Friday by the P. & O. special express train are thus enabled to reach Port Said in four days. The *Osiris* has steamed from Brindisi to Port Said in 47 hours, being equal to 20 knots an hour. Mail matter despatched from London on April 7th, '93, by the *Oriental*, at 8 p.m., arrived in Adelaide (Australia) on May 4th in 26 days and 17 hrs. This time was shortened during May and June, as the London mails were delivered in Adelaide in 26 days and 7 hrs. by the *Himalaya*. In Oct. '87 the *Ormuz* of the Orient Line delivered London mails at this Australian port in 26 days 8 hrs. In all these instances the mails were carried from Brindisi *via* the Suez Canal, except in the case of the *Ormuz*. Her mail was taken by the P. & O. steamer from Brindisi to Alexandria, thence by rail to Suez, where it was shipped by this Orient liner, which did not call at Colombo, as did the *Himalaya* in '93.

Fast Small Steamers.

Great improvements have recently been made in the speed and accommodation of small steamers for river, cross-channel, coastwise, and other short voyages. During war the services of several of these may be utilised to great advantage as look-out ships and for other purposes. Those at 19 knots an hour or upwards include screw and paddle ships running between England and Ireland, and between England and the Continent, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, and steamers between Scotland and Ireland. Of these small steamers four are of 23½ knots speed: viz., the *Ulster*, *Leinster*, *Munster*, and *Connaught*, belonging to the City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. The Isle of Man Steam Packet Co. have one steamer, the *Empress Queen*, of 22 knots, and two others, the *Queen Victoria* and *Prince of Wales*, of 21 knots. The other ships of this speed are the *Manche* of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Co., and the *Leopold II.*, *Marie Henriette*, *Princesse Henriette*, *Princesse Josephine*, *Princesse Clementine*, and *Rapide*, owned by the Belgian Government. Seven others are of 20-knots speed: namely, the *Ireland* of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Co.; the *Ibex*, *Reindeer*, and *Roebuck* of the Great Western Railway Co.; the *Banshee* and

Cambria of the London and North-Western Railway Co.; the *Seine*, *Tamise*, and *Sussex*, of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Co.; *La Marguerite* and the *Royal Sovereign* of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co.; the *Koningin Wilhelmina*, *Koningin Regentes*, and *Prins Hendrik*, of the Stoomvaart Maatschappij or "Zeeland Company;" the *Isis* and *Osiris* of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.; the *Waverley*, of the North British Steam Packet Co.; the *Eagle*, of the General Steam Navigation Co.; the *Britannia*, *Cambria*, and *Westward Ho*, owned by P. and A. Campbell; *Le Nord* and *Le Pas des Calais*, of the Northern Railway of France; and the *Moskva*, of the Russian Volunteer Fleet Association. Of the 19-knot small steamers we have the *Adder*, owned by G. and J. Burns; the *Alma*, *Columbia*, *Frederica*, *Lydia*, belonging to the London and South-Western Railway Co.; the *Glen Sannox*, of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Co.; the *Paris* and *Rouen* of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Co.; the *Hygeia*, belonging to Huddart, Parker, & Co.; the *London Belle*, owned by the Belle Steamers (Limited); the *Koh-i-Noor*, belonging to the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co.; and *La Flandre*, *Prince Albert*, and *Ville de Douvres*, owned by the Belgian Government; the *Calais*, *Calais-Douvres*, *Dover*, and *Lord Warden*, of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Co.; the *Willem Prins van Oranje* of the Stoomvaart Maatschappij Co.; the *Duchess of Devonshire*, owned by James Little & Co.; the *Ariadne*, belonging to Charles Tricot; the *Kenilworth* and the *Talisman* of the North British Steam Packet Co.; the *Princess of Wales*, of the South-Eastern Railway Co.; the *Vera*, of the London and South-Western Railway Co.; and the *Kherson*, *Orel*, and *Saratov*, of the Russian Volunteer Fleet Association. The contract between the City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. and the Government provides for an acceleration of the steamers between the two ports of half an hour. The London and North-Western Railway Co. have accelerated their mail trains between London and Holyhead another half-hour, so that there is a saving of time for mails and passengers between London and Kingstown of an hour. A record passage was made by the City of Dublin Steam Packet Co.'s new steamer *Connaught*, which is not only the fastest ever made across the Irish Channel, but in the world, by a small mercantile steamer for a short run. On Sept. 21st, '98, she was driven, in the face of a strong ebb tide, from Kingstown to Holyhead in 2 hours 20 minutes, being at the marvellous rate of 27 knots an hour, whereby she beat the records of her sister ships by several minutes. These fine Birkenhead-built mail and passenger ships are by far the fastest in the mercantile marine of the world on very short voyages.

Leading Ocean Liners and Cargo Steamers built and building since October '98.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. are having built for them by Caird & Co., of Greenock, the *Persia*, *Assaye*, *Sobraon*, and *Plassy*. The estimated speed of the first is 18 knots and 8000 tons, and the other three will each have a tonnage of 7240, and a speed

of about 16 knots. All four are to be run on the Eastern service of the company. The Orient Line Co. have had the *Omrah* built for them for their Australian mail service by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., of Govan, Glasgow, of 8291 tonnage, and about 18½ knots speed. Another fine steamer, of 8250 tonnage, and the same speed as the *Omrah*, to be also run on the Australian line, is also being built for the Orient line. The Messageries Maritimes Co. have had built for them at their yard in Marseilles, the *Tonkin*, of 6246 tonnage, and the *Annam*, of 6250 tonnage for their China line; each has a speed of about 16½ knots. The same Company are having built for them at the same yard the *Atlantique* of 6000 tonnage and 17 knots speed, and another not yet named, for their Australian line. The Cunard Steamship Co. are having built two large liners for their Transatlantic line, which are the *Inverna* and *Saxonia*. The tonnage of each is to be 13,900, but their speed is not estimated. The former is being built by Swan & Hunter, Ltd., and the latter by John Brown & Co., Ltd. The General Transatlantic Co. are having built for them two out of four new Atlantic liners which have been ordered for their service between Havre and New York. These ships will be of greater tonnage and far superior speed to *La Touraine*, owned by this Company, and which, as has been stated, is the fastest steamer in the French mercantile marine. The names of such steamers are *La Lorraine* and *La Savoie*. It is expected that each will have a speed of at least 21 knots, and be ready for voyages before the opening of the Paris Exhibition in 1900. The North German Lloyd's Co. have had built for them the *Kaiserin Maria Theresia*, of 8500 tonnage and 21 knots speed, running in their New York line. The Company are also having built for them the following numerous steamers: for their same line *Grosser Kurfürst*, 12,500 tons and 17 knots speed; *Rhein* and *Main*, each of 10,000 tons and 16 knots speed; for the Australian service, *König Albrecht* and *Princess Irene*, each of 10,000 tons and 16½ knots speed; for the Baltimore service, the *Köln*, *Frankfurt* and *Hanover*, each of 7500 tons and about 14 knots speed, and for the East Asian line the *Strassburg* and *Wurtzburg*, each of 5000 tons and about 12 knots speed. The owners of the White Star line have had built for them the twin-screw steamer *Oceanic*, by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, of Belfast. She is 704 feet in length, 17,274 tons gross measurement, and 30,000 tons displacement. She is running on the owners' line between Liverpool and New York. She is by far the largest steamer in the world, considerably exceeding in size any other ship built or building. Other large steamers built for this line in '99 are the *Medic* and *Persie*, twin-screw passenger and cargo steamers, each of 12,000 tons. They are to be run, like the *Afric*, which was launched in December '98, on the new Liverpool and Australia service of the White Star line. They are to be succeeded by the *Runic* and *Suevic*, which will complete the service. The *Medic* inaugurated this new service by sailing with 85 passengers, and a considerable cargo from Liverpool for Australia *via* the Cape on August 3rd last. The *Oceanic* is so important a passenger steamer, that it is essential to here give a brief description of her main points of public interest. She has four decks eight feet

high for the use of passengers. The library and state-rooms are on the promenade deck. The former is 53 feet long and 40 wide, and is well supplied with books, writing-tables and chairs, and other seats and cosy alcoves where voyagers may sit and read. This room is elegantly decorated and upholstered. The saloon is provided with 350 seats. It is 80 feet long and 64 wide, and 19 feet high to the top of the dome. It is cased in oak, and is artistically gilded. The dome has most beautifully painted decorations by Mr. Clayton, in which Great Britain is represented armed with the trident, beside her is couched the English lion, with America opposite grasping the flag of liberty. On one side are the arms of Liverpool with emblems of commerce, and on the other are those of New York. The smoking-room has two large ornate domes so constructed as to well ventilate the apartment. It is cased with oak and elegantly decorated with gold. The state-rooms are on the upper decks. In some of these there are suites of three rooms with a private bath-room. There are also many sets of two rooms. The second-class accommodation is arranged on two decks at the after end of the steamer, with a smoking-room for the men, library and writing-room for ladies and non-smokers, and an elegant and well ventilated dining saloon to seat 148 passengers. The second-class state-rooms, which each contain four berths, are well and comfortably fitted and furnished. Numerous bath-rooms have also been provided for second-class passengers. For third-class passengers, the single men are accommodated in open berths forward, the single women in the after end in closed rooms. Isolated cabins between this sleeping accommodation have been provided for married people and families. Ample lavatory accommodation exists for all three divisions. In some ships third-class passengers had to supply their own plates, knives, forks and mugs. In this new liner these are provided. Table-cloths are spread for them, and the food is laid out in a homely and pleasant manner. They have a galley to themselves, and all their provisions are served out by the same caterer who looks after the food of the first and second saloon voyagers, and all food for these several classes of passengers is from the same cold store-rooms. The *Oceanic* has been fitted with triple-expansion engines. Her boiler furnaces will consume about 500 tons of coal per day, so that she must carry between 3000 and 3500 tons to propel her between Liverpool and New York on each single average voyage. Her estimated speed is 21 knots an hour. The American Line Co. have at present under construction six steamers, four at Clydebank and two at Philadelphia, each of which will be from 10,000 to 12,000 gross tonnage. They will be employed in the Company's different Transatlantic services. The names of these steamers have not yet been finally decided, and, as it will be some time before they are completed, it would be premature to state details respecting them, which might afterwards be considerably altered.

The Hamburg American Co. have had built for them by Blohm & Voss, of Hamburg, the *Graf Waldersee*, of 12,800 tons, for the New York passenger and cargo service. The owners of this line are also having built for them the *Deutschland* by the Vulcan Ship-

building and Engineering Co., of Stettin, to be run between Hamburg and New York. This large steamer will be of 16,000 gross tons, and her estimated speed is 23½ knots per hour. For the Union Line Messrs. Harland & Wolff are building two twin-screw steamers, viz., the *Galeka*, of 6763 tons, and the *Saxon*, of 10,000 tons, to be run on their line between England and South Africa. For the Castle Mail Packets Co. two new steamers, the *Kinfauns Castle* and the *Kildonan Castle*, were built by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., of Govan, Glasgow. They are each 10,000 tons, and are expected to make the voyage between Southampton and the Cape in 15 days. For the New Zealand service Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., have had built for them the *Kumara*, *Karama*, and *Waiwera*, each of which is of 6500 tons. They are all specially constructed to carry 100,000 carcasses of frozen sheep and lambs, and crates of rabbits, besides 10,000 bales of wool, and other produce from the colony. The New Zealand Shipping Co. have also had built for them the *Paparoa*, of 7158 tons, and the *Whakatane*, of 7002 tons. The Company is also having built for them two steamers, each of 7500 tons. These steamers, and the three just named of the Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., who carry on a similar trade between London and New Zealand, are about of equal merit both as regards speed and passenger and cargo accommodation.

Merchant Taylors' School, London.

Founded (1561) by Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, and the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The company remains the governing body of the school, which has always continued a day school. In 1875 it was reorganised, enlarged, and removed from Suffolk Lane to its present site in **Charterhouse Square**. Twenty-six scholarships, and exhibitions of £86 and £100 for five and seven years, to St. John's College, Oxford; others, ranging from £90, to Cambridge—altogether 39. Pupils 500; on entrance must be over nine and under fourteen. **Head Master**, Rev. W. Baker, D.D. **Sec.**, C. Waters, M.A. **Motto**, *Homo plantat, homo irrigat, sed Deus dat incrementum*. A **Merchant Taylors' School Mission** has recently been founded at Shacklewell, West Hackney.

Meredith, George, poet and novelist, is a native of Hampshire, and was b. 1828. After studying for some time in Germany he commenced his literary career with the publication of a volume of poems in '51. This was followed by the "Shaving of Shagpat, an Arabian Entertainment" ('55), "Farina, a Legend of Cologne" ('57), "The Ordeal of Richard Feveril" ('59), "Modern Love: Poems and Ballads" ('62), "Emilia in England" ('64), "Rhoda Fleming" ('65), "Vittoria" ('66), "The Adventures of Harry Richmond" ('71), "The Egoist" ('79), "The Tragic Comedians" ('81), "Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth" ('83), "Diana of the Crossways" ('85), "One of our Conquerors" ('91), "Lord Ormont and his Aminta" ('94), "The Amazing Marriage" and a volume of short stories ('95). A selection from his poems was published in '97, and "Odes in Commemoration of the History of France" ('98). His difficult style has greatly militated against Mr. Meredith's chances of popularity, and for many years it prevented him from being even noticed. But in later years his genius has

received more of the appreciation which it deserves. A number of distinguished men of letters joined in sending him a congratulatory letter on his 70th birthday (Feb. 12th, '98). Address: Boxhill, Surrey.

Merv. An oasis in Central Asia, situated almost midway between Meshed and Bokhara, and Herat and Khiva. It has an area of 1600 square miles, and a population of a quarter of a million Turcomans. There is no town of Merv; the thickly packed prosperous settlements spread over the oasis constituting what is recognised under that name. About 10,000 Russian troops are maintained in the oasis, which is distant 200 miles from Herat.

Methodism. See **WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.**

Metric System. The **Weights and Measures Act, '97**, declares that, "notwithstanding anything in the **Weights and Measures Act, '78**, the use in trade of a weight or measure of the metric system shall be lawful, and nothing in section 19 of that Act shall make void any contract, bargain, sale, or dealing, by reason only of its being made or had according to weights or measures of the metric system; and a person using or having in his possession a weight or measure of the metric system shall not by reason thereof be liable to any fine."

Metropolitan Fire Brigade (established Jan. 1st, 1866). During the 34 years of its existence the strength and appliances of the Brigade have been more than quadrupled, and many alterations have been made in the constitution of the force, which now consists of 62 land stations, 4 floating stations, 45 hose-cart stations, 161 fire escape stations, 8 steam fire engines on barges, 62 land steam fire engines, 27 manual engines, 34 horsed escapes, 40 miles of hose, 106 hose-carts, 7 steam tugs, 12 barges, 12 skiffs, 204 fire escapes, 19 sub. and street stations, 111 watch boxes, 949 officers and men, 32 men under instruction, 17 pilots, 133 coachmen, and 231 horses. The area protected by the Brigade is about 118 square miles, including the City and County of London, and extends from Highgate in the North to Sydenham in the South, and from Roehampton in the West to Plumstead in the East. An excellent system of **Fire Alarm** telephones between fire stations, and to police stations and to public and other buildings, is provided. Every land station has an appreciable method of fire alarm which gives about 592 call points within the Brigade area. The total annual expenditure of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade is about £203,000. Of this sum the fire insurance companies contribute £31,000; the Government £10,000, for the protection of the public buildings; and the ratepayers £162,000. The last published report of the London fires, for '98, shows an increase of 85 as compared with those in '97. The number of calls for fires, or supposed fires, received during the year was 4654. Of these 830 were false alarms. There were 1563 calls for chimneys on fire, of which 555 were false alarms. **Chief Officer**, Commander L. De L. Wells, R.N.; **Second Officer**, Mr. Sidney G. Gamble, C.E.; **Third Officer**, Lieut. S. Sladen, R.N. **Head-quarters**, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

Metropolitan Free Church Federation, for the united action of Evangelical Free Churches on moral and social questions affecting Greater London. **President**, Rev. F. W. Bourne; **Treasurer**, R. W. Perks, M.P.; **Secretary**, Rev.

Joseph Fletcher. **Offices**, 26, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

Metropolitan Gas Companies. See **SESSION**, sect. 120.

Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund. One day, determined by the delegates of the Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund (which is quite distinct from the Hospital Sunday Fund), is set apart from year to year for a collection in aid of Hospitals and Dispensaries under the auspices of the **Hospital Saturday Fund**; a weekly collection is also made in workshops, etc. The total collected in '98 amounted to £18,765, and donations, etc., amounted to £294, the whole being divided amongst 172 hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions. The **Offices** of this fund are at 54, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. **Secretary**, Mr. W. G. Bunn.

Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund. Founded in '73 by the late Dr. James Wakley, editor of the *Lancet*, and by the then Lord Mayor, Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Bart., who is still its Vice-President. The total sum collected on behalf of the Hospital Sunday Fund during '98 was £40,397 2s. 10d. The financial year closes early in November, and the report of the Council is published in the third week of December. **Secretary**, Henry N. Custance; address, Mansion House, E.C.

Metropolitan Police. See **POLICE OF UNITED KINGDOM.**

Metropolitan Police Act, '99. See **SESSION**, sect. 76.

Metropolitan Public Gardens Association. The acquisition and laying-out of open spaces, disused burial grounds, churchyards, squares, and other vacant sites, the provision of seats and the planting of trees both in gardens and thoroughfares, the formation of public gymnasia and children's playgrounds, opposing threatened encroachments upon commons, open spaces, etc., are part of the work of this society. Funds are urgently needed at the present time, when many grounds await laying out at an estimated cost of £4000. Income in '98, £4020; expenditure £4400. One hundred gardens and playgrounds (total area 125 acres), at a cost of over £40,000, have been laid out since the Association was formed, in '83. Entirely supported by voluntary contributions. **Chairman and Hon. Treasurer**, The Earl of Meath; **Secretary**, Basil Holmes, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

Metropolitan Water Act, '99. See **SESSION**, sect. 76.

Metropolitan Water Supply. See **LONDON WATER SUPPLY.**

Mexico. A country forming the southern extremity of North America, and stretching into Central America. Bounded on the north by the United States; on the south by Guatemala and British Honduras. **Area**, 767,005 sq. m.; **pop.** over 13,000,000, of whom the large majority are Indians. There are about 2,000,000 educated whites. **Capital**, Mexico, **pop.** 344,400. The country is divided into twenty-seven states, two territories, and the Federal district, and governed as a Republic by a President, elected by the people for a term of four years. General Diaz has, with the exception of a period of 4 years, been President ever since '76, and his present term of office expires Nov. 20th, 1900. There is a Senate, each state electing two members, and a House of Repre-

sentatives elected for two years by universal suffrage, one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. Each state has its own popularly elected governor and legislature. Prevailing religion Roman Catholic; but all sects are tolerated. Primary education nominally free and compulsory, but the law is not enforced. Industries comprise mining and smelting of silver and other metals, agriculture, and cattle-herding. The mineral wealth is great, comprising gold, silver, mercury, iron, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sodic carbonate. Mexico is the second largest silver-producing country in the world. The other chief products are cereals, fibres, and cocoa; coffee and tobacco are now cultivated to some extent. There are about 7000 miles of railway. Revenue, '99-1900, £5,148,000; expenditure, £5,145,640; imports, '98-9, £4,770,000; exports, £13,980,000; internal debt, '99, £23,000,000; internal debt, '99, £3,492,670. See DIPLOMATIC, and FOREIGN ARMIES.

Mexico, President of. See DIAZ.

Midland Railway. See under RAILWAYS.

Milan Obrenovitch I., ex-King of Servia, was b. 1854, at Jassy, in Moldavia. He studied at Paris, at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand. The assassination of his cousin, Prince Michael, caused his recall to Servia, where he was proclaimed prince at the age of fourteen. A Council of Regency administered the government till the Prince came of age ('72). In '75 he married Natalie, Princess of Stourdza, from whom he has been divorced, and by whom he has a son, now King Alexander. Owing to the troubles arising out of disagreement with the Queen, he abdicated in favour of his son March 6th, '89. He was reconciled to Queen Natalie in Jan. '93, and in '94, despite his pledges to the contrary, he returned to Belgrade. An attempt to assassinate him was made in '99, but failed. See SERVIA.

MILITIA, THE

The Militia is a force of very old standing, the purpose of which is to provide a body of trained men, available in case of need or of imminent national danger, to supplement, support, or relieve the regular army at home and in the Mediterranean garrisons. It has frequently been embodied for service, and (Nov. '99) a number of battalions have been assembled for permanent service in the absence of Regular troops in South Africa. At the same time the Militia has often acted as a feeder to the regular army, notably during the Crimean war, when it contributed many officers and some 30,000 men to the line, and, under the territorial system, this has come to be regarded as its chief function. A very large number of Militia recruits are every year transferred to the line—as many, indeed, as one-third of the whole number enlisted—and the force is a channel through which many commissions are annually gained in the regular army. The drain upon the force, in this way, is excessive, and not a few Militia officers hold that, as a consequence, its true value is impaired. On the other hand there are many advantages in allowing the Militia to become a stepping-stone to the line. There is a consensus of opinion that the four weeks' period of training is too short, and should be lengthened to six weeks. At the same time there has been a wonderful change in the system of training, which, considering the short time

allowed, is as good as it can be. This was demonstrated during the manœuvres on Salisbury Plain (Sept. '99). The close relation with the line into which the Militia was brought by the territorial system is a powerful factor in inducing a military spirit, and it may be said that the better class of militiamen (a good proportion) at the close of their month's training compare not unfavourably in soldier-like bearing and smartness with the linesman. The ballot for the Militia was suspended in '29, and in the regular Militia, reorganised in '52, recruitment is by volunteering; but the ballot remains in reserve upon emergency, and is our nearest constitutional approach to conscription. This is a matter that is now (Nov. '99) engaging a good deal of public attention. A Bill to amend the law relating to the Militia ballot was introduced by Lord Lansdowne in the '99 Session, and the machinery proposed is described in the article on SESSION, sect. 80. The local Militia, which has been in abeyance since '15, may also be raised upon emergency by ballot. Since the introduction of the territorial system in '81 the Militia battalions have formed additional battalions to the regiments of the line.

Organisation and Establishment.—There are in all 126 Infantry battalions attached to the Line regiments, 32 corps of Artillery, 2 fortress corps of Engineers, 10 divisions of Submarine Miners, and 2 companies of the Medical Staff Corps. The Malta regiment, some colonial corps, and 9 Channel Islands regiments are in addition. The following table shows the changes in establishment and effective during the last five years, exclusive of the permanent staff:—

Date.	Effective strength.	Establishment.	Wanting to complete.
1st Jan., 1894	113,330	126,503	13,173
" 1895	108,392	126,697	18,305
" 1896	108,350	126,723	18,373
" 1897	107,878	126,609	18,731
" 1898	105,531	125,435	19,904
" 1899	103,647	124,481	20,834

The reduced establishment is due to the disbanding of one or more companies in many regiments in agricultural districts, and to the operation of the conditions explained above.

Finance.—The cost of the Militia during the financial year '99-1900 was given as follows in the annual Army Estimates:—Regimental pay, etc., £330,300; extra pay of officers and men, £7000; regimental allowances, £49,100; extra duty pay, £1400; bounty and expenses of enrolment, £196,000; expenses of prison staff, etc., £1200; contingent and unforeseen expenses, £1600: total, £586,600, against £568,600 in '98-9. From the total sum there has to be deducted £15,600 for appropriations in aid, the principal figures being £13,200 received from militiamen for release from their engagement, the net total being £571,000, as compared with £553,000 in the previous year.

Recruiting.—In '98 the total influx of men to the Militia, exclusive of the permanent staff, was 43,013, including 40,108 enlistments, 2019 re-enlistments, and 886 men who rejoined from desertion. The total decrease was 44,897, including 19,808 men discharged, 8791 deserted and absentees struck off, and 15,167 transferred

to the Regular Army and 796 to the Royal Navy and Royal Marines. The net decrease was thus 1884, as compared with 2347 in the previous year. The number present at the inspection was 98,042. In regard to the trades of non-commissioned officers and men (exclusive of the permanent staff), the following particulars were returned for '98: artisans, 9943; mechanical labourers, 19,343; agricultural labourers, 32,691; miners, 12,700; fishermen, 3549; undescribed, 27,927, making a total of 106,153. Particulars of the religion of militiamen (including the permanent staff) returned 53,610 as belonging to the Church of England, 8668 as Presbyterians, 3624 as Wesleyans, 1309 as "other Protestants," 40,496 as Roman Catholics, and 46 as Jews: total, 107,753.

Terms of Enlistment.—The recruit is enlisted for six years, and may re-engage if under forty-five years of age for a further period of four years. Recruits are liable, at any time after enlistment, to be assembled for preliminary drill for such period, not exceeding six months, as may be directed from time to time by the Secretary of State for War. Brigades and regiments are called out annually for twenty-seven days' training, which may be extended to fifty-six days if deemed expedient. A special-service section of the Militia was called into being from Dec. 1st, '98. It is composed (1) of individual militiamen engaging for service abroad with the Regular Forces; (2) of militiamen engaging for service abroad with their Militia units under special conditions.

Commissions.—The Lord-Lieutenant of a county recommends to the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, for submission to Her Majesty, the names of candidates for first appointment, commanding officers being directed to assist him in the selection if called upon. For subaltern officers in the Militia, candidates must be seventeen years of age or upwards. The appointment of officers as captains and field officers is recommended by the Militia commanding officer direct. Officers appointed after July 1st, '81, have, as a rule, to retire at the age of fifty-five. In special cases, however, an extension of five years, is allowed; but in no case is any extension sanctioned beyond the age of sixty.

Formation of Reserve.—The quota of men to be enlisted in the Militia Reserve is one-third of the establishment of gunners in each unit of Artillery, and one-fourth of the establishment of sappers and privates in each unit of Engineers or of Infantry. Men volunteering must be over nineteen years of age, have served two trainings, and bear good characters. The Reserve engagement coincides with the Militia engagement. Men entering the Militia Reserve are required when called up to enter upon service (in case of national emergency), and required to fulfil all conditions of service attaching to an ordinary Militia engagement. The Militia Reserve is a valuable auxiliary, and an immediately available reserve to the regular army. Total strength, Jan. 1st, '99, 29,996; increase, 35.

Militia Ballot Bill. See SESSION, sect. 80

Mill Hill School (London, N.W.). Founded 1807, reconstituted under direction of the Court of Chancery '69. Awards the "Wills" Scholarships of £70 each, the "Bousfield" of about £50, the "Scrutton" of about £30, and

three other leaving scholarships each tenable for three years. Also several Ministerial Exhibitions (about £45 a year) and Entrance Scholarships (£30 to £90). Number of boys, about 200. Motto, *Et virtutem, et musas*. The "Old Mill-Hillians Club" numbers over 400 members. Head Master, J. D. McClure, M.A., LL.D.

Milner, Sir Alfred, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor of Cape Colony, and High Commissioner for South Africa, is the son of Dr. Milner. He was educated in Germany, at King's College, London, and Balliol College, Oxford. He took a first class in Classics, and is an Hon. Fellow of New College, Oxford. He was admitted to the Bar at the Inner Temple, '81, and for some years was engaged in journalistic work, being for a time on the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. In '85 he fought the Harrow Division, and became private secretary to Mr. Goschen, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, '87-9. He was Under-Secretary for Finance in Egypt '89-92, and the knowledge and experience thus gained enabled him to write "England in Egypt," the best book that has yet been published on the position of England in Egypt. In '92 he came back to England, having been appointed Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, and that post he filled till '97, when he was chosen by Mr. Chamberlain to succeed Lord Rosmead at the Cape. The choice was universally approved, for Sir Alfred Milner has won golden opinions by the great ability and tact he has displayed throughout his career. There was not the same unanimity as to his action during '99 in regard to the difficulties with the Transvaal, Mr. Courtney in particular describing him as "a lost mind." But there were others, both at the Cape and in this country, just as enthusiastic in his favour. As to his conference with President Kruger at Bloemfontein, and his subsequent conduct of the negotiations which ended in the Boer Ultimatum, see TRANSVAAL, CAPE COLONY, etc.

Miniature Painters. The years 1896 and '97 witnessed an important revival of the art of miniature painting, and the foundation of two societies devoted to the Art. The **Society of Miniature Painters** is composed wholly of artists, Sir William B. Richmond, K.C.B., R.A. being its President, Mr. Quinell its Hon. Sec., and Mr. Edward Freeman its Secretary. It has held four annual exhibitions of members' and non-members' works. Its exhibitions are held (in January and February) at the Modern Gallery, 175, Bond Street, W., where also this Society has a permanent collection of members' miniatures always on view to the public, thus bringing the clients and artists into direct communication. The **Society of Miniaturists** has its offices at the Galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Piccadilly, and holds its exhibitions concurrently with that body throughout the spring and summer. Its President is Alfred Praga, Esq., and its Hon. Sec. Mr. L. Van Der Velde. It differs from its sister society in possessing on its council certain experts, collectors, and art critics who have given special attention to miniatures, and whose advice has been deemed by the society worthy of consideration. It also occasionally unites with its exhibitions a show of old miniatures, and aims at training the modern worker by the study of the work of the old masters.

MINING (COAL).

The World's Production of Coal.

In a very interesting statement published in the *Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute*, the first volume for '99, the figures shown in the following column were given :—

Country.	Year.	Production in Tons.
United Kingdom ..	1898	202,054,516
Australasia:		
New South Wales ..	1897	4,383,591
„ Zealand ..	1897	840,713
Queensland ..	1897	358,407
Tasmania ..	1897	48,501
Victoria ..	1897	236,277
Austria, Coal ..	1897	10,492,771
„ Lignite ..	1897	20,458,093
Hungary, Coal ..	1897	1,118,025
„ Lignite ..	1897	3,870,530
Belgium ..	1898	22,075,093
Borneo ..	1897	41,587
Canada ..	1898	3,725,585
Cape Colony ..	1897	113,851
France ..	1898	32,439,786
Germany, Coal ..	1898	96,279,992
„ Lignite ..	1898	31,648,498
Holland ..	1896	137,787
India ..	1897	4,063,127
Italy, Lignite ..	1897	314,222
Japan ..	1896	5,249,916
Mexico ..	1896	253,104
Natal ..	1897	243,960
Peru ..	1892	2,000
Portugal, Anthracite ..	1897	7,996
„ Lignite ..	1897	9,342
Russia ..	1898	10,250,000
Servia ..	1896	11,726
South African Republic	1898	1,953,026
Spain ..	1898	2,466,800
Sweden ..	1897	224,343
United States ..	1897	178,769,344

Coal Supply of the United Kingdom.

Coal accounts for about 92 per cent. of the minerals annually raised in the United Kingdom. The output of such fuel at the beginning of this century did not probably exceed 10,000,000 tons. In 1830 the total production in the British Isles was 29,000,000, and in '60 more than 80,000,000 tons. In '75 the yearly output of coal in Great Britain had increased to 131,867,100 tons, in '80 to 146,969,409 tons, in '85 to 159,351,418, in '90 to 181,614,288, in '91 to 185,479,126, in '94 to 188,277,525, in '95 to 189,661,362, in '96 to 195,361,260, in '97 to 202,120,931 tons, and in '98 to 202,054,516 tons, of the value of £64,169,382 at the mines and quarries. In '87 the average price per ton at the mines was 4s. 9⁸/₁₀d., in '88 5s. 0⁷/₁₀d., in '89 6s. 4⁴/₁₀d., in '90 8s. 5⁴/₁₀d., in '91 8s., in '92 7s. 3⁴/₁₀d., in '93 6s. 9⁵/₁₀d., in '94 6s. 7⁴/₁₀d., in '95 6s. 0⁴/₁₀d., in '96 5s. 10²/₁₀d., in '97 5s. 10⁹/₁₀d., and in '98 6s. 4²/₁₀d.

The total quantity of coal raised in England in '98 was 147,823,430 tons, of which 25,636,367 was produced in the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, 34,737,347 in North and South Durham, 13,427,557 in West Lancashire, 10,897,053 in North and East Lancashire, and 8,526,025 in South Staffordshire. In Wales the output was 23,863,505 tons, of which Glamorganshire alone produced 19,140,742 tons. Scotland produced 30,237,295 tons, to which

East and West Lanark contributed 16,142,580, Fife 4,447,569, Ayrshire 3,753,694, and East and West Stirling 2,260,058 tons. The output in Ireland was only 129,965 tons, of which 83,697 was produced in Leinster.

A far greater quantity of coal is shipped from Great Britain for use abroad than from any other country. Including coal supplied for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade, the quantity of coal, coke, and patent fuel shipped coastwise and exported from the United Kingdom amounted to 47,827,000 tons in '98, as compared with 47,557,666 tons the previous year. The quantity of coal exported from the United Kingdom ports in '98 was 35,058,430 tons, coke 769,742 tons, and patent fuel 734,624 tons, amounting together to 36,562,796 tons, of the value of £18,135,502; and the quantity of coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade was 11,264,204 tons, the value of which is not declared. The exports of coal approach our entire output 50 years ago, and considerably exceed the output of every country in the world except Germany and the United States. The circumstances which are in favour of the foreign and colonial demand for British coal are the very energetic manner in which the people of Great Britain carry on all mercantile operations, and the splendid mercantile marine which she possesses, and that can be used by British merchants. Of the quantity of coal, coke, and patent fuel exported abroad, exclusive of that used for steamers engaged in the foreign trade, 9,109,515 tons were shipped from Cardiff, 3,285,149 from Newcastle, 3,171,212 from South Shields, 2,890,180 from Blyth, 2,017,503 from Sunderland, 1,957,531 from Kirkcaldy, 1,795,083 from Newport, 1,850,398 from Swansea, 1,255,641 from Grangemouth, 1,247,676 from Glasgow, 994,584 from Grimsby, 848,218 from Liverpool, 643,594 from Goole, and 642,301 from Leith. Of the countries to which this fuel was exported, France took 5,710,113 tons, Germany 4,711,370, Italy 4,665,166, Sweden 2,408,521, Russia (Northern Ports) 2,155,268, Denmark 2,045,768, Egypt 1,907,505, Spain and Canaries 1,789,866, Norway 1,203,924, Brazil 1,010,109, Holland 931,134, Argentine Republic 848,119, Portugal, Azores, and Madeira 741,623, and British East Indies, comprising Continental territories, Straits Settlements, and Ceylon, 641,914 tons. The remainder was sent to 46 other ports. There is no doubt that a stoppage of our exports of coal for a few weeks, or a material diminution of the supply available for export, would cause those countries which depend upon Great Britain for their coal supplies to obtain them elsewhere, much to the injury of our shipping trade, whereby freights on exported and imported goods would be immensely increased, a result which would raise their price intolerably. British coal exports are about seven times as valuable as they were fifty years ago.

The persons employed in and about the mines in the United Kingdom in '98 are as under—viz., The total number of persons employed in and about all the mines of the United Kingdom during that year was 741,125, of whom 706,894 worked at the 3249 mines under the Coal Mines Act, and 34,231 at the 752 mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act. Compared with '97 there is an increase of 11,681 persons at mines under the Coal Mines Act, and of 731 persons at mines under the

Metalliferous Mines Act. Of the 706,894 persons working at mines under the Coal Mines Act, 567,124, or about 80 per cent., were employed below ground. Of the 139,770 surface-workers 4617, or 3'3 per cent., were females. At the mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act, 20,173 persons, or nearly 59 per cent., worked below ground, and of the 14,058 surface-workers 509, or nearly 3'6 per cent., were females. The total output of minerals at mines under the Coal Mines Act was 215,161,954 tons, of which 202,042,243 were coal, 2,783,219 fire clay, 7,901,046 ironstone, 2,137,993 oil-shale, and 297,453 sundry minerals. Adding 12,273 tons from open quarries, the total output of coal was 202,054,516 tons, which is lower than that of the previous year by 75,415 tons. In '98, at the mines under the Coal Mines Act, there were 828 separate fatal accidents, causing 908 deaths. At the mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act, there were 31 fatal accidents, which caused 33 deaths. The death-rate of the underground workers at the mines under the Coal Mines Act was 1'37 per 1000 persons employed and that of the surface-workers '92 per 1000 employed. At the mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act the death-rate of the underground workers was 1'34 per 1000 employed, and that of the surface-workers '43 per 1000.

The Coal Mines Regulation Act, '96, gives the Home Secretary increased power respecting dry and dusty mines, by enabling him in certain cases to propose special rules concerning lights, explosives, the number of persons allowed to be in a mine, and the watering and damping of such. It also deals with plans of abandoned mines, inspection before work, etc. The most fruitful source of accidents in coal mines is by falls of roofs and side. In '98, an average year in this respect, 431 out of the 908 deaths from accidents in collieries were occasioned by falls of ground. In '97 the proportion of deaths was even higher from this cause. The Home Secretary has addressed a circular, which has been sent to owners, agents, and managers of collieries, in which he states that he thinks it desirable to embody the precautions, or similar ones mentioned in his circular for the material reduction of such accidents, in special rules. Such precautions include a sufficient supply of timber to be kept ready for use in each working place, and the systematic timbering and spragging of the working places. The question of when and where sprags or props should be set is one which, in the opinion of the inspectors of mines, should not wholly be left to the judgment of the individual miner, while he should be at liberty to put up additional props when he considers them necessary; but he should have no discretion to omit the setting of props altogether, or to exceed a fixed maximum distance between them.

MINISTRY.

When a Ministry resigns it is the function of the Sovereign to call upon some person to form another administration. There is no restriction upon the Royal choice, but the statesman usually selected is the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses. If the individual chosen undertake the task of forming a Ministry, he commences by nominating his Cabinet, taking himself the principal position, which is variously designated as head of the Government, or First Minister, or Prime

Minister, or Premier. The offices which invariably give the holder Cabinet rank are those of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for War, and for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty. For many years the Prime Minister of the day took the office of First Lord of the Treasury himself, but Lord Salisbury has thrice given that position to another member of the Cabinet, and associated with himself the office of Foreign Secretary. The Prime Minister may be First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, or First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal. The other offices, the holders of which may or may not be in the Cabinet, include those of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, First Commissioner of Works, Postmaster General, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, President of the Board of Trade, President of the Local Government Board. Appointments to all these offices, and to many others, a full list of which follows this article, are made by, or on the recommendation of, the new Prime Minister, and each person so appointed may hold office as long as he does. Cabinets vary in number from eleven or twelve to eighteen or nineteen; their members are necessarily Privy Counsellors, and their deliberations are confidential. If a Cabinet minister was in office before election there is no re-election necessary, as there is when the acceptance of office comes after a general election. Ministers holding office direct from the Crown, on going from one such office to another do not vacate their seats. There is, in effect, no limit to the duration of a ministry but the confidence of the Commons; it will not now resign upon the adverse vote of the House of Lords, nor if it be defeated upon a trifling matter in the Commons, but only when it is placed in a minority there upon some question of importance. In such a case the Prime Minister either places his resignation in the hands of Her Majesty, or asks leave to appeal to the country, and should the latter course be decided upon a general election follows. The chief Executive power, though theoretically vested in the Crown, is actually exercised by the Cabinet, which is responsible to Parliament, and to the House of Commons more especially, for all its acts. While each minister conducts the ordinary business of his own office without reference to his colleagues, the most important business of every office is brought under the consideration of the whole Cabinet, who in Parliament are bound to act together on all executive questions. From an early period the kings of England were advised on public affairs by a privy council; matters of State being discussed in the sovereign's presence, and the result determined by vote subject to his pleasure. The selection by the sovereign of a few of the whole number was no doubt the origin of the Cabinet Council. It was not until the Restoration, says Macaulay, that the interior council began to attract general notice. The sovereign cannot now constitutionally preside at a Cabinet Council. We give on pp. 406-9 a full list of all those who go out of office at a change of ministry, and under corresponding headings throughout this work will be found a summary of the powers and duties exercised by many of them.

Ministries from 1886 to 1899.

Notes.—The names of Cabinet Ministers are indicated by an asterisk (*). In columns 1, 2, and 3 the names of those forming the original administration are printed in roman type, and those who took any particular office subsequently in *italics*.

[OFFICE AND SALARY.]		Ld. Salisbury's 2nd Administration (Aug. '86—Aug. '92).	Mr. Gladstone's 4th Administration (Aug. '92—March '94).	Ld. Rosebery's Administration (March '94—June '95).	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th, '95).
Prime Minister		*M. of Salisbury.	*Mr. Gladstone.	*E. of Rosebery.	*M. of Salisbury.
First Lord of the Treasury, £5,000.		*M. of Salisbury. *Mr. W. H. Smith. *Mr. A. J. Balfour.	*Mr. Gladstone.	*E. of Rosebery.	*Mr. Balfour.
Lord Chancellor, £10,000		*Ld. Halsbury.	*Ld. Herschell.	*Ld. Herschell.	*The E. of Halsbury.
§ Lord President of the Council, £2,000.		*V. Cranbrook.	*E. of Kimberley (unpaid).	*E. of Rosebery (unpaid).	*D. of Devonshire.
Lord Privy Seal, £2,000.		*Earl Cadogan (1).	*Mr. Gladstone (unpaid).	*Ld. Tweedmouth (unpaid).	*V. Cross.†
Chancellor of the Exchequer, £5,000.		*Mr. Goschen.	*Sir W. Harcourt.	*Sir W. Harcourt.	*Sir M. Hicks-Beach.
Home Secretary, £5,000.		*Mr. Henry Matthews.	*Mr. Asquith.	*Mr. Asquith.	*Sir M. White Ridley.
Foreign Secretary, £5,000		*E. of Idlesleigh.	*E. of Rosebery.	*E. of Kimberley.	*M. of Salisbury.
Colonial Secretary, £5,000		*M. of Salisbury.	*M. of Ripon.	*M. of Ripon.	*Mr. Chamberlain.
Secretary for War, £5,000		*Sir Edward Stanhope.	*Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.	*Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.	*M. of Lansdowne.
Secretary for India, £5,000		*Sir Henry Holland (2).	*E. of Kimberley.	*Mr. H. H. Fowler.	*Ld. George Hamilton
First Ld. of the Adm., £4,500		*Mr. W. H. Smith.	*E. Spencer.	*E. Spencer.	*Mr. Goschen.
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, £20,000		*V. Cross.	Ld. Houghton.	Ld. Houghton.	*E. Cadogan.
Ld. Chan. of Ireland, £8,000.		*Ld. George Hamilton.	Mr. S. Walker.	Mr. S. Walker.	*Ld. Ashbourne.
Chief Secretary for Ireland, £4,425, and since Nov. '99 Pres. of the Dept. of Agri- culture and other indus- tries and technical in- struction for Ireland (see SESSION, sect. 31.)		*M. of Londonderry. *E. of Zetland.			
Secretary for Scotland, £2,000		*Sir M. Hicks-Beach. *Mr. A. J. Balfour. *Mr. W. L. Jackson.	*Mr. J. Morley.	*Mr. J. Morley.	Mr. Gerald Balfour.
Chan. of the Duchy, £2,000		Mr. A. J. Balfour. *M. of Lathom.	*Sir G. Trevelyan.	*Sir G. Trevelyan.	*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.
President of Board of Trade, £2,000.		*Ld. John Manners (3). *Lord Stanley of Preston (4). *Sir M. Hicks-Beach.	*Mr. Bryce.	*Mr. Bryce (5).	*Ld. James of Hereford.
Pres. of Local Gov. Bd., £2,000		*Mr. C. T. Ritchie (1).	*Mr. Mundella.	*Mr. Mundella (6).	*Mr. Ritchie.
President of Board of Agri- culture, £2,000		*Mr. H. H. Chaplin (1).	*Mr. H. H. Fowler. Mr. H. Gardner.	*Mr. Shaw-Lefevre. Mr. H. Gardner.	*Mr. Chaplin. *Mr. Walter Long.

(1) Earl Cadogan and Mr. Ritchie were not in the Cabinet when it was first formed by Lord Salisbury; and Mr. Chaplin entered it when the Board of Agriculture was established, in 1889.

(2) Now Visct Knutsford.

(3) Now Duke of Rutland.

(4) On Mr. Bryce being appointed President of the Board of Trade, Lord Tweedmouth was appointed to this office, retaining that of Lord Privy Seal.

(5) On Mr. Bryce being appointed to this office, May '94. (†) Lord Cross receives no salary as Lord Privy Seal but continues to draw his Pension for political services of £2,000.

(6) Mr. Mundella resigned, and Mr. Bryce was appointed to this office, May '94.

§ For particulars as to the Board of Education to be established under the Act of '99, see SESSION, sect. 41.

Ministries from 1886 to 1899

OFFICE AND SALARY.	Ld. Salisbury's 2nd Administration (Aug. '86—Aug. '90).	Mr. Gladstone's 4th Administration (Aug. '92—March '94).	Ld. Rosebery's Administration (March '94—June '95).	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th, '95).
Postmaster-General, £2,500 . . . § Vice-President of the Council (Education), £2,000 . . . First Com. of Wrks., £2,000 . . . Junior Lords of Treasury, £1,000 each . . . Financial Sec. to the Treas- ury, £2,000 . . . Patronage Sec. to the Treas- ury, £2,000 . . .	Mr. H. C. Raikes. <i>Sir J. Ferguson.</i> Sir Henry Holland. <i>Sir W. Hart-Dyke.</i> Sir David Plunket. Sir W. Walrond. Sir Sidney Herbert. Sir Herbert Maxwell. Mr. W. L. Jackson. <i>Sir J. Gorst.</i> Mr. Akers-Douglas. E. Beauchamp. <i>E. Brownlow.</i> <i>F. of Jersey.</i> <i>L. Windsor.</i> Sir W. Marriott.	*Mr. A. Morley. *Mr. Acland. *Mr. Shaw-Lefevre. Mr. T. Ellis. Mr. Causton. Mr. W. A. M'Arthur. Mr. W. L. Hibbert. Mr. Marjoribanks. Mr. Seale-Hayne. Sir F. Jeune.	*Mr. A. Morley. *Mr. Acland. Mr. H. Gladstone. Mr. Causton. Mr. W. A. M'Arthur. Mr. Munro-Ferguson. Sir J. T. Hibbert. Mr. T. Ellis. Mr. Seale-Hayne. Sir F. Jeune.	D. of Norfolk. Sir J. E. Gorst. *Mr. Akers-Douglas. Mr. Anstruther. Mr. Hayes Fisher. Ld. Stanley. Mr. Hanbury. Sir W. Walrond. E. of Hopetoun (until Nov. '98). D. of Marlborough (app. Jan. '99). Sir F. Jeune, K.C.B. Vice-Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, K.C.B. (app. '99). Rear-Adm. A. Lucius Douglas (app. '99). Rear-Adm. A. K. Wilson, C.B., V.C. (app. '97). Rear-Adm. A. W. Moore, C.B., C.M.G. (app. '98). Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, G.C.B. ('95-'99). Rear-Adm. Sir F. G. D. Bedford, K.C.B. ('95-'99). Rear-Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B. ('95-'97). Rear-Adm. Gerard H. U. Noel ('95-'98). Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Mr. W. E. Macartney. Mr. Jesse McCartney. (Mr. Curzon ('95-'98). (Mr. St. John Brodrick [(app. '98). E. of Selborne.
Paymaster-General (unpaid). Judge-Advocate-General (7) . . .	Adm. Sir A. Hood. Vice-Adm. Sir A. Hoskins. Vice-Adm. Graham. Capt. Ld. Charles Beresford. <i>Rear-Adm. Holham, C.B.</i> <i>Adm. Sir R. V. Hamilton.</i> <i>Vice-Adm. Fairfax.</i> <i>Vice-Adm. Hopkins.</i> <i>Rear-Adm. Bedford.</i> <i>Vice-Adm. Sir F. Richards.</i> <i>Rear-Adm. Fisher.</i>	Adm. Sir A. Hiley Hoskins, K.C.B. (8) Vice-Adm. Sir F. W. Rich- ards, K.C.B. Rear-Adm. Ld. W. T. Kerr. Rear-Adm. J. A. Fisher, C.B. <i>Capt. Gerard Noel (8).</i>	Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, K.C.B. Rear-Adm. Ld. W. T. Kerr. Rear-Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B. Capt. Gerard Noel. Mr. E. Robertson. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth. Mr. H. Gladstone. Sir E. Grey. Mr. S. Buxton.	
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	Mr. Ashmead Bartlett. Mr. Forwood. Mr. C. Stuart Wortley. Sir Jas. Ferguson. <i>Mr. J. W. Lowther.</i> E. of Dunraven. <i>E. of Onslow.</i> <i>Baron H. de Worms.</i>			
Civil Lord of the Adm., £1,000 Sec. to the Admiralty, £2,000 Under-Sec. Home, £1,500 . . . Under-Sec. Foreign, £1,500 . . . Under-Sec. Colonial, £1,500 . . .				

(7) A salary of £2,000 formerly attached to this office, but the holder was afterwards paid by fees. Sir F. Jeune was appointed to the position without salary.

(8) Admiral Sir A. Hiley Hoskins retired Nov. '93, and Capt. Gerard Noel appointed.

§ For particulars as to the Board of Education to be established under the Act of '99, see SESSION, sect. 41.

Ministries from 1886 to 1899.

OFFICE AND SALARY.	Ld. Salisbury's 2nd Administration (Aug. '86—Aug. '92).	Mr. Gladstone's 4th Administration (Aug. '92—March '94).	Ld. Rosebery's Administration (March '94—June '95)	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th, '95).
Under-Sec. for War, £1,500 . {	Ld. Harris. <i>E. Brownlow.</i>	Ld. Sandhurst.	{ Ld. Sandhurst. <i>Ld. Monkswell.</i>	{ Mr. St. John Brodrick (95-8).
Under-Sec. for India, £1,500 . {	Sir John Gorst. <i>Mr. G. N. Curzon.</i>	Mr. G. W. E. Russell.	Ld. Reay.	{ Mr. G. Wyndham (app. '98). E. of Oslow.
Vice-Pres. of Dept. of Agricul- and other Industries and Tech. Inst. for Ireland, £1200, and res. allowance	—	—	—	Mr. Horace Plunkett (app. as first Vice-Pres. Nov. '99).
Sec. to the Board of Trade, £1,200.	Baron H. de Worms. <i>E. of Oslow.</i> <i>Lord Balfour of Burleigh.</i>	Mr. Burt.	Mr. Burt.	E. of Dudley.
Sec. to Local Gov. Board, £1,200	Mr. Walter Long.	Sir W. Foster.	Sir W. Foster.	Mr. T. W. Russell.
Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance, {	Mr. Henry Stafford North- cote (9).	Office abolished.	—	—
£1,500.	Mr. St. John Brodrick.	Mr. Woodall.	Mr. Woodall.	Mr. Powell Williams.
Fin. Sec. to War Office, £1,500	Sir Richard Webster.	Sir C. Russell.	{ Sir J. R. Rigby (10). <i>Sir R. T. Reid</i> (10).	Sir Richard Webster.
Attorney-General, £7,000 . .	Sir Edward Clarke.	Sir J. Rigby.	<i>Sir F. Lockwood.</i>	Sir R. B. Finlay.
Solicitor-General, £6,000 . .	Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald. <i>Mr. J. P. B. Robertson.</i> <i>Sir C. Pearson.</i>	Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Mr. J. B. Balfour.	{ Sir R. C. Pearson (July '95— May '96). Mr. Graham Murray (app. May '96).
Lord Advocate, £3,237 10 (11) {	Mr. I. P. B. Robertson. <i>Mr. Stormonth Darling.</i> <i>Sir C. Pearson.</i>	—	—	{ Mr. Graham Murray (July '95—May '96). Mr. C. S. Dickson (app. May '96).
Solicitor - General for Scot- land, £955 (11)	Mr. Hugh Holmes. <i>Mr. J. G. Gibson.</i> <i>Mr. Peter O'Brien.</i>	Mr. Asher.	Mr. T. Shaw.	
Attorney-General for Ireland, £5,000.	<i>Mr. Serjeant Madden.</i> <i>Mr. Atkinson.</i> <i>Mr. J. G. Gibson.</i>	The Macdermott.	The Macdermott.	Mr. Atkinson.
Solicitor-General for Ireland, £2,000.	<i>Mr. Peter O'Brien.</i> <i>Mr. Serjeant Madden.</i> <i>Mr. Atkinson.</i> <i>Mr. Carson.</i>	Serjeant Hemphill.	Serjeant Hemphill.	{ Mr. W. Kenny (95-8). { Mr. D. P. Barton (app. '98).

(9) Now Sir (11.) Stafford Northcote, Bart.
 Appointed Ordinary, May '94. Sir J. Rigby and Sir R. T. Reid were Attorney-General and Solicitor-General respectively from July 1st, '94.
 and Sir R. T. Reid and Mr. F. Lockwood were appointed Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.
 increased to £5000 and £2000 respectively from July 1st, '94.
 (11) The salaries of the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General for Scotland were

Household Appointments from 1886 to 1899.

OFFICE AND SALARY.	Ld. Salisbury's 2nd Administration (Aug. '86—Aug. '92).	Mr. Gladstone's 4th Administration (Aug. '92—March '94).	Ld. Rosebery's Administrations (March '94—June '95).	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th, '95).
Lord Steward, £2,000	E. of Mount-Edgcumbe.	M. of Breadalbane.	M. of Breadalbane.	E. of Pembroke.
Lord Chamberlain, £2,000	E. of Lathom.	Ld. Carrington.	Ld. Carrington.	E. of Lathom (June '95— Nov. '98) <i>dec.</i>
Master of the Horse, £2,500	D. of Portland.	V. Oxenbridge.	E. of Cork.	E. of Hopetoun (app. '98).
Master of the Buckhounds, £1,500	E. of Coventry.	Ld. Ribblesdale.	Ld. Ribblesdale.	D. of Portland.
Treasurer of the Household, £904	V. Folkestone (12).	E. of Chesterfield.	Mr. Brand.	E. of Coventry.
Comptroller of the Household, £904	Ld. Arthur Hill.	Mr. G. Leveson-Gower.	Mr. G. Leveson-Gower.	{ (14) M. of Carmarthen { July '95—Feb. '96. { V. Curzon (app. Feb. '96). { Ld. Arthur Hill ('95-8). { V. Valentia (app. '98).
Vice-Chamberlain, £900	V. Lewisham (13).	Mr. C. R. Spencer.	Mr. C. R. Spencer.	Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.
	Ld. Burghley.			L. Bagot (app. Sept. '96).
	Ld. De Ros.			E. of Denbigh (app. Mar. [97).
	E. of Kintore.			Ld. Churchill.
	E. of Hopetoun.			Ld. Harris.
	Ld. Elphinstone.			E. of Kintore (app. Nov. '95).
	E. of Onslow.			Ld. Lawrence.
	E. of Limerick.			E. of Clarendon.
	E. of Waldegrave.			E. Waldegrave (July '95— Sept. '96).
	Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.			E. of Kanfurly (July '95— Mar. '97).
	V. Torrington.			Ld. Henniker (July—Nov. '95).
	E. of Romney.			
	Ld. Churchill.			
	Ld. De Ramsey.			
	Lord Burghley.			
Parly. Groom-in-Waiting, £334	E. of Kintore.	—	—	E. of Limerick (July '95— Sept. '96) <i>dec.</i> [96).
Captain of the Yeo. of the Guard, £1,200	E. of Limerick.	Ld. Kensington.	Ld. Kensington.	E. Waldegrave (app. Sept.
Capt. of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, £1,200	V. Barrington.			
	E. of Rosslyn.			
	E. of Yarborough.			
Mistress of the Robes, £500	Duchess of Buccleuch.	Ld. Vernon.	E. of Chesterfield.	Ld. Belper.
		—	—	Duchess of Buccleuch.

(14) Now D. of Leeds.

(13) Now E. of Dartmouth

(12) Now E. of Radnor.

Mint, The Royal. The existence of a mint in this country is of very ancient date, regulations concerning it having been made as early as 928, by Athelstan. The present building was erected between 1806-10, at a cost of £262,000. It was somewhat injured by fire in '15, but repaired. By an Act passed April 4th, '70, the mastership of the Mint was absorbed in the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the duties were devolved upon the Deputy Master of the Mint. The report for '98 shows that for the Imperial coinage the gold issued during that year amounted to £5,780,446, the silver to £1,312,306, and the bronze to £84,555. The total number of good pieces struck during the year was 98,099,217, and their value was £7,941,645. The coins were of 26 different denominations; this number, of course, being accounted for by the coinage of pieces for circulation in the Colonies as well as in the United Kingdom. For the United Kingdom alone only 16 denominations are required. Compared with '97 there was an increase of £4,510,231 in the value of pieces struck, an increase of 4,505,364 in the number, and a decrease of 5 in the number of denominations used. The light gold coinage withdrawn during the year was worth nominally £2,050,691, and intrinsically £2,028,578, and worn silver coinage was worth nominally £377,457, and intrinsically £338,194. The details of the number of coins struck are as follows:—

Imperial—	
Gold	7,229,874
Silver	25,389,530
Bronze	26,902,096
Colonial—	
Silver	38,505,717
Bronze	72,000

Total Imperial and Colonial . 98,099,217

The Colonial coinages were executed for Canada, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Newfoundland, and the Straits Settlements, and five-sixths of the number of silver coins were taken by Hong Kong. The profit on the year's working amounted to £536,752. The total quantity of metal melted during the year and cast into bars for coinage and the preparation of medals was 647 tons. The present Deputy Master is Mr. Horace Seymour, C.B.

Missionary Societies. The earliest missionary operations in modern times were carried on by the Jesuits in Japan, where great progress was made; but their work was overthrown, and the missionaries expelled before the sixteenth century. They also carried on operations in China and India. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was established by Act of Parliament in 1647, and work commenced amongst the North American Indians. Frederick IV. of Denmark founded a mission on the coast of Coromandel in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Moravian Church was the first to begin missionary operations in its corporate character by establishing mission stations at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, Labrador, Greenland, and in many other parts of the world. The Baptist Missionary Society was founded in 1792 (its centenary was celebrated by a number of special meetings in London in Oct. '92), the London Missionary Society in 1795, the Church Missionary Society at the commencement of the present century, and the Wesleyan-Methodist Missionary Society in 1814. The

following details are extracted from the last published reports of each society.—**Baptist Missionary Society.** Received on behalf of the Society during '98-9, £75,331 9s. 2d. In India operations are carried on in Bengal, Orissa, and the North-West Provinces; there are 198 stations and sub-stations, 71 European missionaries, 17 assistant missionaries, and 113 native evangelists. In the island of Ceylon there are 108 stations and sub-stations, 4 European missionaries, and 19 evangelists. In China work is carried on in the provinces of Shantung, Shansi, and Shensi; there are 320 stations and sub-stations, 29 European missionaries, and 64 native evangelists. In Palestine the chief station is at Nablus, and there are 5 sub-stations and 1 missionary. Africa has 26 stations on the Lower and Upper Congo. There are 33 European missionaries at work, and 24 native evangelists. Mission work is also carried on in Jamaica (Calabar College, Kingston, for training a Native Ministry, etc.), and in Brittany and Italy. The statistics for '98-9 summarised, excluding Jamaica and the West Indies, now independent of the Society, show the following results: missionaries, 164; stations and sub-stations, 702; self-supporting churches, 72; evangelists, 239; baptised, 964; number of members, 13,485; day-school teachers, 513; Sabbath-school teachers, 2693; day-scholars, 12,320; Sabbath-scholars, 10,720. **Mission House, 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, E.C.**—The Church Missionary Society, which celebrated its centenary in April '99, labours in West Africa (Sierra Leone, Lagos and Yoruba country, and the Niger); in Eastern Equatorial Africa (Mombasa, Taita, Taveta, Usagara, Usukuma, etc., and Uganda). Palestine (Jerusalem, Nazareth, Salt, Nablus, Jaffa, Gaza, and Hauran). In India it has six missions, having headquarters in Calcutta, Allahabad, Bombay, Madras, Amritsur, Travancore, and Cochin. Besides these, mission work is carried on in Egypt, Persia, Ceylon, the Mauritius, China, Japan, New Zealand, North-west America, and the North Pacific. The summary of the work shows the following results: Stations, 520; Missionaries, etc., including European, Eurasian, and native clergymen, female teachers, and native Christian unordained teachers, 7285; native adherents baptised, 247,556; catechumens, 31,808; native communicants, 64,904; schools, 2181; scholars, 88,094. **Mission House, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.**—**London Missionary Society.** Income received in year '98-9, £155,677 5s. 2d. (besides special contributions towards Centenary Fund). Mission operations carried on in China, at Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, Chiang Chiu, Shanghai, Hankow, Wu Chang, Hiau Kan, Chung King, Tientsin, Yen San, Chi Chou, Peking, and Mongolia. In India at Calcutta, Berhampore, Jaganj, Benares, Mangari, Mirzapore, Dudhi, Kachhwa, and Almora, in the north; and at Belgaum, Bellary, Anantapur, Gooty, Jammulamadugu, Cud-dapah, Kadiri, Chik Ballapur, Bangalore, Tripatoor, Salem, Coimbatore, Madras, and Vizagapatam. Also in the kingdom of Travancore, in Southern India. In Madagascar 13 principal stations are sustained. In South Africa there are 12 and in Central Africa 3 stations. Mission work is also carried on in Polynesia and New Guinea. A general summary shows that the Society has 266 European missionaries and 3858 native agents;

52,803 Church members, and 175,588 native adherents, while they conduct 1037 native schools, with 56,613 scholars. The amount advised as raised and appropriated at mission stations was £17,778 4s. 11d., but this amount is included in the total given above. **Mission House**, 14, Blomfield Street, London Wall, E.C.—**Presbyterian Church of England Foreign Missions**. Founded '47. Total income, '98, £18,500; expenditure, £19,260. In China operations are carried on in the districts around Amoy, Chinchew, Kangpoo, Swatow, Suabue, Chaochow-fu and the Hakka country, and amongst the Chinese and more or less civilised Malay aborigines in the island of Formosa, now a province of Japan. Work is also carried on at Singapore, and at Rampore Boalia, in India, and at Aleppo, in Syria. Thirty-seven European missionaries are engaged, of whom 13 are medical, and 3 are teachers. There are also 28 lady missionaries, including 3 fully qualified lady doctors, besides 22 native pastors, 134 native evangelists, and 64 native students. There were 5943 communicants at the end of '98, being an increase of 477 during the year; and there were 3712 baptised children. —**Primitive Methodist Missionary Society**. The total receipts of this Society for the year ending March 31st, '99, were as follows: General fund £33,566 13s. 2d., African fund £10,750 19s. 7d., making a total of £44,317 12s. 9d. Secretary, Rev. R. W. Burnett, 71, Freegrove Rd., Holloway, N. —**Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society**. The total sum received in '98 from the home districts amounted to £99,522 10s. 5d., Ireland £4126 12s. 7d., Foreign districts £6197 10s. 9d., Mission House receipts £3150 13s. 1d., and miscellaneous receipts £16,576 4s. 7d., together making a total of £129,573 11s. 5d., in addition to a balance brought forward from '97 of £960 5s. 3d. The expenditure was £130,466 6s. 6d., showing a surplus on current account at close of '98 of £67 10s. 2d. Mission operations carried on in France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, and Malta; in four districts of Ceylon, seven districts of India, two districts in China, in Southern and Western Africa, and in the West Indies. The summary of the year (not including affiliated Conferences) gives the following results: Circuits, 399; chapels and preaching places, 2370; missionaries, 362; other paid agents, 3037; unpaid agents, 5940; full Church members, 46,262; on trial for Church membership, 11,619; scholars, 90,117. **Mission House**, 17, Bishopsgate Street Within.

Monaco. A principality, surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alpes Maritimes, except to the south, where it borders on the sea. Area, 8 sq. m.; pop. 13,304. Consists mainly of the towns of Monte Carlo, pop. 3794; Monaco, 3292; and Condamine, 6218. Italian in language and traditions, but virtually under French control. The present ruler of the principality is Prince Albert of Monaco. He has a son by his first wife, Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, Prince Louis, born July 12th, 1870. The first stone of the **Casino** at Monte Carlo was laid in '58. To Prince Albert the sum of £60,000 is paid annually for the concession to play. The Société Anonyme des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco, whose capital is 30,000,000 fr. in 60,000 shares, holds a contract, which was made with the late Prince Charles, and expires in 1913. It has practically to bear the cost of spiritual and temporal government for the Principality.

Money Lending. A Committee of the House of Commons, which first sat in '97, was re-appointed Feb. 16th, '98, "to inquire into the alleged evils attendant upon the system of money-lending by professional money-lenders, at high rates of interest, or under oppressive conditions as to repayment," and to report thereon. The members of the Committee were—Messrs. Ascroft, Thomas Bayley, Caldwell, Captain Chaloner, Messrs. Garfit, Hazell, Jeffreys, Lloyd-George, A. K. Loyd, Dr M'Donnell, Price, T. W. Russell, Warr, George Whiteley, and Yerburgh. On the reassembling of the Committee Mr. T. W. Russell was re-elected **chairman**. In course of the inquiry upwards of forty witnesses were examined. The Committee reported in June '98, and unhesitatingly came to the conclusion that the system of money-lending by professional money-lenders at high rates of interest is productive of crime, bankruptcy, unfair advantage over other creditors of the borrower, extortion from the borrower's family and friends, and other serious injuries to the community; and although the system is sometimes honestly conducted, they were of opinion that only in rare cases is a person benefited by a loan obtained from a professional money-lender, and that the evil attendant upon the system far outweighs the good. They considered that there is urgent need for the interposition of the Legislature with a view to removing the evil. As to the **question of remedies**, the two fundamental proposals which were made to the Committee were: (1) that Parliament should enact that any interest above a certain rate on loans advanced by professional money-lenders should be irrecoverable at law; or (2) that the courts should have power to go behind any contract with a money-lender, to inquire into all the circumstances of the original loan and of the subsequent transactions, and to make such order as may be considered reasonable. The Committee, however, holding that a high rate of interest is not in itself incompatible with fair dealing, and that no limit of interest could be prescribed which would be adapted to the widely different conditions under which these loans are contracted, did not recommend any statutory limitation of interest; but they arrived at the conclusion that **the only effective remedy** for the evils attendant upon the system of money-lending by professional money-lenders is to give the court absolute and unfettered discretion in dealing with these transactions. They therefore recommend that all transactions, which are, in substance, transactions with persons carrying on the business of a money-lender, in the course of such business should be open to complete judicial review. That in all legal proceedings to enforce, or for any relief in respect of, a claim arising out of such transactions the court should have power to inquire into all the circumstances of such transactions, from the first transaction up to the time of the judicial inquiry. That in such proceedings the court should have power to reopen any account stated in the course of such transactions, to direct that an account be taken upon the basis of allowance of such a rate of interest as shall appear to be reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances, and to make such order as the court may think fit. That the court should have power to direct repayment by the money-lender to the borrower of any

amount which, upon taking the account, may appear to have been paid by the borrower to such holder over and above the amount which the court may direct to be reasonably due to the money-lender under all the circumstances. That a borrower from a money-lender should be enabled, notwithstanding any provision or agreement to the contrary, to apply to the court at any time to redeem any security, or for relief on the part of himself and any other person who acts as surety, or otherwise, upon payment of the principal sum advanced and such interest as the court may consider reasonable. That the discretion suggested should be exercisable by any judge of the High Court or any judge of a county court. That from any decision given under these powers, by the judicial authority, there should be no right of appeal by either party except by leave of the court. That no transaction between a judgment debtor and a judgment creditor by way of a renewal of the loan should be valid so long as the judgment remains unsatisfied. The Committee also had under their consideration proposals for the alteration of the law in regard to **bills of sale, bankruptcy proceedings, and other matters** connected with money-lending, and also certain suggestions as to the **registration and licensing of money-lenders**, and the desirability of establishing **co-operative banks**. They recommended that goods assigned under a bill of sale, made or given by way of security for the payment of money advanced by or through a person carrying on the business of a money-lender, should not be removed by the grantee without a county court judge's order; that every bill of sale should be attested, and fully explained by the registrar of the county court or the district in which the borrower resides, and that the money should be handed over to the grantor in the presence of the registrar, or proof otherwise given to the satisfaction of the registrar that the whole amount secured by the bill of sale has been *bonâ fide* paid over to or on account of the grantor; that every bill of sale made or given in consideration of any sum under £50 should be void, and that the instrument should also be void if the borrower does not actually receive and enjoy the use of the full sum stated to have been advanced. As to **procedure**, in all cases where proceedings are taken in the county court, the money-lender should sue only in the county court or the district where the borrower resides. Statutory declarations in connection with money-lending transactions should in future be made only before the registrar of the county court, who should be required to fully explain their purport to those making them. In bankruptcy proceedings the Committee would give full power to review the whole transaction with the money-lender. In regard to **Scottish procedure** under summary diligence, they think this process should not be applicable in connection with any transactions with a person carrying on the business of a money-lender in the course of such business unless the borrower has a domicile in Scotland. The Committee made a series of recommendations regarding the **registration of money-lenders**, suggesting among other things that it should be declared an offence for any money-lender, individually or in partnership, to carry on the business of a money-lender under the name of "bank," "trust," "corporation," or other misleading title, or to issue or publish

any false or misleading prospectus, circular, or advertisement, and that it should be the duty of the registrar of each county court to report to the Public Prosecutor any such offence which may be brought to his knowledge or of which he may become cognisant; that on conviction for any of these offences it should be competent to the court to strike the name of such money-lender off the register for any period, and to impose a penalty to be prescribed by statute; that no money-lender should be capable of recovering any debts incurred in connection with money-lending transactions during the period for which he has been struck off the register. Any money-lender carrying on such business without being registered should be incapable of recovering any debt incurred in connection with money-lending transactions. **A further safeguard** to which the Committee attached some importance is that every person or company carrying on the business of a money-lender should be required to keep regular and strictly accurate accounts of each transaction, and to furnish to the borrower, on every date when an instalment falls due, a clear statement of his account up to date. The money-lender should be required to furnish to the borrowers and to the sureties, if any, at the time each transaction is entered into, copies of every document signed by him or them, and any failure to do this should render the money-lender liable to lose his right of recovery of any money lent. The Committee received important evidence as to the operation of **co-operative banks** on the Continent and in some parts of the United Kingdom. It appears, they say, that the establishment of such banks has been of great use in abolishing or largely diminishing the trade of lending money at exorbitant rates of interest to the poorer classes. The Committee were impressed with the extreme usefulness of these institutions, and were of opinion that they meet a real want, especially in agricultural districts. They do not, however, recommend any State intervention in connection with them at the present time.

Money Lending Bill. See SESSION, sect. 81.

Money Market. See BANKING, and STOCK EXCHANGE, MOVEMENTS OF.

Monson, Sir Edmund, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., H.M. Ambassador to Paris, is the son of the sixth Baron Monson, and was b. in 1834. Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford (becoming Fellow of All Souls' in '58), he entered the Diplomatic Service in '56 by being appointed Attaché at Paris. He afterwards was appointed to Florence, Washington (where he was private secretary to Lord Lyons), and Hanover; and then was promoted to be third secretary at Brussels. He resigned in '65, and contested Reigate unsuccessfully, and in '69 was appointed Consul in the Azores, and Consul-General for Hungary in '72. After holding the positions of Minister to Uruguay '79, to the Argentine and Paraguay '84, to Denmark '84, to Greece '88, and to Belgium '92, he was appointed Ambassador to Austria in '93, in which year also he was made a Privy Councillor. In Aug. '96 he was chosen to succeed the Marquis of Dufferin as Ambassador at Paris.

Monte Carlo. See MONACO.

Montenegro. A principality under the patriarchal rule of Prince Nicholas I. (*g.v.*), which is practically absolute, though nominally shared with a State Council of eight, half elected by the

inhabitants capable of bearing arms, and half nominated by the Prince. The country is divided into a number of districts governed by prefects who are called "captains," but whose powers are not at all defined. For 400 years the principality maintained its independence against Turkey, and in '78 this independence was recognised by the Treaty of Berlin. The Montenegrins belong to the Servian branch of the Slav race. **Area** (including town and district of Dulcigno, ceded by Turkey in 1880), 3630 sq. m.; **pop.** 230,000. **Capital**, Cetinje, **pop.** 3000. Prevailing religion, Greek Church. Education compulsory and free. A large portion of the principality is uncultivable, consisting of forest and mountain pasture, and bare limestone. Large herds of cattle are reared, and some small crops are grown. The Crown Prince was married to the Duchess Jutta (Militza), daughter of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (July 27th, '99). **Revenue and expenditure**, '99, about £60,000; **public debt**, '99, £200,000. **Imports**, '98, £65,000; **exports**, £50,000. See DIPLOMATIC AND TURKEY.

Montserrat. A British West Indian island, with an area of 32 sq. m. **Pop.** 11,762. **Capital**, Plymouth. Governed as a Presidency of the Leeward Islands by a Commissioner and Executive Council nominated by the Sovereign, and a Legislative Council of six members appointed by the Crown. Education well provided for. The chief exports are sugar, limes, coffee, and cocoa. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table). The island was devastated by a hurricane on Aug. 7th, '99. There were numerous deaths, and three-fourths of the population had to depend on the Government for food. A Mansion House Fund was opened for the relief of the sufferers.

Moravian Church. The. A body of Christians formed from among the followers of Hus; organised in 1457 as the Brethren's Unity; repressed in the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, 1621. Descendants of the Church survived in Moravia, and settled in 1722 at Herrnhut in Saxony, on the estate of Count Zinzendorf. In 1735, the Orders of the Moravian Church were resumed. It spread into Holland, Denmark, England, and America; developed extensive mission work in the colonies, and engaged in wide educational activity at home and abroad. The Church is composed of three "provinces," Germany, England, and America, each independent within its own sphere, and all constituting the Brethren's Unity. In constitution, ritual, and doctrine, the Church is one; foreign missions, leper mission at Jerusalem, mission in Bohemia and Moravia, the joint responsibility of all. Elected General Synods held every ten years, representative of all the provinces and foreign missions. Governing Board of the Unity elected at these synods. Each province appoints its own executive at its provincial synods. See "A Short History of the Moravian Church," by J. E. Hutton, M.A. (Publication Office, 32, Fetter Lane, E.C.). Total constituency in '98 about 200,000. Pupils in Day-schools and Boarding-schools about 29,000; in Sunday-schools about 36,000.

"**Morning Advertiser**," a daily paper founded Feb. 8th, 1794, is the recognised organ of the licensed victuallers. It possesses distinctive features of its own; and, while Constitutional in politics, it is not exclusively the advocate of any one party. **Editor**, Frank G. Doney. **Offices**, 127, Fleet Street, E.C.

"**Morning Herald.** The" published its first issue on April 24th, '99. The aim of the paper is to present the complete news and intelligence of the day in a concise form, with up-to-date illustrations and unprejudiced, outspoken criticism of all matters of public interest. It has a special page with magazine and literary matter. A unique feature is a daily signed article from some known writer or public man on "Topics of the Hour." The principles of the paper are Independent Liberal. The editor is Mr. Thomas Cox Meech, and the paper is the property of the Consolidated Newspapers, Ltd., of which Company Mr. Joseph Cooke is the Managing Director. **Offices**, 19, St. Bride Street, and Castle Court, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

"**Morning Leader**." First published in May 1892, and the first of the halfpenny morning papers. Its net sale is now considerably over 200,000 per day. Professing Liberal views, it aims at being a political organ as well as a thoroughly well-edited compendium of the day's news, its motto being "A pennyworth of news for a halfpenny." It has a large and well-organised staff of its own foreign correspondents, and in addition it makes illustration of the news a feature. It consists of twelve pages. **Offices**, Stonecutter Street, E.C.

"**Morning Post**." The oldest of the London daily newspapers, having been first published on Nov. 2nd, 1772. Enjoys the distinction of being the fashionable chronicle of society, and since its reduction in price to 1d., in '81, has increased its circulation tenfold. Conservative in politics, it takes a keen interest in naval, military, and ecclesiastical matters, and makes a feature of its foreign correspondence and telegrams. **Offices**, 346, Strand, and 12, Wellington Street, W.C.

Morocco. The westernmost of the Barbary States, occupying the N.W. corner of Africa. An empire consisting of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Suse, Draha, and Tafilet. The British Government issued a notice in '98 recognising the coast as far as Cape Bojador, on the 26th parallel of N. lat., as belonging to Morocco. Area estimated at about 220,000 square miles. Population now estimated at about 8,000,000. There are three capitals: Fez (pop. 140,000), Morocco (pop. 50,000), Mequinez (pop. 56,000). Chief ports are Mogador and Tangier, on the Atlantic; Tetuan and some smaller places on the Mediterranean. Tafilet is the point of arrival and departure for the caravans through the Sahara. Ruled by a Sultan, Abdul Aziz (q.v.), usually styled "Emperor" by Europeans. He is absolute, but the tribes beyond the mountains scarcely acknowledge his authority. The Sultan is head of religion as well as of the state. He has six ministers, from whom he receives advice, and through whom he carries on the executive. Disciplined standing army 10,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and some artillery; militia infantry 10,000, cavalry 8000; irregular forces 40,000. Trade chiefly with Great Britain, France, and Germany. Morocco is a fine wheat-growing country, ridged with many ranges of mountains, and rich in minerals; but the barbarous form of government prevents the development of the country's resources, and the exportation of corn is actually forbidden. Imperial revenue about £500,000 per annum. **Imports**, '98, £1,284,602; **exports**, £1,231,802. See DIPLOMATIC.

Morocco, Sultan of. See ABDUL AZIZ.

Morris, Sir Lewis, M. A., author of the "Epic of Hades," "Songs of Two Worlds," "Gwen," "The Ode of Life," "Songs Unsung," "A Vision of Saints," "Songs without Notes," etc., originally published anonymously as the productions of "A New Writer," was b. in Carmarthen. Graduated first class in Classics at Jesus College, Oxford, 1855. Called to the bar '61, and ('80) served on the Committee of Inquiry into Intermediate and Higher Education in Wales. In Jan. '88 he received a silver medal from Her Majesty in recognition of his Jubilee Ode. A new volume of poems by him, "Idylls and Lyrics," was published in '96. He was knighted in '95. Athenæum Club. Address: Penbryn House, Carmarthen.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

In popular opinion the history of motor vehicles dates from the passage of the Locomotives on Highways Act, '96; as a matter of fact they are as old as the steam engine, if not older. Leaving out of account the somewhat mythical steam waggons of Ramsay and Isaac Newton, one can recall that Hancock's steam coaches ran fairly successfully through London nearly seventy years ago, and he was only one of a number of builders of such vehicles in the early part of this century. Then the railway era dawned, and in the immense success of the union of steam locomotion with a specially prepared permanent way, automobilism fell quite into the background, not to be renewed until the greatly improved materials and manufacturing processes of recent years, combined with the demand for a more flexible system of rapid locomotion to supplement the railway, encouraged inventors to attack the problem once again. Of this revival of interest in automobilism, the Act of '96 was an effect rather than a cause. Moreover, while it removed many obstacles to the road traffic of vehicles propelled by mechanical power, and so gave an impetus to the manufacture and use of the lighter types of automotors and road locomotives, it must, in the opinion of competent authorities, be materially amended to allow heavy loads to be successfully dealt with by this system of traction. Under the Act as it stands vehicles must weigh, when unladen, less than three tons, or, if used for drawing a second or trailing vehicle, the two must not weigh more than four tons, when unladen, if they are to come within the term "light locomotive," and to be exempted from the old locomotive laws. The result of this has been practically to restrict the use of motor vehicles to loads of four tons and under; for it has been found commercially impossible within the above limit of tare to build a durable vehicle to carry five tons or over, though there is considerable demand for such service up to ten tons. It is true that in France and America—the two countries besides England in which automobilism has taken root—a greater latitude as regards tare is allowed; but in these countries the commercial conditions are such as to make little demand for motor vehicles for heavy traffic. There is a strong movement on foot to bring about an amendment of the Act of '96 in respect of its limits of tare, and, if this succeeds, automobilism will make more rapid progress.

The lighter type of automotor, on the other hand, is in demand alike in France, in America,

and in England; and the streets of Paris, New York, and London, all give evidence of their growing popularity for the transport both of persons and goods. Other cities also have motor vehicles in use within their areas, but the three just mentioned are all that is necessary to study to indicate the present condition of affairs. In New York, according to a recent computation, there are about 100 motor hansom and *coupe* cabs in public service; about 20 motor waggons are engaged in the delivery of light merchandise, and there are between 30 and 50 private motor carriages, usually carrying two passengers. To Paris the same expert computation gives 12 public cabs in regular service, a large number of motor delivery waggons, and 3000 or 4000 of all types of private motor vehicles. From the streets of London the service of about 40 *coupe* cabs, which plied with apparent success for some months, has been temporarily withdrawn for reasons not definitely stated. A line of motor omnibuses has, however, recently been started between Victoria Station and Kennington Gate, and every day a number of motor delivery waggons can be seen carrying light goods. There are also probably three times as many private motor carriages as in New York, though not nearly so many as in Paris. In several country districts in England motor vehicles ply as public conveyances, and also in the summer at seaside resorts. Everywhere, however, the movement is still in a more or less experimental stage, and its developments, consequently, are in a state of constant flux.

As regards the types of vehicles employed, the position has been recently stated by an expert writer as follows:—"For short distances, for relatively light loads, and courses within a limited area, the electric system has succeeded in forcing out all other systems; for heavy weights and long distances steam has succeeded in displacing all competitors; while for high speeds, for indefinite distances and light weights, the gasoline engine has proved best suited." Thus we find that every one of the public hansom or *coupe* motor cabs is propelled by the electric system, using storage batteries; whilst, on the other hand, for heavy traffic vehicles propelled by steam practically hold the field undisputed. In the case of private motor cars the choice of system varies more, according to the requirements and tastes of the individual owners; but gasoline vehicles are decidedly the most popular in England and France, albeit in America there are a considerable number of electric storage-battery cars privately owned. In France, where speeds up to thirty miles per hour are cultivated and racing is fashionable, the gasoline engine, or "moteur à pétrole," practically holds the field for passenger vehicles, and also for light delivery vans. In England the steam and gasoline engines are used fairly equally for the lighter class of vehicles, delivery vans of both types being common; but in two sets of trials of vehicles for heavy traffic held at Liverpool in '98 and '99 steam has been the sole motive power represented. At the second of these trials a marked advance was exhibited on the work of the previous year, and there are signs that steam motor waggons may come into considerable use for the heavy cartage of our manufacturing districts, and that their manufacture may develop into a prosperous British industry. On the other hand, the much

advertised "steam omnibus" has made no headway at present, the vehicles now running in London (Nov. '99) being of the petrol type. Probably, however, this latter system is inferior to the electric storage battery for city service. For pleasure touring, however, the petroleum or gasoline motor is undoubtedly the best; but motor car touring is not likely to be popular except with men of a mechanical turn of mind.

The following conditions are imposed by the '96 Act, and the regulations made under it by the Local Government Board and the Home Office:—The vehicle must emit no smoke or visible vapour. A bell must be carried to give warning of the approach or position of the vehicle, and a lamp between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise. The width of the vehicle must not exceed 6½ ft.; it must have two independent brakes; the weight, and the name and address of the owner, must be painted distinctly on the off side of the vehicle, where it weighs 1½ tons, or is used for the carriage of goods, or for drawing another vehicle; the lamp carried must be on the off side, and show a white light in front and a red light behind. The maximum speed of a light locomotive is not to exceed 12 miles an hour. The petroleum, etc., shall be kept in vessels containing not more than 20 gallons each, and not more than two of such vessels must be on a light locomotive at the same time. The statutory enactments relating to light locomotives are very numerous, as a "light locomotive" is brought within the term "carriage" as used in any Act of Parliament or any byelaw or regulation made under any such Act, and, if used as a carriage of a particular class, is deemed a carriage of that class. A light locomotive is liable, as a "carriage" or a "hackney carriage," to the ordinary carriage duty, which varies from £2 2s. to 15s.; in addition to which it is subject to a special duty as a light locomotive, if it exceeds 1 ton in weight unladen. This additional duty is £2 2s. where the weight does not exceed 2 tons unladen, and £3 3s. where the weight is over 2 tons. A light locomotive, as such, is not liable to licence fee. The alteration of the law as to horseless carriages applies to Scotland and Ireland as well as England. See LOCOMOTIVES ON HIGHWAYS ACT, '96.

Mowatt, Sir Francis, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury since 1894. Born '37; educated at Winchester and Oxford (St. John's). Formerly a member of the Patriotic Fund Commission; K.C.B. '93. Married to Eliza, daughter of A. Frerichs and widow of Count Stenbock.

Mozambique. See EAST AFRICA (PORTUGUESE).

Müller, Max. See PRIVY COUNCIL.

Municipal Corporations. See LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Municipal Officers' Association. Officers duly elected by any statutory Local Government authority are eligible for membership, the subscription being 5s. per annum. **President**, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London; **Hon. Treasurer**, Mr. A. G. Keen; **Hon. Sec.**, Mr. C. J. F. Carnell; **Office**, 117, Holborn, London, E.C.

Municipal Trading. See SESSION, sect. 121.

Münster, Prince, German Ambassador in Paris, was born in London in 1820. He was one of the first of the Hanoverian nobles to give a hearty allegiance to the King of Prussia

after the annexation of Hanover in '66, and became a member of the North German Reichstag, sitting as a Free Conservative. From '73 to '85 he acted as German Ambassador in London, and then went to succeed Prince Hohenlohe, the present Imperial Chancellor, as Ambassador in Paris. He has done much to promote better relations between France and Germany, and his discreet attitude in the Dreyfus case is still fresh in memory. At the Peace Conference in '99 at The Hague, he was the chief German representative, and in August he was granted the title of Prince of Derneburg by the German Emperor.

Muravieff, Count, comes of a family that has played a distinguished part in Russian history. He was born in 1845, and educated at the Poltava gymnasium and afterwards at Heidelberg. Entering the diplomatic service, he was appointed secretary to the Russian Embassy in Berlin in '64, and afterwards went in a similar capacity to Stockholm, and Stuttgart. In '69 he was again appointed to Berlin, and again to Stockholm in '73. In '74 he was made Secretary at The Hague. He was for some time at Paris '80-84, and in the latter year became Councillor of Embassy at Berlin. Promotion came in '93, when he was made Minister to Denmark. His name was mentioned at one time as that of the probable successor of Baron Mohrenheim at Paris; but a more important post was in store for him, and it was largely the high opinion of his abilities entertained by the Dowager Empress that led to his appointment in January '97 as the Czar's Minister for Foreign Affairs, in succession to Prince Lobanoff.

Muscat. For Political Agent see DIPLOMATIC. See also SESSION, sect. 26, and FRANCE.

MUSIC, '99.

Upon the attention of so many of our leading musicians professional duties in connection with the larger schools make such a heavy claim as to allow little time for composition. This was more patent than ever. Very few of the better-known British composers produced works of such importance as to greatly stimulate curiosity. For novelty the provincial festivals had to rely upon comparative fresh comers and upon musicians less occupied with teaching and training. Of the younger men Mr. S. Coleridge-Taylor (*q.v.*) was the most fortunate. His cantata "**Hiawatha's Wedding Feast**," the first of a trilogy dealing with scenes from Longfellow's "**Song of Hiawatha**," was so warmly approved that it was taken up in all directions. At the Norwich Triennial Festival in October it was preceded by a specially composed overture, and later in the month the second of the set of cantatas, "**The Death of Minnehaha**," was introduced at the North Staffordshire (Hanley) Festival. It was also announced that the third cantata, "**Hiawatha's Departure**," completing the series, would be ready for performance in the coming March by the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall. To the Three Choirs' gathering at Worcester in September Mr. Coleridge-Taylor contributed an expressive "**Solemn Prelude**" for full orchestra, and his orchestral "**Ballad in A minor**" (written for Gloucester the year before) found its way to the Philharmonic Society. Mr. Edward Elgar's name was also frequently met with. His Leeds cantata "**Caractacus**" was given by the Royal

Choral Society, whilst his orchestral "Meditation" from "Lux Christi" became quite a popular piece. In June, at a Richter concert, a set of "Variations on an Original Theme" commanded praise, and at the Norwich Festival he submitted a series of five graceful songs, "Sea Pictures," for contralto. Respecting the already celebrated composers, Sir A. C. Mackenzie brought from his desk incidental music for a contemplated revival of "Manfred" at the Lyceum, and Sir Hubert Parry composed music for the short tragic play "A Repentance" at the St. James's Theatre. At the Philharmonic a set of clever and humorous "Variations for Piano and Orchestra," by Professor Villiers Stanford, on the air "Down among the Dead Men," was heard, and a new orchestral suite called "The Seasons," by Mr. Edward German, was given at the Norwich Festival. Mr. Frederick Corder composed an overture and incidental music for "The Black Tulip" at the Haymarket.

Modern foreign art was as well represented on the concert platform as usual. In October, at Queen's Hall, Dr. Richter afforded a hearing of Dohnányi's Pianoforte Concerto, and two or three excerpts were given from Siegfried Wagner's comic opera, "Der Bärenhäuter," first produced in January at Munich. At the Philharmonic appeared Richard Strauss with his symphonic poem, "Tod und Verklärung"; Rachmaninoff, as composer, conductor, and pianist; and Giuseppe Martucci (director of the Bologna Conservatoire) with his Symphony in D minor, op. 75. Moritz Moszkowski also visited England. It was inevitable that interest should attach to the sacred works of Don Lorenzo Perosi, the young priest-composer of whose talent such glowing reports had been received from Italy. The Norwich Festival committee early secured "The Passion of Christ," the first of the four short oratorios then completed of a series of twelve intended to illustrate passages in the life of the Saviour. This could not be given until October. But the second, third, and fourth oratorios, respectively entitled "The Transfiguration of Christ," "The Resurrection of Lazarus," and "The Resurrection of Christ," were performed in May, under the conductorship of Mr. George Riseley, at the London Musical Festival organised at Queen's Hall by Mr. Robert Newman. Perosi was invited to England, but did not come, and the curiosity concerning his works failed to acquire augmented intensity. Many other foreign compositions were given at this festival, which extended over a week and employed two orchestras—the Queen's Hall players under Mr. H. J. Wood, and the Lamoureux Paris force under its distinguished founder, each appearing alternately until the closing performances, when the bands were united. At Mr. Newman's Symphony Concerts, at the successful Promenade series in the autumn, and at the Sunday concerts—all under the same roof—Continental sources were freely drawn upon, and as a rule with excellent results. At Queen's Hall acquaintance with modern Russian composers was considerably increased. A few works received their first performance in England under the baton of Mr. August Manns at the Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts.

As two cycles of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," separated by performances of "Die Meistersinger" and "Parsifal," had been determined

upon at the Bayreuth Festival, the colossal tetralogy was not given as a whole during the Covent Garden summer Opera Season. There were, however, two cycles of Wagner's works, comprising "Lohengrin," "Tristan und Isolde," "Die Walküre," "Der Fliegende Holländer," "Die Meistersinger," and "Tannhäuser," followed by occasional performances of three or four of these music-dramas. Of each of the two first-named, at the beginning of the series, Herr Felix Mottl directed a fine performance, with Frau Mottl, Frau Schumann-Heink, Madame Litvinne (a *débutante*), M. Jean de Reszké, and Herr Van Rooy among the principals. The other Wagnerian representations were directed by Dr. Mück, of Berlin, and in these the genius of Frau Gadschi and Frau Lilli Lehmann was immediately recognised. Herr Scheidemann was engaged for two representations of "Die Meistersinger," and his Hans Sachs was greatly admired. During the sixty-seven nights twenty-one operas were given, and of these three were additions to the *répertoire*. First came Puccini's "La Bohème" (June 24th), with Madame Melba as Mimi. This melodious example of the modern Italian school had been performed in English on the same stage by the Carl Rosa Opera Company eighteen months before, but this was the first representation here in the original tongue. Following a performance before the Queen at Windsor Castle, Adolphe Adam's little opera, sixty-five years old "Le Châlet," was revived on July 8th. Some discussion was evoked by the production (July 13th) of Mr. Isidore de Lara's "Messaline," originally given at Monte Carlo during the preceding March. The leading parts were taken by Madame Heglon, M. Alvarez, and M. Renaud, and the spectacle was of the most liberal description. Signor Mancinelli was again the conductor-in-chief, and M. Philippe Flon presided over some of the French operas. Old-fashioned works restored to Covent Garden were "Norma" (for Frau Lehmann), "Lucia di Lammermoor" (for Madame Melba), and "Les Huguenots" (in which Mlle. Lucienne Bréval made her *début*). Well-earned reputation was maintained by Mesdames Nordica, Zélie de Lussan, Suzanne Adams, and Marie Brema, and MM. Van Dyck, Saleza, De Lucia, Dippel, and Plançon. Although the non-arrival of Madame Calvé was a disappointment, the season was the most prosperous on record. The Carl Rosa Opera Company paid several visits to London. In January and February they were at the Lyceum, and elsewhere in the summer they produced Mr. Victor Holländer's "San Lin," founded on the Chinese drama "The Cat and the Cherub." The Moody-Manners Company revived Wallace's "The Amber Witch," and the operatic students of the Guildhall School in February gave Gounod's "The Mock Doctor."

To most of the chief features of the festivals at Worcester (conductor, Mr. Ivor Atkins), Norwich (Mr. Randegger), and Hanley (Dr. Swinnerton Heap) incidental references have been made, but it remains to be said that at the first-named city were introduced an oratorio, "Hora Novissima," by Professor Horatio W. Parker, an American musician of high repute, and a revised version of Mr. C. Lee Williams' "A Harvest Song." The second triennial festival at Sheffield (in October), conducted by Mr. August Manns, proved a magnificent

choral display. The volume of tone, the precision of attack, the evenness of execution, and the regard for light and shade, resulting from the training received from Dr. Henry Coward, made the gathering memorable, although the programme consisted of familiar works. Festivals on an imposing scale, but devoid of novelty, were also held at Lincoln in June (conductor, Dr. G. J. Bennett) and at Scarborough in October (conductor, Mr. F. H. Cowen). The Welsh National Eisteddfod took place at Cardiff.

Notable items of the season of the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall were performances, under Sir F. Bridge, of "The Messiah" without Mozart's "additional accompaniments," and of Wagner's little-known "Holy Supper of the Apostles" (March 9th). The Bach Choir was again in evidence under Professor Villiers Stanford, and at the Crystal Palace in June there was a performance of "Elijah" on Handel Festival scale under Mr. Manns in aid of the funds of the Royal Society of Musicians. The Bristol Choral Society, under Mr. Riseley, visited London to sing in Brahms's "Requiem" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" at Queen's Hall, and a hundred Leeds choralists accepted an invitation from the Philharmonic Society to take part in Beethoven's "Choral Symphony" and in Sir Hubert Parry's "Blest Pair of Sirens." Mr. Charles Fry organised a recital in June at St. George's Hall of Byron's "Manfred," with Schumann's incidental music, the latter being conducted by Dr. Yorke Trotter. Decidedly an interesting concert was that at St. James's Hall in May, introducing compositions by Fritz Delius, whose force and originality were widely recognised. The Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts, the Elderhorst chamber series, and the Royal College of Music concerts pursued the even tenor of their way. There was a brief series of promenade concerts at Covent Garden in August under Messrs. Riseley and Jacobi.

Sir A. C. Mackenzie resigned the conductorship of the Philharmonic, and the directors appointed in his stead Mr. F. H. Cowen, who was Sir A. C. Mackenzie's predecessor at the desk. The Mendelssohn Scholarship was gained by Mr. Percy Hilder Miles, of the Royal Academy of Music. Another student of this

institution who specially distinguished himself during the year was Mr. Harry Farjeon. His two-act opera "Floretta" (book by Miss Eleanor Farjeon, his sister) was performed in July at St. George's Hall, and at the students' concert on Nov. 20th his *Harmonic Variations in G*, for two pianofortes, received a cordial welcome. Madame Adelina Patti (who in the summer became Baroness Cederström) appeared at several concerts at the Albert Hall, and interesting vocal recitals were given by Madame Blanche Marchesi and Herr Van Rooy. Nearly all the famous pianists and violinists visited the Metropolis during the year, but there were indications that "one-instrument recitals" were somewhat declining in popularity.

Music, Guildhall School of. See GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Music, Royal Academy of. See ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Music, Royal College of. See ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Mutsu Hito, the present Mikado (or Emperor) of Japan, was b. 1852. Ascended the throne in '67, and married Princess Haruko in '69. His children are Prince Yoshihito, b. '79, and proclaimed Crown Prince in '89, and three Princesses. His reign has been marked by great reforms; and the feudal system, which had impeded the general progress of the country, has been abolished. Under the rule of the present Mikado, Japan has entered upon an unprecedented era of prosperity. Civilisation has made rapid progress, and the introduction of Western arts and ideas has secured for Japan a foremost place amongst the Asiatic nations. He has given the Japanese a parliamentary constitution based on European principles. See JAPAN.

Muzaffer-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, is a son of Nasr-ed-Din, the late Shah, and was b. March 25th, 1853. He was nominated by his father for the succession in spite of his being the second, and not the eldest son, the Shah having a power always to appoint his successor. He held the post of Governor-General of the Azerbaijan province, his elder brother, Zil-es-Sultan, being Governor of Ispahan. On the death of his father at an assassin's hand, Muzaffer-ed-Din quietly succeeded to the throne (May 1st, '96), and was enthroned at Teheran (June 8th).

Mysore. For Resident see DIPLOMATIC.

N

Napoleon, Victor, son of the late Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde, was b. 1862. When his father, after the death of the Prince Imperial in '79, took the position of head of the house of Bonaparte, the claim was disputed by M. Paul de Cassagnac and several other Imperialists, who put forward the young Prince Victor as his father's rival, a position he definitely assumed even before his father's death in '91. By the Expulsion Bill of '86 the Prince was exiled from France, and took up his residence at Brussels. His younger brother, Prince Louis Napoleon, is a colonel in the Russian Imperial Guard, and for personal reasons is preferred before Prince Victor by

many Bonapartists as a candidate for the French throne.

NATAL.

A British colony situated on the south-east coast of Africa, discovered by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day 1497, and hence named *Terra Natalis*. Sea-board extends a distance of about 376 miles. Portuguese East Africa and the Transvaal border the colony on the north, Orange Free State and Basutoland on the west, and Cape Colony on the south-west. **Area**, including Zululand and Amatongaland, 35,089 sq. m.; pop. 843,500, including 723,500 Kaffirs, 60,000 Indians, and 60,000 whites. Capital,

Pietermaritzburg, pop. 24,595; the only port is Durban. Zululand and British Amatongaland, which had formerly been administered as a dependent protectorate, were in Dec. '97 made an integral part of the colony. There is a Governor, a Ministry of 6 members, a Legislative Council of 12 members, appointed for ten years by the Governor, with the advice of the Ministry, 5 members retiring every five years, and a Legislative Assembly of 39 members, elected for four years by voters having a property qualification of £50, or paying £10 rent per annum, or having an income of £96. An Imperial garrison of 5000 is quartered at Pietermaritzburg, Ladysmith, and Eshowe; and besides this there is a volunteer force 1550 strong, and a mounted police force of 550 Europeans. Of course the Imperial forces in the colony were very largely increased during '99 as a result of the Transvaal troubles (see ARMY BRITISH, and TRANSVAAL). Religion is well provided for by denominational bodies, but no State aid. There are 23 Government primary schools, and a large number of other primary and secondary schools, for both European and native children, are aided and inspected by the Government. The chief products of the colony are wool, cereals, coal (a rapidly growing industry), iron, and sugar. Nearly 500 miles of railway have been constructed. Revenue, '97-8, £1,964,314; expenditure, £1,812,318; exports, '98, £2,184,667; imports, £5,323,216; debt, £8,019,143. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), DIPLOMATIC, and TRANSVAAL (map).

History. '99.—In consequence of the death of the Premier, Sir Henry Binns, the Government was reconstituted (June 10th) with Lieut.-Col. A. H. Hime, C.M.G., as Premier. A resolution expressing full approval of the action and policy of the Imperial Government with regard to the Transvaal was unanimously carried by the Assembly (July 19th). As matters became more threatening considerable increases in the defensive forces were made, and Lieut.-General Sir George White arrived at Pietermaritzburg and took command of the troops (Oct. 8th), including the contingent sent from India, which had previously arrived. The Government were officially informed of the Boer ultimatum (16th), and the Reserves were called out at once, while the formation of an Uitlander force, one thousand strong, was sanctioned by the Imperial Government. On the same day came the news that the Free State Boers had seized a Natal train at Harri-smith. The Transvaal Boers advanced in force through Laing's Nek, and the Free Staters through Van Keenen's, Botha's and the Tintwa Passes. The British headquarters were at Ladysmith, where General Sir George White and Major-General Sir Archibald Hunter were in command, with a strong force at Glencoe and Dundee under Major-General Sir W. Penn Symons. Charlestown and Newcastle were occupied by the Boers (15th), and a combined movement was commenced against the British force at Glencoe. The railway between Ladysmith and Glencoe was cut (19th), and early on the 20th a strong force under Commandant Meyer attacked General Symons, the intention evidently being to cut him off from the larger force at Ladysmith. He, however, promptly took the offensive, carried the Boer position on Talana Hill, and took their guns in brilliant style. Unfortunately General Symons himself

was mortally wounded, and afterwards died, and a detachment of Hussars and Mounted Infantry got cut off in the pursuit, and were taken as prisoners to Pretoria. General White lost no time in sending General French to dislodge the Boer force between him and Glencoe. The enemy, under Commandant Kock, were found in force on rocky hills near Elands-laagte station (21st), but were driven from their position in confusion after hard fighting, and two of their guns were captured, besides all the Boer camp equipment, horses, waggons, etc. The Boer attack on Glencoe was resumed, however, and the separate columns appointed for the purpose having by this time joined hands, though in somewhat diminished numbers, General Yule, who had succeeded to the command, had to leave his wounded at Dundee, and retire, *via* Beith, upon Ladysmith. General Sir George White found it necessary to fight another action at Reitzfontein against the Free State commando (24th) to cover his march, and in this he was successful, but the British loss in the three actions was estimated at over six hundred. Although no figures were available, it was estimated that the Boer loss was even greater. Commandant Viljoen was killed, and Commandant Kock and the German Colonel Schiel were taken prisoners, with several prominent Transvaal officials. General Yule reached Ladysmith safely (26th), and for some days nothing more was done, the Boers, whose strength was estimated at about 18,000, contenting themselves with closing in upon Ladysmith, and attempting to cut its communications with Pietermaritzburg. A heavy blow was dealt at the British force, however, when a complete column, made up of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Gloucestershire Regiment, and No. 10 Mountain Battery, making up about 1000 men, was isolated and surrounded by the enemy in the hills north-west of Ladysmith, and after losing heavily capitulated (30th). The column which formed the left flank of the British force in a general attack on the Boers lost both guns and reserve ammunition through the mules stampeding, and fought till ammunition was exhausted. After this action the investment of Ladysmith was effected, and the Boers brought up heavy siege guns, the fire of which was, however, to some extent kept under by a powerful naval battery brought up from Durban. The wires between Ladysmith and Pietermaritzburg were cut, and the force defending Colenso were forced to retire over the Tugela river to Estcourt. All Natal north of the Tugela was then proclaimed Free State territory by the Boers (Nov. 2nd). The military authorities were offered the services of 2000 more Colonial volunteers drawn from Pietermaritzburg and Durban, and accepted 1000 of them (3rd). General White stated (10th) that the bombardment of Ladysmith at long range continued, but little damage was being done. The Boers had fired on a party of refugees sent in by them under a flag of truce, and taken over by the British, before the refugees reached the British pickets, and while they were still under the white flag. Colenso, after being abandoned, was reoccupied by the Boers, and the line to Estcourt was damaged at Chieveley. An armoured train was derailed three miles north of Frere, and the force of Dublin Fusiliers and Durban Volunteers with it suffered heavily (15th). Mr. Winston Churchill and about 100 men were made prisoners. General Hildyard

arrived at Durban, bringing with him a message from Sir Redvers Buller expressing high appreciation of Natal's action, and admiration for the gallant conduct of the Colonial forces and volunteers. Details were published (20th) of an attack upon Ladysmith on Nov. 9th, which had been repulsed with heavy loss to the Boers. A Boer force advanced on Estcourt (18th), but retired on finding naval guns ready to receive them. Lieut.-General Sir C. F. Clery, commanding the second division of the Army Corps, assumed command of the British forces south of Ladysmith (10th). Boer foraging parties were reported to be looting farms all over the colony south of Estcourt. They got within about thirty miles of Pietermaritzburg, and cut the telegraph and damaged the railway south of Estcourt (22nd), but then had to retire. See OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

National Agricultural Union. See AGRICULTURE, VI.

National Artillery Association. See ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches. This body was first definitely formed at the fourth National Congress of the Evangelical Free Churches of England and Wales, which was held at Nottingham in March '96. Prior to '90 there were only four local Free Church Councils in existence; but the movement rapidly spread, and by March '95 130 Councils had been formed. A year later, at the Nottingham Congress above mentioned, 209 Councils were represented, and by the end of '97 there were 7500 churches, representing, in round numbers, about a million members, associated with about 500 local Councils. The denominations represented are Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist of all sections, the Society of Friends, the Moravians, the Salvation Army, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, the Free Episcopal Church of England, and various unattached Evangelical Missions. At the annual congress held at Bristol in March '98, there were 800 delegates present, representing 6,000,000 Free Churchmen, and at the Liverpool meetings in '99 it was reported that 600 Councils were in existence. Definite religious work is first and foremost in the work of the Councils. United missions are held in many centres, as well as united open-air and indoor services. Social work is not neglected, however. There have been organised crusades against gambling, houses of ill-fame, and drunkenness. The American Churches have been twice addressed on the subject of "International Arbitration"; and correspondence is carried on with Evangelical Free Churches on the continent of Europe. The movement is not associated with any political party, and all shades of political opinion are represented on the Councils. The constitution of the Council was settled at the Nottingham meeting in March '96, and the objects are stated as being:—(1) To facilitate fraternal intercourse and co-operation among the Evangelical Free Churches. (2) To assist in the organisation of local Councils. (3) To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the Churches. (4) To advocate the New Testament doctrine of the Church, and to defend the rights of the associated Churches. (5) To promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life. All local Councils formed in harmony with the principles of the

National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches are entitled to send as many representatives—men or women—to each Annual Council as the Executive Committee shall from time to time determine, on payment of 5s. on behalf of each representative thus sent. The Executive Committee consists of fifteen ministers and fifteen laymen elected annually by the Council by ballot, together with the President, ex-President, past-Presidents, and as many Treasurers and Secretaries as the Council shall from year to year appoint. The organs of the movement are the *Free Church Chronicle* and *The Free Churchman*, both published monthly. **President**, Rev. Alexander Mackennal, D.D.; **Treasurers**, Mr. George Cadbury, J.P., Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., Mr. Evan Spicer, J.P.; **Secretary**, Rev. J. Monro Gibson, D.D.; **Organising Secretary**, Rev. Thomas Law; **Office**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

National Debt. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table) and FINANCE, NATIONAL.

National Footpath Preservation Society. This was formed in 1884, for the "preservation and protection of ancient foot and bridle paths, and all other rights of way by land and water, fishing, vacant spaces, as village greens, roadside slips of land, etc." It was amalgamated in July '99 with the Commons Preservation Society, and the joint Society is now known by the name of the "Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society," as to which see separate article under that heading.

National Gallery. (For earlier history see ed. '88, and later editions.) The present **Trustees** are: The Earl of Carlisle, A. C. de Rothschild, Esq., John P. Heseltine, Esq., the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir Charles Tennant, Bart., Earl Brownlow, Sir Henry Tate, Bart., and Sir J. Murray Scott, Bart. The **Director** is Sir Edward J. Poynter, P.R.A.; the **Keeper** and **Secretary** is Mr. Hawes Turner; the **Chief Clerk** being Mr. George E. Ambrose. The National Gallery contains by far the best examples of the English school of painting to be found, comprising as it does the masterpieces of Turner, Reynolds, Landseer, Gainsborough, Wilkie, Romney, Constable, Herring, Callcott, Etty, and others. On the other hand, the **foreign masters** are well represented, the paintings including works of Raphael, Rembrandt, Vandyck, Rubens, Cuyp, Teniers, Correggio, Titian, Holbein, Velasquez, Murillo, and others. The Gallery was visited by 422,913 persons on the 209 free days during '98, showing a daily average attendance of 2023. On the 31 Sunday afternoons when it was opened 30,635 persons visited it. On students' days 39,349 persons were admitted. The Gallery is open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and on payment of a fee of sixpence on the students' days, Thursday and Friday. Much information, compiled independently of the National Gallery authorities, may be found in Mr. E. T. Cook's "Guide to the National Gallery," while official details appear in an *Annual Report* issued by the Director.

National Gallery of British Art, The, Grosvenor Road, S.W., was presented to the nation by Sir Henry Tate, Bart., and opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales July 21st, '97. The site was the old Millbank Prison, and was placed by the Government at the disposal of Sir Henry Tate, who built the galleries at his own expense, and is now extending them to provide room for further pictures. The Government

has undertaken the maintenance through the Trustees of the National Gallery. The Gallery is open to the public in January from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; in February and March from 10 a.m. till dusk; from April to September, from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.; from October to December, from 10 a.m. to dusk. The Gallery is open to students on Thursdays and Fridays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer and 4 p.m. in winter, and to the public on the same days from 11 a.m. and up to the same hours, by payment of sixpence. The Gallery is open on Sundays from 2 p.m. until 6 p.m. from April to September, and from 2 p.m. until dusk during October. It is closed on Christmas Day and on Good Friday. There were 190,994 visitors on the 209 days on which the Gallery was open during '98, and 41,853 visitors on 31 Sunday afternoons, besides 27,910 visitors on students' days. The Keeper is Mr. Charles Holroyd.

National Home-Reading Union. This Society completed the tenth year of its existence in August '99. **President**, H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. **Chairman of the Council**, Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hereford; **Chairman of Executive Committee**, Dr. Hill, Master of Downing College; **Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University**; **Hon. Secretary**, Rev. Dr. Paton, of Nottingham; **Secretary**, Miss Mondy. **Office**, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.

National Incorporated Association for the Reclamation of Destitute Waif Children, otherwise known as "Dr. Barnardo's Homes." The work of this Association was begun in the year 1866 by Dr. Barnardo, at that time a young medical student attached to the London Hospital. Year by year the Homes have since extended, and from the first the central principle of the Institutions has been: No destitute child, boy or girl, ever refused admission, irrespective of age, creed, nationality, or physical defects. At present the Homes comprise eighteen Mission Branches, and ninety-one distinct Homes. Four are situated in Canada, one in Jersey, seventeen in the English counties, and the remainder in London. **Industrial training** is imparted to the older boys in the Homes, fourteen different trades being taught in the shops at Stepney Causeway. An **Emigration agency** furnishes an important adjunct to the work. Over 38,000 young people, of all ages, from infancy to the threshold of adult age, have passed through the Homes. The **daily expenses** of maintenance and food alone amount to at least £140. The Homes were incorporated under the title at beginning of this article in April '99. **Head Offices**, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.

Nationalisation of the Land. See LAND NATIONALISATION SOCIETY.

National Liberal Federation. The (for history see ed. '88). It consists of a union for national purposes of all the Liberal Associations throughout England and Wales. The **Liberal Central Association** is charged with the official care of the Parliamentary interests of the party, while the Federation chiefly represents and expresses the outside opinions of the rank and file of the party. The **headquarters** of the Federation are at 42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W. **President**, Dr. Robert Spence Watson; **Chairman of Committee**, Mr. Edward Evans, jun.; **Secretary**, Mr. Robert A. Hudson; **Assistant Secretary**, Mr. Frank Barter.

National Physical Laboratory. Largely as the outcome of two addresses delivered before the British Association in '91 and '95 by Professor Oliver Lodge and the late Sir Douglas Galton, a National Physical Laboratory is being organised, and will be in operation early in 1900. A committee, with Lord Rayleigh as chairman, was appointed by the Treasury; and they reported in favour of the establishment of a public institution "for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials, and for the determination of physical constants." They further recommended that the Kew Observatory should be extended for the purposes of the new institution, and that the Royal Society should be asked to control it and to nominate its governing body, on which commercial interests should be represented. The Government has granted £12,000 for the buildings, and £4000 a year towards the working expenses. The **Kew Observatory**, which possesses a Gaussiott endowment of £458 a year, and has an income of about £2700 from standardising fees, will be merged in the new institution. Under the ultimate control of the Royal Society, the institution will be managed by an executive committee and a general board, to which the executive committee must report yearly and submit its scheme of work for the ensuing year. Twelve of the members of the general board are nominated by the following societies:—The Institutions of Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, and Naval Engineers, the Iron and Steel Institute, and the Society of Chemical Industry; and six of these nominees are to sit also on the executive committee. This committee consists of twelve ordinary members and the following five official members:—The president of the Royal Society, the chairman of the committee, the Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, and the treasurer and one of the secretaries of the Royal Society. To superintend particular departments or investigations, the executive committee may appoint sub-committees, the members of which need not necessarily be members either of the general board or of the executive committee. Mr. R. T. Glazebrook, F.R.S., has been appointed **principal**. He was educated at Dulwich College and Liverpool College, at which latter college he gained a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as fourth wrangler. He leaves the principalship of University College, Liverpool, to undertake his new duties at Kew. The **Executive Committee** consists of Lord Lister, P.R.S., Lord Rayleigh (chairman), Mr. A. B. Kempe, Treas. R.S., Professor A. W. Rucker, Sec. R.S., and Sir Courtenay Boyle (*ex officio*), Captain W. de W. Abney, Sir N. Barnaby, Mr. G. Beilby, Sir E. H. Carbutt, Captain E. W. Creak, R.N., Professor R. B. Clifton, Professor G. C. Foster, Mr. F. Galton, Professor O. J. Lodge, Sir A. Noble, Professor J. Perry, Sir W. Roberts-Austen, Professor A. Schuster, Mr. A. Siemens, General Sir R. Strachey, Professor J. J. Thomson, Dr. T. E. Thorpe, and Sir J. Wolfe Barry. In addition to the above, the following are also members of the **General Board**:—Sir M. Foster, Sec. R.S. (*ex officio*), Sir F. A. Abel, Professor W. G. Adams, Professor W. E. Ayrton, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. A. Buchan, Mr. R. E. Crompton, Professor G. F. Fitzgerald, Professor J. Joly, Lord Kelvin, Mr. J. T. Milton, Sir W. H. Preece, Mr. W. F. Reid, the Earl of Rosse, Dr. R. H. Scott, Mr. W. N. Shaw, Mr. C. E.

Stromeyer, Admiral Sir W. Wharton, and Sir W. H. White.

National Portrait Gallery. Founded in 1856, on a motion by Earl Stanhope, P.S.A., in the House of Lords (March 4th, '56), "for the exhibition of portraits of eminent British historical characters." At first temporarily housed in 29, Great George Street, then in Exhibition Road, South Kensington, whence the collection was removed, on loan, to Bethnal Green Museum, in Sept. '85, while temporary offices and board-room, etc., were granted at 20, Great George Street, Westminster. The munificent offer of Mr. W. H. Alexander to build a permanent gallery having been accepted by the Government in May '89, a new building at the back of the National Gallery, in St. Martin's Place, was commenced in the following year, and opened to the public on April 4th, '96. The collection now comprises over twelve hundred portraits and busts. The gallery is open to the public free, from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday; Thursday and Friday are students' days, when an entrance fee of sixpence is charged. The **Director, Keeper, and Secretary** is Mr. Lionel Cust, M.A., F.S.A. The present **Trustees** of the Gallery are: Viscount Peel (Chairman), the Lord President of the Council (for the time being), Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, Viscount Cobham, Viscount Dillon, P.S.A. (Vice-chairman), Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G., The Lord Balcarras, M.P., Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., The Lord Bishop of London, Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Aldenham, Hon. Philip Stanhope, M.P., Right Hon. William Edward Hartpole Lecky, M.P., Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., the President of the Royal Academy of Arts (for the time being), and George Frederick Watts, Esq., R.A.

National Reform Union, The, is an outgrowth of those reform associations which existed in most towns prior to the Reform Bill of 1867. The conference which led to its establishment was held at Manchester in April '64. Its first programme included "the household and lodger franchise, vote by ballot, redistribution of seats, and triennial parliaments." Its declared objects now are: (1) The dissemination of political knowledge and the furtherance of Liberal organisation, especially in the county constituencies. (2) The promotion and agitation of any leading question which an important section of the Liberal party may from time to time place before the nation, and in regard to which it may be thought desirable to move and instruct public opinion. It has 419 affiliated and subscribing branches, and sends out lecturers all over the country. The officers are: **President**, Hon. P. Stanhope, M.P.; **Hon. Secretary**, Mr. J. H. Maden, M.P.; **Treasurer**, Mr. George Rhodes. **Chairman of Executive**, Mr. R. Barlow; **Secretary**, Mr. A. G. Symonds, M.A.; and the offices are at 50, Haworth's Buildings, 5, Cross Street, Manchester.

National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children. This Institution was founded in the year 1843 by the late Mr. William Williams, and is supported by voluntary contributions. It now has under its care the two well-known training-ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester*, lying off Greenhithe, Kent, where boys, of good character only, are trained for the Navy, Merchant Service, or Army Marines; it also wholly maintains eight

Homes on shore for boys and girls, amongst those for boys being two at Bisley, Surrey. In these Homes and ships there is accommodation for 1000 children. No votes are necessary, but applicants for admission are seen every morning, except Sunday, at 11 o'clock, at the London Home and Offices, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. Children having fathers able to work are not considered eligible; criminal children are not received. The age for admission to the Homes is from 10 to 13, but boys for the ships must be between 14 and 16, and physically fit. As many as 12,498 boys and 2436 girls have been received and sent out into the world since the establishment of the Society. From the *Arethusa* and *Chichester* training-ships 4899 boys have joined merchant ships, 741 the Royal Navy, 39 Army, 48 Royal Marines. An Emigration Agency and Working Boys' Home form an important part of the work. £18 will support a child for one year. Receipts in '98 amounted to £19,333 10s. 5d. **President**, The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.; **Chairman and Treasurer**, Mr. W. E. Hubbard; **Deputy Chairman**, Mr. Charles T. Ware; **Secretary**, H. Bristow Wallen; **Finance and Deputation Secretary**, Henry G. Copeland. **Head Offices**, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The fortieth prize meeting commenced at Bisley on July 10th, '99. The weather, perhaps the most important thing to a rifleman, was very good throughout the fortnight. The shooting was again splendid, "highest possibles" were monotonously numerous, whilst the revolver shooting was especially good. There were 1663 competitors for the Queen's Prize, a number which exceeded that of '98 by more than 100. On the first day of the regular shooting several accidents occurred, owing to defective ammunition. Captain Bonham, R.E., narrowly escaped a fatal accident: the breech bolt of his rifle was blown out, and though it just missed his head, it went through the peak of his cap. The defect occurred probably through the very hot weather, which caused the nickel covering of the Mark IV. bullets to become detached, and portions of the nickel were left in the barrel, causing the explosions. The whole of the Mark IV. ammunition was immediately withdrawn, and Mark II. used during the remainder of the meeting, and no more accidents took place. The Duchess of York presented the prizes at the conclusion of the meeting. The following were the results of the principal competitions:—

Evelyn-Wood Competition: E Co. 2nd Northampton Regiment, 177½.

Waldegrave Series (10 shots at 800 and 900 yards): Major the Hon. T. F. Freemantle, 1st Bucks, 93.

Regulars v. Volunteers (15 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): Regulars 1528, Volunteers 1480.

Humphry Challenge Cup (15 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): Oxford 758, Cambridge 716.

Secretary of State for War's Prize (10 shots at 800 yards): Lieut. Dunlop, 1st Lanark, 47.

Ashburton Shield (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards): Rossall 472, Berkhamstead 463, Charterhouse 463, Bradfield 462, Uppingham 462, Marlborough 457, Dulwich 454, Bedford 450, Glenalmond 444, Harrow 439; 17 other schools competed.

Spencer Cup (7 shots at 500 yards): Sergt. Bray, Harrow, 34.

Cadet Corps Challenge Trophy (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards): Marlborough 110.

Public Schools Veterans' Match (10 shots at 500 yards): Clifton 239, Eton 237.

Duke of Coburg's Challenge Cup for the Marines (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): R.M. Artillery 689.

United Hospitals' Challenge Cup (15 shots at 500 yards): St. Thomas' Hospital.

Halford Memorial Challenge Cup (15 shots at 900 and 1000 yards): Major G. C. Gibbs, 2nd Gloucester Engineers, 134.

Albert (10 shots at 800 and 900, and 15 at 1000 yards): Arm.-Sergt. J. E. Martin, 5th V.B.H.L.I., 161.

Bass (15 shots at 900 and 1000 yards): Dr. J. C. Sellars, Dundalk, 135.

Kolapore Cup (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): Mother Country 768, Canada 759, Guernsey 735, Jersey 714, India 702.

United Service Cup (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): The Army 762, Royal Marines 757, Volunteers 754, Royal Navy, 741, Militia 731.

Lucas Cup (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): Glasgow Brigade 1500, Clyde Brigade 1469.

Chancellor's Plate (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): Oxford University 712, Cambridge University 708.

Duke of Westminster's Challenge Cup: London Rifle Brigade 903.

Elcho Shield (15 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): England 1577, Scotland 1541, Ireland 1511.

Prince of Wales' (10 shots at 200 and 600 yards): Staff-Sergt. Wattleworth, 2nd V.B. Liverpool Regiment, 95.

Sir J. Whitehead's Challenge Cup: Galloway Rifles 112.

Mullens' Competition: Queen's Westminsters 62.

Brinsmead Challenge Shield: H.M.S. *Cambridge*, 24.

The Barlow (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): Pvt. R. J. Sparks, Civil Service, 100.

Mappin: 1st V.B. Leicester 232.

Wimbledon Cup for match rifles (15 shots at 1100 yards): Mr. Braithwaite, Belfast, 61, after a tie with Lieut. Ranken, 6th. V.B. Royal Scots.

St. George's Competition: 1st stage (7 shots at 500 and 600 yards); Corp. Ommundsen, 5th R. Scots; 2nd stage (10 shots at 800 yards): Corp. Ommundsen, 116.

Wimbledon S.R. Cup (10 shots at 600 yards): Pvt. A. Forsyth, 5th V.B.D.L.I., 49.

Whitehead Challenge Cup for revolvers (12 shots at 20 and 50 yards): Regular Army 1040, Royal Navy 1008, Volunteers 948, All Comers 917, Royal Marines 862.

Martin's Cup (7 shots at 200 yards, standing position): Pvt. W. T. Ward, 1st Devon, 34.

Alexandra (7 shots at 500 and 600 yards): Sergt. W. Graham, Border Rifles, 69.

National Challenge Trophy: Scotland 1886, England 1875, Wales 1862, Ireland 1847.

China Cup (10 shots at 600 yards): Glasgow, 453.

Lloyd-Lindsay: Queen's Edinburgh, Mounted Squad, 116.

Belgian Cup: 3rd V.B. Hants 185.

Rover Cyclist Competition: Galloway Rifles, 2nd team, 150.

The Ranelagh Cup: Queen's Edinburgh, 575.

The Duke of Cambridge Series (10 shots at 900 yards): Lieut. Dunlop, 1st Lanark, 48.

Mackinnon Challenge Cup: Scotland 45, England 30, Canada 29, Wales 27.

Royal Cambridge Shield for Regulars: Queen's Bays 123.

Bargrave Deane Revolver Cup: Queen's Westminsters 119.

Queen's Prize: 1st stage (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards), Corp. Filmingham, 2nd Norfolk, 101, bronze medal; 2nd stage (10 shots at 500, and 15 at 600 yards), Col.-Sergt. W. H. M. Matthews, Civil Service, 213, silver medal; 3rd stage (10 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards), Pvt. W. Priaulx, Guernsey Militia (won on shooting off tie with 2nd and 3rd), 336, gold medal, gold N.R.A. badge, and £250; Col.-Sergt. J. Anderson, 4th Scottish Rifles, 336, N.R.A. badge and £60; Sergt. Cyclist F. Jones, 1st Welsh Fusiliers, 336, N.R.A. badge and £40; Sergt. S. Chantler, 1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers, 334, N.R.A. badge and £20; Pvt. J. Shannon, 3rd Welsh, 334, N.R.A. badge and £15.

The Grand Aggregate Challenge Trophy and the **Association's Gold Cross** was won by Surgeon-Lieut. Bertram, Canada, with 360. He also won the **Volunteer Aggregate Challenge Trophy** with 196, and the **100 Guineas** given by the Corporation of the City of London for Indian and Colonial Volunteers with 360. The **All Comers Aggregate** was won by Arm.-Sergt. Jones, 4th V.B. S.W. Borderers, with 167.

National Society for Checking the Abuses of Public Advertising. Hon. Secretary, Mr. Richardson Evans, 1, Camp View, The Common, Wimbledon. **Official Address**: 7, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, The (Incorporated by Royal Charter), has for its object that no child in the United Kingdom shall live an unendurable life. This object is sought by (1) warnings; (2) enforcement of laws; (3) promotion of any new law that may be necessary. The Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, which was passed during '94, imposes penalties upon those who inflict unnecessary suffering on children and injury to their health; punishes assault, neglect, abandonment, and exposure; adds further penalties where the death of the child so wronged would bring insurance money; specially provides for the treatment of drunkards who cause suffering to their children; punishes parents who cause their children to beg, or to sell anything in the street, after nine at night and before six in the morning, under eleven years of age. It provides for Government inspection of places where pantomime children are employed, or acrobat children are trained; provides conditions of new guardianship, and makes necessary the authority of the Home Office for the emigration of cruelly treated children; abolishes the necessity of the oath for abandoned and abducted children of tender years who are victims of crimes of indecency by penalties varying from three months' imprisonment to three years' penal servitude. **Patron**, H.M. The Queen. **Director and Secretary**, Rev. Benj. Waugh. **Assistant Secretary**, S. H. Gladstone. **Organ**, *The Child's Guardian*; **Editor**, Rev. B. Waugh. **Central Office**, 7, Harpur Street, London, W.C.

National Society, The, for promoting the education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church, was instituted in 1811 and incorporated in 1817. Its objects are expressed in its title. Schools are supported in all parts of England and Wales, training colleges are

helped, religious inspections of the schools are organised, and information on all educational topics is diffused directly and by means of Diocesan and other local Boards of Education throughout the country. The annual report for '98 showed that the accommodation in Church schools was 2,780,402, and the average attendance 1,883,263. The income for '98 was £19,197. The voluntary contributions to the schools were £58,945 in '98. The total income of the schools amounted to £3,969,870, and the expenditure to £4,032,704. President, the Archbishop of Canterbury; Secretary, Rev. Canon Brownrigg. Offices, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

National Telephone Co. See TELEPHONES, and SESSION, sect. 109.

National Union of Teachers. Founded 1870. Objects: (1) to promote the spread of education; (2) to bring practical knowledge to bear on educational legislation; (3) to unite the school teachers in a strong professional organisation; (4) to watch the interests and advance the welfare of schools and teachers; (5) to secure the appointment of a Representative Educational Council, and the creation of a Ministry of Science and Education. The Union provides legal advice, defence, and assistance for its members, professional advice and protection against unjust management or inspection of schools. Its organ is the *Schoolmaster*. It includes local associations and district unions. Conferences are annually held at Easter. The thirtieth annual conference was held at Cambridge, April 3rd to 7th, '99, the President being Mr. T. Clancy. There are now 430 local associations in England and Wales, with 40,485 members. The N.U.T. Examination Board holds quarterly examinations for pupil teachers, and conducts commercial examinations annually in March. There are a Provident Society, Benevolent Fund, Orphan Fund, and Orphan Homes in connection with the Union. Up to May '99 £131,909 had been raised for benevolent purposes. Secretary, J. H. Yoxall, M.P. Office, 71, Russell Square, W.C.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES, '99.

The manœuvres of '99 were undoubtedly most decisive in result, of unusual interest, and yet in a sense disappointing. Decisive, inasmuch as "B" fleet had it all their own way from the beginning; unusually interesting, for, for the first time, wireless telegraphy was used for signalling purposes; disappointing, for "A" fleet, owing mainly to the untoward weather conditions, failed to find the convoy. The constitution of the opposing fleets was as given below:—

FLEET "A."—27 Ships.

Majestic	} 17'5	*Pique	} 20
Hannibal		*Terpsichore	
Prince George		Arrogant	
Mars		*Minerva	} 19'5
Jupiter		*Sybille	
Magnificent	} 17	*Cambrian	} 20
Repulse		*Latona	
Resolution		*Naïad	
		*Æolus	
Diadem	} 20'5	*Retribution	
Niobe		*Arethusa	} 16'6
*Andromeda		Furious	
		Pactolus	} 20
		Pelorus	
†Mersey	17'30		
*Thames	16'8		

WITH FLOTILLA.

TORPEDO GUNBOATS.	TORPEDO-BOATS.
†Spanker	81, 84, 71, 76, 77, 66, 79, 42.
†Gossamer	63, 64, 65, 68, 72, 73, 74, 83.
†Jason	86, 45, 52, 53, 55, 57, 58, 49.

FLEET "B."—30 Ships.

†Alexandra	14'3	*Forth	16'8
†Howe	16'8	†Severn	17'3
†Colossus	14'2	*Andromache	} 20
†Nile	16'7	*Sappho	
†Trafalgar	16'7	*Vindictive	19
†Sans Pareil	17'2	*Diana	19'5
†Rodney	16'75	*Sirius	} 20
†Benbow	16'75	*Charybdis	
†Collingwood	16'5	†Melampus	
†Thunderer	14	*Apollo	
		*Spartan	
*Europa	20'5	*Brilliant	} 16'8
*Argonaut	20'75	*Mercury	
*St. George	19'7	*Gladiator	19
†Galatea	18'1	*Juno	19'5
		*Rainbow	20

WITH FLOTILLA.

TORPEDO GUNBOATS.	DESTROYERS.
†Leda	Crane, *Chamois, Hunter, Flying Fish, Lightning, Star, Violet, Teazer, Fawn, *Sylvia.
†Niger	Angler, Naughty, Cygnet, Contest, Janus, Mallard, Porcupine, Dasher.
†Renard	Bat, Ferret, Lynx, Panther, Seal, Shark, Thrasher, Wolf, *Fairy, *Gipsy.

CONVOY.

Calliope } Slow ships
 Curaçoa }
 A first-class Cruiser to be detached from "B." . . . Escort.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, K.C.B., was in command of "A" fleet, and flew his flag in the *Majestic*, his second in command being Rear-Admiral Fanshawe, whose flagship was the *Magnificent*. The "B" fleet was commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir Compton Domville, K.C.B., in the *Alexandra*, with, as second, Rear-Admiral Aldrich, in the *Sans Pareil*. The nucleus of "A" fleet was the Channel, that of "B" the Reserve, Squadron, and each fleet was supplemented by a large number of specially mobilised cruisers. To "A" fleet were allotted all the torpedo-boats, with three torpedo gunboats as nursing ships, to "B" the destroyers, also with three nursing ships. It will be seen, moreover, that the mobilisation was an unusually heavy one, for 10 battleships, 1 first-class cruiser, 3 second-

* Ships and destroyers newly mobilised, as were also all torpedo-boats.

† These coast and port guard ships had to complete their reduced crews to full complements.

class cruisers, and 6 torpedo gunboats had to complete to sea-going establishment; while full crews and stores had to be found for 4 first-class cruisers, 25 second-class cruisers, 4 torpedo-boat destroyers (the remaining destroyers were those of the Instructional Flotillas always in permanent commission), and 30 torpedo-boats. The two third-class cruisers that were told off to represent the convoy did not require to mobilise, as they are always in permanent commission as tenders to the sea-going training-ship *Northampton*. The mobilisation was a complete success. It commenced on July 11th, and was completed the following day without the slightest hitch, and, what is more important, without unduly depleting the reserves at the naval depôts, either in men or material. Engine-room ratings, however, were given a start, for they joined their ships a week earlier than the date fixed, were with them in their preliminary dockyard trials, and knew their way about them before the actual date of mobilisation. Six destroyers were also mobilised at Portsmouth, to be available as reliefs in case of breakdown.

The objects governing the manoeuvres, and the general idea that was to rule operations, were thus officially set forth: The principal object of the '99 manoeuvres is to obtain information as to the most advantageous method of employing a considerable body of cruisers in conjunction with a fleet. A subsidiary object is to throw some light on the relative advantages and disadvantages of speed and fighting strength. Another subsidiary object is to obtain information relative to the working of destroyers and torpedo-boats. The general idea was set out thus: A British convoy "C" of slow ships escorted by a fast cruiser, on passage from Halifax to Milford Haven, is ordered to wait at a certain rendezvous the arrival of a protecting squadron. N.B.—The slow ships cannot be taken in tow, must remain in company, and have no fighting value. A hostile squadron "A" of fast ships, lying at Belfast, is sent to sea to intercept and capture the convoy and bring it into Belfast. After an interval, a superior British squadron "B" of slower ships is sent to protect the convoy "C," which has been ordered to a pre-arranged rendezvous, cover it from the hostile squadron, and bring it into Milford. The whole of Ireland is hostile territory, and belongs to "A." The coast of England and Wales from the island of Islay to the Lizard, including the Scillies and the Isle of Man, is British territory. The hostile fleet "A" has torpedo-boats at Waterford, Kingstown, and Belfast. The British fleet "B" has destroyers at Milford Haven, Holyhead, and Lamlash.

A glance at the foregoing will show that the fleets were so constituted as to best lend themselves to the "objects" of the manoeuvres. "A's" objective was to find the convoy and bring it back to Belfast before "B" could bring him to action. "B's" objective was to steam to where he knew his convoy was, and with his cruisers find if "A" were near, and if so, bring him to action before he could capture it, or, if captured, bring it into Belfast. And so each fleet would have to use its cruisers incessantly, and thus attain the first "object," viz., how a large number of cruisers could be best employed working in conjunction. A study of the "general idea" will show that the conditions were somewhat analogous to those

which would prevail in the Atlantic on the outbreak of a war between this country and France. The "A" fleet would represent the French Northern Squadron, weaker but faster than "B," which would represent our Reserve Squadron. The convoy stood, of course, for the food supplies which we should be endeavouring to get into the country, and the French would equally be endeavouring to keep out.

By July 16th the fleets were assembled in full readiness—the "A" fleet at Portland, the "B" at Torbay, the torpedo boat flotillas at Plymouth, the destroyer flotillas at Portsmouth. On the morning of the 17th both "A" and "B" fleets left their respective rendezvous for the preliminary cruise and exercise at steam tactics, and various other evolutions both at sea and at anchor. The programme for the former was to proceed west about the coast of Ireland to its second rendezvous at Belfast, calling at Blacksod Bay and Lough Swilly *en route*. Owing to the thick fog the fleet encountered between the Fastnets and Black Rock, Blacksod Bay was not entered, the fleet arriving at Lough Swilly at 2.30 p.m. on the afternoon of the 20th, and leaving, some of the cruisers early on the 21st, the battleships and the remaining cruisers on the morning of the 22nd, arriving in Belfast Lough the same day. The "B" fleet after a cruise off the south coast of Ireland, and anchoring for one night in Berehaven, also reached their rendezvous at Milford Haven on the 22nd. From this date onward the fleets were coaling and making final arrangements until the 27th, on which day, soon after noon, they received the Admiralty order "Prepare for hostilities." This allowed the destroyers and torpedo-boats—which had in the meantime been exercising, the former under the direction of Captain Durnford, of the *Vernon*, at Portsmouth, the latter under Captain Hamilton, of the *Defiance*, at Plymouth—to proceed to their respective rendezvous. On the morning of the 29th war was declared. As neither of the battle fleets came in contact during the period hostilities lasted, it will be necessary to relate their operations separately. "A" fleet left Belfast at 10 a.m. on the morning of the 29th, and headed for a rendezvous at lat. 55° 52' N., long. 8° 10' W., i.e., a point some 35 miles to the northward of the entrance of Lough Swilly. Although Admiral Rawson knew that Admiral Domville's instructions were to use his torpedo destroyers mainly against "A's" torpedo-boats, he also knew that by the rules they could be used for torpedo attack on the ships of "A" fleet, and so he made his passage through the North Channel in an organisation so arranged that his battle-squadron was surrounded with, first, a cordon of cruisers, and outside that again a cordon of torpedo-boats. To obtain the necessary strength in torpedo-boats for this purpose, he had, previous to leaving Belfast, brought up the Kingstown flotilla to reinforce the torpedo-boat flotilla that had Belfast as its base. His organisation was so arranged, in fact, that it would have been impossible for a destroyer to get within striking distance, without being first put out of action under the time limit by some of the ships of the protecting cordon. By the rules two torpedo-boats could put one destroyer out of action in five minutes, whereas the destroyer would require ten minutes to put both boats out of action, and so the torpedo-boats of the defensive

cordon on the Scotch side of the Channel—from which attack was most probable—were grouped in pairs. The Lamiah destroyers fully realised the hopelessness of any attempt to cripple the "A" fleet, and, though half a dozen of them were seen, no attempt at attack was made. On emerging from the Channel, and when just abeam of Rathlin Island, the weather grew very thick, and the Admiral took advantage of it to dismiss the torpedo-boats with orders to slip back to Belfast under cover of the sheltering fog. The fleet then drew into closer organisation, and the rendezvous was reached at 9 p.m. that evening. According to the rules "A" in its search for the convoy was to be allowed a start of "B" fleet, and had the locality of the convoy's rendezvous been fixed southward of lat. 51° N., and within a radius of some 350 miles of the Fastnet, "A's" advantage in start would have been rendered practically nugatory, for any point in that area would have been nearer to "B" at Milford than to "A" at Belfast. The Admiral, therefore, concluded that the rendezvous would be somewhere in the area of sea north of lat. 51° N., and this was where his search for the convoy was to be made. To describe his method without a map is not easy. If you take a fan with twenty-four ribs, and place it opened to its full extent on a chart, with the handle at the Atlantic entrance to the North Channel, one outermost rib will run up the Scottish coast to north of the Butt of Lewis, the other south down the Irish coast to opposite the Blaskets at entrance to Dingle Bay. Each rib of the twenty-four would represent the course taken by one of the ships of "A" fleet, for the eight battleships also scattered for the search. Each ship would steam on its appointed rib at a given rate and speed, and so at any precise moment its exact position would be known to the others, and by contracting the fan at night each ship could at all times communicate with the ribs on either side. As each ship drew to the end of its rib it curved southward, also on a prescribed course, and repaired to an appointed rendezvous. To connect the fan with "A's" signal stations on the Irish coasts were the three slow cruisers *Mersey*, *Thames*, and *Arethusa*. With clear weather and favourable conditions, the convoy must have been found anywhere in the vast area thus searched, but unfortunately, with but brief breaks, fog prevailed, and that not localised, but over the whole area of search. After searching south as far as the Porcupine Bank, about 140 miles west of Connemara, and the fog being so dense that ships could easily pass close to the convoy without seeing it, the Admiral made a cast back, and on August 1st the battleships were in company at a rendezvous on the Rockall Bank, about 250 miles due west of North Uist in the Hebrides, and the same distance north of the Porcupine Bank, and about three that afternoon news came in that "B" fleet had left Milford at 5 a.m. on the 30th, steering for the south coast of Ireland. This left the southern area of search clear for "B" fleet, and on the morning of August 2nd the Admiral signalled:—"Unless 'B' fleet has had a fog and missed the convoy the game is up, and they are back this evening at Milford. My proper move would therefore be to return quietly to Belfast round the north of Ireland, so as not to give the destroyers a chance. But as I am certain the Admiralty wishes to gain some

information as to torpedo-boats and destroyers, I have ordered the whole of our torpedo-boats to meet the squadron off Waterford, and I shall, with as many cruisers as I can collect, proceed up the Irish Channel to Belfast in the same formation as we left in. If 'B' fleet is going back through the North Channel we shall meet it on the wav. If they come out to meet me I shall let cruisers and torpedo-boats at them and try and claim them." Such then was Sir Harry Rawson's programme, but before it could be carried into effect he, on August 4th, soon after noon, received the news that "B" fleet had found the convoy and carried it safely into Milford, and that hostilities were therefore to end. The only incident that occurred on the 3rd was the sighting of their own cruiser *Furious*, which had been captured by a cruiser squadron of the enemy, and was, according to the rules, returning to Belfast, and was prohibited from giving any information. Later in the afternoon the battleship squadron sighted *Europa*, *Argonaut*, *Gladiator*, and *Vindictive*, but all chance of overtaking these fast cruisers was hopeless. The "A" fleet anchored at Portland early on the morning of the 4th.

"B" fleet, as we already know, had left Milford Haven at five on the morning of the 30th, and interest in it was keen, for its scouting operations were to be assisted, in their signalling, by the use of wireless telegraphy, the Marconi installation having been fitted on board the flagship and the cruisers *Europa* and *Juno*. Admiral Domville had two facts on which to base his strategy: (1) that as war was declared at 10 a.m. on the 29th, "A" fleet had nineteen hours' start of him; and (2) that the convoy's assigned station was lat. $51^{\circ} 40'$ N., and long. 19° W., i.e., some 350 miles due west of Bantry Bay, 570 miles from Belfast, and 750 from Milford Haven. He could not of course sail direct for his convoy, for he would have have been reported by the signal stations on the enemy's coast. He then proceeded for 180 miles W.S.W. from Milford until arrival at lat. $50^{\circ} 35'$ N., and long. $9^{\circ} 30'$ W., known as rendezvous A, and about 60 miles to the south of Cape Clear. On this latitude he steered due W. for 197 miles, until arrival at long. $40^{\circ} 40'$ W., a point 176 miles from the convoy, due E.S.E. direction, and known as rendezvous B. A third rendezvous, C, was fixed in lat. $49^{\circ} 40'$ N., long. $11^{\circ} 3'$ W., 149 miles due E.S.E. from B, and therefore 325 miles due E.S.E. from the convoy, while a straight course from the convoy to C would pass through B. The cruisers *Europa*, *Argonaut*, *St. George*, *Vindictive*, *Gladiator*, *Diana*, and *Sappho* were sent on ahead at a speed of seventeen knots, five or six knots faster than the squadron. Their orders were when they reached the convoy to send the *Europa* to B at her highest speed to establish wireless communication with the *Juno*, which would pass on her report to the fleet. If through any hitch the convoy on arrival at B should not have met the fleet, they were to proceed to C and there await further orders. There they would be well to the southward of the enemy's likely area of search, farther from Belfast and nearer to Milford. Domville had received misleading reports that "A" fleet had gone down the Irish Channel, though, as the reader knows, they never approached it during the whole course of manœuvres. He consequently kept the *Juno*, with her invaluable installation, 20 miles on his starboard flank to give him news

if any signs of the enemy were observed. A was reached about 10 p.m., July 30th, and B at 3.15 on the afternoon of the 31st. Course was then altered to W.N.W., *i.e.*, straight for the convoy, 176 miles distant. So keen was the Admiral in his desire to get news, that at 2.30 he had pushed on with only nine battleships, as the *Thunderer* could only do ten knots, and was left behind to come on as quickly as she could. No wonder he was eager, for the game was very nearly won, and at 7.30 that night the following signal was received by the *Alexandra* by the wireless telegraphy: "*Junio* to flag.—Communicated with *Europa* about 60 miles off convoy rendezvous. She was there with convoy, and has now returned to squadron. Convoy following at about nine knots. No enemy sighted by her or by us." This message was conveyed by wireless telegraphy from the *Europa* to the *Junio* when the ships were 25 miles apart, and sent in same way from *Junio* to flagship, 30 miles distant. By 11.30 that evening the convoy was in the safe custody of the "B" fleet. The way in which Admiral Domvile's dispositions went without fault or hitch was undoubtedly in large measure due to the excellence of the Marconi system. The *Junio* was kept some ten, fifteen, or twenty miles ahead, and could inform of everything, weather conditions, if fishing fleets in path of squadron, etc. For example, when "B" fleet was entering Berehaven, the *Junio* informed the Admiral of the state of the anchorage, though neither she nor it were visible, the huge mountain of Bere Island lying between them and the fleet. By the morning of the 3rd Admiral Domvile had brought his fleet into Milford Haven absolutely unmolested.

As for the work done by the torpedo flotillas there is little to be recorded. Neither acted against the enemy's ships, and there were only here and there slight encounters between the two types of craft, which were solely employed in keeping watch over the enemy's coast. A claim (disallowed) was made by two boats of the Belfast flotilla to have put out of action a Lamlash destroyer. One of the Milford Haven destroyers would appear to have put No. 72 out of action by a dash into Queenstown Harbour, where she was lying, while a claim—which does not seem to have been established—was made by two of the Milford Haven destroyers to have captured Nos. 73 and 83, both Waterford boats, though the boats maintained they escaped into Queenstown. Finally, the *Niger* and some destroyers, again from Milford, landed a party at Bere Island, which captured the signal station there, and sent the men in charge across the island, rendered the instruments useless, locked the door, and brought the keys to the Admiral. A pretty and dashing little piece of work, but whether such was contemplated under the rules, or would be possible in war, when stations would have military guards, is more than doubtful.

Navies, Foreign. See FOREIGN NAVIES.

Navy League, The, was founded in 1895, and is a strictly non-party organisation formed to urge upon Government and the electorate the paramount importance of an adequate navy as the best guarantee of peace. The League, which has branches throughout the world, carries on its work by the distribution of literature, public meetings, the delivery of lectures, and by educational propaganda in

public and other schools. **President,** the Earl of Drogheda; **Secretary,** Commr. W. C. Crutchley, R.N.R. **Offices,** 13, Victoria Street, Westminster.

NAVY, THE BRITISH.

For early history of the Navy see ed. '87, and for continuation of history and modern progress, eds. '98 and '99. See also ADMIRALTY, NAVAL MANŒUVRES, FOREIGN NAVIES, and SESSION, sect. 27.

Finance.—The Navy Estimates for '99-1900 amount to a net total of £26,594,500, as compared with £23,778,400 voted for the year '98-99, thus showing an increase of £2,816,100. Of this increase the votes connected with the *personnel* account for £452,600, including an increase of £55,300 in the non-effective votes, which will now amount to £1,890,700. The increase in the ordnance vote is £161,600, in the works vote £145,000, and in various miscellaneous votes £40,900. The shipbuilding vote shows an increase of £2,016,000, but of this no less than £2,000,000 is for liabilities due to the supplemental programme of August '98, for which was authorised an expenditure of some £8,000,000, to be extended over three years and a half. The increase therefore, it will be seen, is due in the main to this supplementary programme, and secondly to the increase in all ranks and ratings necessary to meet the larger requirements of the fleet, which, of course, is reflected in every vote that is concerned with *personnel*. The increase in the ordnance vote naturally keeps pace with the shipbuilding programme, and it must be remembered, also, that by the end of the financial year the work of converting the breech-loading guns into quick-firing in all sea-going ships will be practically completed. The increase in the works vote is for new works, additions, and alterations both at home and abroad—with regard to the latter, more especially at Malta, Bermuda, Esquimaux, and Wei-hai-Wei. The abstract of expenditure is as follows:—

Effective Services.	£
Wages, etc., of Officers, Seamen, and Boys, Coastguard, and Royal Marines	5,242,700
Victualling and Clothing for the Navy	1,606,700
Medical Establishments and Services	176,600
Martial Law	12,200
Educational Services	90,600
Scientific Services	69,500
Royal Naval Reserves	271,000
Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc. :—	
Section I.— <i>Personnel</i>	2,417,000
Section II.— <i>Matériel</i>	3,799,000
Section III.—Contract Work	6,601,000
Naval Armaments	2,710,800
Works, Buildings, and Repairs at Home and Abroad	795,100
Miscellaneous Effective Services	248,200
Admiralty Office	261,600
Total Effective Services	£24,302,000

Non-Effective Services.	
Half-Pay, Reserved and Retired Pay	774,700
Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	1,116,000
Civil Pensions and Gratuities	341,500
Total Non-effective Services	£2,232,200

Extra Estimate for Services in Connection with the Colonies.

Additional Naval Force for Service in Australasian Waters—Annuity payable under	£	60,300
Grand Total	£	26,594,500

In vote 1 there is a real increase of £256,200, for though the apparent increase is but £254,700, the vote is decreased by a transfer of £1500 to vote 8. This increase is mainly due to provision for additional numbers for the fleet, as shown under vote A, and to variations in ranks and ratings, and in rates of pay and allowances generally. In vote 2, for victualling and clothing, the increase is £115,000, and is mainly on provisions, on savings—that is to say, payment for provisions not taken up—mess traps, seamen's and marines' clothing—owing, of course, to the increased numbers—victualling stores, and finally for the first cost and maintenance of certain craft employed in connection with the victualling-yards. The increase in vote 3, medical establishments, is £9600, and is in the main due to increased requirements on account of hospital and infirmary provisions and stores, caused by the increase in the *personnel* of the fleet. Moreover, there is not only no appropriation in aid to this vote, but there is added to it the sum of £2600 on account of the reduction in the amount of contribution from Greenwich Hospital in respect of the maintenance of patients in naval hospitals. The increase of £800 in vote 4, martial law, is due almost entirely to increased provision for courts-martial and naval prisons at home and abroad. Vote 5, educational services, has been substantially reduced by a decrease in the expenses of the training of naval cadets, and the net increase stands at £4000. This is accounted for largely by the increase of the educational staff of the fleet, again necessitated by the augmentation of the *personnel*, and by increased provision on account of the larger number of officers studying at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. Vote 6, for scientific services, shows an increase of £2300, mainly on account of expenses in connection with the observations at Cape of Good Hope and Greenwich, and the increased cost of preparing charts and of coast, etc., surveys—reduced, however, by heavier receipts from the sale of charts. It is worth noting that whilst in '94 the amount received by sale of charts was £10,710 1s. 4d., in '98 the sale of charts produced not far short of double—viz., £17,231 6s. 6d. The net increase of £14,000 in vote 7, Royal Naval Reserves, is well spent, since it allows for increased provision for officers undergoing various courses of training, for an additional number of Royal Naval Reserve men (qualified seamen and seamen classes), for the full attendance at drill of the increased number of firemen entered during '98-'99, for the giving of an additional number of Royal Naval Reserve men six months' training in the fleet, and for an increase in the number of seamen pensioners. Vote 8, shipbuilding, repairs, maintenance, etc., shows also an increase in all three sections—viz., *personnel*, *matériel*, and contract work. Section 1 shows an increase, apparently, of £199,000, though the real increase is £1300 less, the amount transferred to this vote from vote 1. The vast bulk of this increase is due on account of increased requirements for wages

of artificers, consequent on additional work in connection with the shipbuilding programme. In section 2 a saving of £52,000 is effected by the decrease of expenditure on timber, the net increase of £828,000 being in the main due to an increase on naval stores, and notably for the provision of armour and coal. In contract work, section 3, the increase is £989,000, due to additional provision for hulls of ships and machinery, gun-mountings and air-compressing machinery, machinery for shore establishments at home and abroad, and an increase in subvention paid for royal reserve of merchant cruisers. In Vote 9, naval armaments, there is a reduction in expenditure on projectiles and ammunition, small arms and miscellaneous, to an extent of over £100,000; while the bulk of the net increase of £161,600 is accounted for by payments on account of guns, torpedoes, and gun-cotton. In vote 10, works, buildings, and repairs, there is a very sensible reduction under the head of victualling-yards, coastguard stations, Royal Navy Reserve batteries, and observatories; while the net increase of £145,000 is accounted for by new works both at home and abroad. The increase of £15,300 in vote 11, miscellaneous effective services, is due to various causes, the principal items being passage-money and conveyance of officers and seamen, lodging allowances, compensation for damage done by Her Majesty's ships, and contributions in aid of religious and charitable institutions. The Admiralty Office vote, 12, shows a net increase of £13,900, due almost entirely to increase in sub-head, salaries and allowances, owing to augmentation of staff. All the non-effective votes show the usual and inevitable increase. That for half-pay, reserved and retired, is £22,200; for naval and marine pensions, gratuities, and compassionate allowances it is £33,100; for civil pensions and gratuities £8600. In vote 16, that for additional naval force for service in Australasian waters, there is no variation.

Personnel.—The total number of officers, seamen and boys, coastguard and Royal Marines, in the Royal Navy allowed for in the estimates of '98-'99 was 106,390, being an increase on '97-'98 of 6340. In '99-1900 the force has been increased by 4250, and at the close of the financial year it will have reached 110,640. The increase of 4250 is thus distributed: 463 officers, 1700 petty officers and seamen, 215 engine-room artificers and artisans, 1000 stokers, 172 miscellaneous, 500 marines, and 200 boys under training. The increase in officers is not one bit more than is necessary to keep up with the continued expansion of the fleet. The increase in the executive ranks is 12 flag officers, 37 captains, 56 commanders, and 400 lieutenants. The number of engineer officers rises from 950 to 1050, but the increase is to be spread over two years. While there is no increase in the paymasters list, medical officers, chaplains, and naval instructors are added to, notably the former, who rise from 450 to 490. The chief gunners and chief boatswains rise from 80 to 100, while the gunners and boatswains increase from 920 to 1150. The chief carpenters and carpenters lists are also increased by 2 and 33 respectively. It will be seen, therefore, that there has been a very appreciable increase in the ranks of executive officers, both commissioned and warrant. The supplemental list has been increased by the entry of 50 more officers from the mercantile

marine, so as to meet the requirements of the fleet and to tide over the interval which must necessarily elapse before a supply of executive officers, who have gone through the regular training in the service, has been produced in the ordinary course. The rules governing the grant of full-pay leave on return from foreign service have now been extended, so as to include not only all classes of commissioned officers, but also warrant officers; and another boon in the way of leave is that the Admiralty may, at their discretion, grant sick leave on full pay for a period not exceeding three months to officers, either at home or abroad, who become unfit for service through causes outside of their own control. The rules governing the examination, entry, and course of training of the engineering students at Keyham and Devonport Dockyard have been revised and improved. There has long been a scarcity in shipwright ratings; but since April there has been in force a scheme by which shipwrights are trained in Her Majesty's dockyards for the Navy. When fully trained they are drafted to sea-going ships, and, after completing their allotted time in the Navy, they are eligible to be again taken on the dockyard establishments. Under this scheme 150 naval shipwright apprentices have been entered by open competition.

The system under which officers of the executive branch of the Navy reckon their service while on full pay for the several purposes of promotion, retirement, etc., has been considerably simplified by some new regulations issued from Whitehall. The principal change is in connection with "service in a ship of war at sea," which term has been given a more rigid definition, and in future will be as follows:—1. All time served on board ships or vessels commissioned for service, or in vessels actually employed in surveying. 2. Service in coastguard ships, port guardships, and Royal Naval Reserve drillships whilst kept fully manned for sea service. 3. Service in sea-going tenders to coastguard ships, in training duties during the cruising season, and in such other tenders to harbour-ships as the Admiralty may declare to be sea-going tenders. To qualify a captain for promotion he must have served in a ship of war for six years during peace, for four years during war, or five years during peace and war combined. Captains who arrive at their turn for promotion without having completed the qualifying service are to be retired. To qualify a commander for promotion he must have completed two years' service as a commander, of which one year must have been in a ship of war at sea. To qualify a lieutenant for promotion he must have completed four years' service as a lieutenant, of which three years must have been in a ship of war at sea. A lieutenant, however, may be promoted to rank of commander for gallantry in action, provided he has completed two years' service, of which one year must be in a ship of war at sea. The new regulations, although not issued until August, were made retrospective from the commencement of the financial year. An increase was also made in the active lists, and by an Order in Council, dated Nov. 29th, '98, the future numbers of the undermentioned ranks upon the active service lists were made as follows: flag-officers, 80; admirals of the fleet, 3; admirals, 12; vice-admirals, 22;

rear-admirals, 43; captains, 245; commanders, 360; lieutenants, 1550. The rate of increase in the executive lists is to be as follows: flag-officers, 1 each year, commencing on January 1st, '99; captains, annual increase of 4 in '98, 5 in '99, 5 in 1900, and so on in each succeeding three years; commanders, 6 each year, commencing with '98. There is also to be a considerable increase in the numbers of the warrant officers lists, which are to number as follows: chief gunners and boatswains, 100; chief carpenters, 20; gunners and boatswains, 1150; carpenters, 240.

The Naval Works Act.—A statement of estimated expenditure on naval works on March 1st, '99, under the Naval Works Act, '97, was issued as a parliamentary paper. The statement shows a total increase from £1,270,868, the estimated expenditure in '98-99, to £3,638,665, the total estimated expenditure to March 1st, '99. Thus, the expenditure on Gibraltar for various purposes is to be increased from £248,000 to £903,174. Other increases are: for the enclosure and defence of Portland Harbour, from £43,000 to £254,590; for deepening harbours and approaches, from £69,000 to £650,587; for Keyham Dockyard Extension, from £245,000 to £518,125; for Portsmouth Docks, from £1000 to £373,442; for Hong Kong Dockyard Extension, from £54,600 to £61,965; for Haulbowline Improvements, from £18,207 to £38,075; for Keyham Engineers College, from £3500 to £23,545; and for Dartmouth College for naval cadets, from £52,000 to £52,165. The item of superintendence and miscellaneous charges is to be increased from £48,000 to £132,410, while two new items are £26,325 and £17,658 for Chatham Naval Hospital and Walmer Marine Depot. No increase is provided in the estimate of £15,000 for Colombo Dock.

Marines, Royal.—This corps is a military body specially organised and trained for service in the fleet as well as on shore. It constitutes an important part of the naval forces of the country, and is supported by funds taken in the naval votes. In the '99 edition full particulars of the corps were given, and we need here only note the conditions that have governed the increase of the corps during the year. Recruiting for the corps has been brisker than ever, and it has been possible to keep the physical conditions exacted for recruits at the same high standard as heretofore. In '98, 2871 recruits were raised for the corps, and the waste for the same year amounted to 2138; but of these 200 men did not relinquish the service, but were, at their own request, transferred to serve in other ratings, such as stokers, ships' police, artificers, etc. The net pay of the marine on shore has been increased by 2d. a day, and he now gets 10d., in place of 8d. Formerly his net pay was 1s. 2d. per diem with 1d. beer money—i.e. 15d. From this 7d. per diem was deducted for rations and groceries, leaving him with 8d. per diem net. Now from the 1s. 2d. only 4d. per diem is deducted for groceries and rations, leaving him with 10d. per diem net pay, but he gets no beer money. In our '99 edition we touched on the question of the garrisoning of coaling stations by the Royal Marines. It is a question that admits of much to be said both for and against, and one that has exercised considerably the minds both of the Admiralty and those of the public who take an intelligent interest in service questions.

At present marines are taking a part in garrisoning both Wei-hai-Wei and Vancouver, the force at the former being mainly infantry, while on a smaller scale that *corps d'élite*, the Royal Marine Artillery, are in evidence at the latter station. During '98 the average number of non-commissioned officers and men on shore was 7079, of whom over 6000 were put through the annual course of musketry. This year the training in the depot and divisional batteries has been much improved. Old breech-loading guns have been gradually replaced by modern quick-firing weapons as they became available, and there has also been great improvement in the facilities accorded for carrying out the instruction in ammunition. As was the case last year, battalions of the corps took part in the Army Manœuvres on Salisbury Plain during the early autumn.

Royal Naval Reserve.—During the year ending December 31st, '98, 1711 seamen of this force were embarked for six months' training in ships of the Royal Navy in commission; but this year some 2000 men of the Reserve will have done their six months afloat. The result of the entries in the seamen class, drawn mainly from the fishing population throughout the United Kingdom, has been very satisfactory. The coastguard ships have been kept up throughout the year with their full complement, and men have also done their six months' training on the Channel, Mediterranean, and North American stations. The men are, as a rule, well reported on as thoroughly amenable to discipline and taking much interest in their instruction, and a very large percentage on the completion of their period of training pass the necessary examination for promotion to the qualified seamen class. During the present financial year the force has been increased by the addition of 1000 men to the seamen class. In the estimates for '98-99 provision was made for increasing the executive officers list by 100. This has not only been done, but the candidates on the list for appointments enormously exceed any possible vacancies that may occur; and this in spite of the fact that a number of officers have left the Royal Naval Reserve to enter the Royal Navy on the supplementary list. The officers in October numbered as follows: lieutenants, 388; sub-lieutenants, 551; midshipmen, 556; senior engineers, 62; engineers, 147; and assistant engineers, 164. By an Order in Council of May 19th, '98, an increase, bringing the list of engineer officers up to 400, was sanctioned; and this list, as will be seen from the above figures, is now near completion. Regular instructional classes for engineers have been established in the home dockyard reserves and have been thoroughly successful, so much so, indeed, that the number of applicants to attend considerably exceeds the number authorised. A great boon to the men of the force has been the authorisation of an increased allowance of clothes. The whole question of the Royal Naval Reserve, and more especially their training, was dealt with very fully in our issues of '98 and '99, and it is unnecessary to here recapitulate. The modernisation of the drillships proceeds but slowly, for of the nine ships the only two that are modern ships, as apart from hulks, are the twin-screw third-class cruisers *Medea* and *Medusa*, which have since '95 been stationed at Southampton and North Shields respectively. Two first-class

gunboats, the *Antelope* and *Gleaner*, are also kept permanently in commission at Portishead and Gravesend respectively, for the training of officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve.

Shipbuilding Programme.—Progress of ships building, whether of the older programme or of those of last year, was influenced by the unprecedented activity in mercantile shipbuilding which followed the settlement of the prolonged labour dispute lasting from July '97 until February '98. The disarrangement of work arising from those difficulties produced a sensible effect on the completion of ships in '98-99, the most serious result being the delay experienced in the supply of steel and other material required by private firms to whom Admiralty orders had been given. This was particularly felt in the case of ships which had been begun in the private yards in '98 and '99. The dates of laying down the ships were thrown onward. The manufacture of armour was also affected by the introduction of the Krupp process, necessitating a reconstruction of plant. While the output of armour continues to increase, it can hardly yet be said to have kept up with the requirement. Naturally the new ships which are building in the dockyards have not been affected to quite the same extent as those under construction by contract, but at the same time they have suffered to a certain extent. Of the battleships in hand of the *Majestic* class all are already in commission, although the later vessels were delayed. Of the six battleships of the *Canopus* class it is hoped that the *Canopus* and *Ocean* may be in commission before the end of '99; the *Goliath* at Chatham will probably be about three months later. The *Albion* and *Glory*, building respectively at the Thames Ironworks and at Birkenhead, should be delivered before the close of the financial year '99-1900. The *Vengeance*, building at Barrow, is also in the water, and according to contract should be delivered in July 1900. Of the *Formidable* class all have now been launched. The *Formidable* and *Irresistible* were launched before the end of '98. The *Implacable* took the water in March '99, while the *London* and *Bulwark* went off the slips in the autumn of the same year. The *Venerable* was launched at Chatham in November '99. The laying down of the later vessels of this class, the *London*, the *Venerable*, and the *Bulwark*, was rather earlier than was anticipated, and the rate of advancement has somewhat exceeded expectations. These vessels are improved *Majestics*, with new and more powerful types of guns and armour of the latest quality, associated with higher speed and water-tube boilers. The four battleships ordered under the supplementary programme are to be known as the *Duncan* class. They are building the *Duncan* and *Cornwallis* at the Thames Ironworks, the *Exmouth* at Birkenhead, and the *Russell* at Palmer's, Jarrow. These vessels are intermediate in size between the *Formidable* and *Canopus* classes, and have practically the same armament as the *Formidable*, but are to have superior speed and thinner armour, which will be of the latest and most improved quality, possessing much greater defensive power, in proportion to its thickness, than armour used in the *Majestic* class. Belleville boilers with economisers will be fitted. Of the first-class cruisers of the older programme all have completed their

Ships of the British Navy, completing, building, or ordered (Nov. '99).

Name.	Description or Class.	Tonnage.	Max. Speed in Knots.	Heaviest Gun.	Building or Completing.	Port and Remarks.
Canopus . . .	Battleship	12,900	18	12 in. 46-ton	Completing	Portsmouth.
Goliath . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Chatham.
Ocean . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Devonport.
Albion . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Blackwall.
Glory . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Birkenhead.
Vengeance . .	"	"	"	"	Building	Barrow.
Formidable . .	"	14,700	"	"	"	Portsmouth.
Implacable . .	"	"	"	"	"	Devonport.
Irresistible . .	"	"	"	"	"	Chatham.
London . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Portsmouth.
Bulwark . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Devonport.
Venerable . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Chatham.
Duncan . . .	"	"	19	"	"	Blackwall.
Cornwallis . .	"	"	"	"	"	Blackwall.
Exmouth . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Birkenhead.
Russell . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Jarrow.
Montague . . .	"	Type not	settled.	"	"	Devonport.
Albemarle . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Chatham.
Drake . . .	Armoured cruisers	14,100	23	9'2-inch.	"	Pembroke.
King Alfred . .	"	"	"	"	"	Barrow.
Leviathan . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Clydebank.
Africa . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Fairfield Co.
Aboukir . . .	"	11,100	21	"	"	Glasgow.
Cressy . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Glasgow.
Hogue . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Barrow.
Sutlej . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Glasgow.
Euryalus . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Glasgow.
Bacchante . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Barrow.
Bedford . . .	Cruisers	9800	"	6-inch.	"	Glasgow.
Monmouth . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Glasgow.
Kent . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Portsmouth.
Essex . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Pembroke.
Spartiate . . .	1st-class cruiser	11,000	20	"	Completing	Pembroke.
Vindictive . . .	2nd-class cruiser	5750	"	"	"	Chatham.
Pioneer . . .	3rd-class cruiser	2135	"	4-inch.	"	Chatham.
Pandora . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Portsmouth.

Sloops and Gunboats.

Name.	Description or Class.	Length.	Draught.	Speed.	Builder.
Conder . . .	Sloop	180 ft.	11 ft. 6 in.	13'2 kts.	Sheerness.
Rosario . . .	"	"	"	"	"
Shearwater . .	"	"	"	"	"
Vestal . . .	"	"	"	"	"
Mutine . . .	"	"	"	"	Laird.
Rinaldo . . .	"	"	"	"	"
Espiegle . . .	"	"	"	"	Sheerness.
Fantome . . .	"	"	"	"	"
Bramble . . .	Gunboat	"	8 ft.	13'5 kts.	Potter & Co., Liverpool.
Britomart . . .	"	"	"	"	"
Dwarf . . .	"	"	"	"	London & Glasgow Company.
Thistle . . .	"	"	"	"	" " "

(42) Torpedo-boat Destroyers, 215 tons displacement, 27 knots, 12-poundsers.

Name.	Contractor.	State.	Name.	Contractor.	State.
Ardent . .	Thornycroft	Completed.	Janus . .	Palmer	Completed.
Banshee . .	Laird	"	Lightning . .	"	"
Boxer . .	Thornycroft	"	Lynx . .	Laird	"
Bruiser . .	"	"	Opossum . .	Hawthorn	"
Charger . .	Yarrow	"	Porcupine . .	Palmer	"
Conflict . .	White	"	Ranger . .	Hawthorn	"
Contest . .	Laird	"	Rocket . .	Thomson	"
Daring . .	Thornycroft	"	Salmon . .	Earle	"
Dasher . .	Yarrow	"	Shark . .	Thomson	"
Decoy . .	Thornycroft	"	Skate . .	Barrow	"
Dragon . .	Laird	"	Snapper . .	Earle	"
Ferret . .	"	"	Spitfire . .	Elswick	"
Fervent . .	Paisley	"	Starfish . .	Barrow	"
Handy . .	Fairfield	"	Sturgeon . .	"	"
Hardy . .	Doxford	"	Sunfish . .	Hawthorn	"
Hart . .	Fairfield	"	Surly . .	Thomson	"
Hasty . .	Yarrow	"	Swordfish . .	Elswick	"
Haughty . .	Doxford	"	Teaser . .	White	"
Havock . .	Yarrow	"	Wizard . .	"	"
Hornet . .	"	"	Zebra . .	Thames Iron Works	"
Hunter . .	Fairfield	"			

(50) Torpedo-boat Destroyers, 300 tons displacement, 30 knots, 12-poundsers.

Name.	Contractor.	State.	Name.	Contractor.	State.
Albatross . .	Thornycroft	Completing.	Foam . .	Thornycroft	In reserve.
Angler . .	"	In commission.	Gipsy . .	Fairfield Co.	"
Arab . .	Thomson	Building.	Griffon . .	Laird	In commission.
Ariel . .	Thornycroft	In commission.	Kestrel . .	Thomson	Building.
Avon . .	Barrow	In reserve.	Leopard . .	Barrow	Completing.
Bat . .	Palmer	In commission.	Locust . .	Laird	In reserve.
Bittern . .	Barrow	Completing.	Mallard . .	Thornycroft	In commission.
Brazen . .	Thomson	"	Mermaid . .	Hawthorn	Completing.
Bullfinch . .	Earle	"	Osprey . .	Fairfield Co.	In reserve.
Chamois . .	Palmer	In reserve.	Otter . .	Barrow	"
Cheerful . .	Hawthorn	Completing.	Panther . .	Laird	"
Coquette . .	Thornycroft	"	Quail . .	"	In commission.
Crane . .	Palmer	In commission.	Recruit . .	Thomson	Completing.
Cygnets . .	Thornycroft	"	Seal . .	Laird	In reserve.
Cynthia . .	"	Building.	Sparrowhawk . .	"	In commission.
Desperate . .	"	In reserve.	Star . .	Palmer	In reserve.
Dove . .	Earle	Building.	Sylvia . .	Doxford	"
Earnest . .	Laird	In commission.	Thrasher . .	Laird	In commission.
Electra . .	Thomson	Completing.	Violet . .	Doxford	In reserve.
Express . .	Laird	"	Virago . .	Laird	"
Fairy . .	Fairfield Co.	In reserve.	Vulture . .	Thomson	"
Fame . .	Thornycroft	In commission.	Whiting . .	Palmer	In commission.
Fawn . .	Palmer	Completing.	Wolf . .	Laird	In reserve.
Flirt . .	"	"	Zephyr . .	Paisley.	Completing.
Flying-fish . .	"	In reserve.			

(18) Torpedo Boat Destroyers—Programme '97-99.

Name.	Contractor.	State.	Name.	Contractor.	State.
Lee . .	Earle	Building.	Spiteful . .	Palmer	Building.
Leven . .	Thomson	"	Stag . .	Thornycroft	"
Orwell . .	Laird	"	*Viper . .	Hawthorn	"
Racehorse . .	Hawthorn	"	Petrel . .	Palmer	"
Roebuck . .	"	"	Syren . .	"	"
Greyhound . .	"	"	Success . .	Earle	"
Lively . .	Laird	"	Falcon . .	Thomson	"
Sprightly . .	"	"	Ostrich . .	"	"
Myrmidon . .	Palmer	"	Vixen . .	Barrow	"

* Steam turbine boat.

trials, and have been delivered, with the exception of the *Spartiate*, still completing at Pembroke. It is expected, however, that the last-named vessel will also be completed by the end of the financial year. The six armoured cruisers of the *Cressy* class, building by contract, have been delayed somewhat in construction for the reasons above given. It is hoped that the contract dates for delivery will be kept. The four large armoured cruisers, two of which belong to the original programme for '98-99, and two to the supplemental programme, are in hand, one at Pembroke, and the remaining three by contract. The type will be known as the *Drake* class. They will have a displacement of 14,000 tons, speed 23 knots, and 30,000 indicated horse-power. The armament will include two 9·2-in. guns of the latest and most powerful type, with armour protection equal to that of the *Powerful* class, sixteen 6-in. quick-firing guns in casemates, and seventeen smaller guns. Side armour 6 in. thick will be associated with strong steel decks. They will be fitted with Belleville boilers and economisers. These four vessels will be named the *Drake*, building at Pembroke, the *King Alfred*, at Barrow, the *Leviathan*, at Clydebank, and the *Africa*, by the Fairfield Company. Two other cruisers were included in the supplemental programme; they are of new design, the *Bedford* and the *Monmouth* being their names. Both these ships will be built at Glasgow. They will have a displacement of 9800 tons, and a speed of 23 knots, with 22,000 indicated horse-power. The heaviest gun carried will be a 6-in. of the latest type, protected by armour about 4 in. thick. Vertical side armour of the same thickness will be carried over a considerable portion of the length, and they will be fitted with Belleville boilers. Of the second-class cruisers, all of those of the *Arrogant* class have been completed and are in commission, with the exception of the *Gladiator*, which is ready to hoist the pennant. The three vessels of the improved *Talbot* class—the *Hermes*, *Hyacinth*, and *Highflyer*—have all been delivered, and will shortly be ready for sea. Of the ten third-class cruisers of the *Pelorus* type, only two remain in hand—the *Pandora* and *Pioneer*—the latter vessel having been launched in June '99. Six sloops of the *Condor* class are in hand, but these, with the gunboats of the *Dwarf* class, are all approaching completion. The supplementary programme provided for twelve additional torpedo-boat destroyers; orders for these have been placed. Four experimental vessels of higher speed have been ordered, one of which has been fitted with a steam turbine, and the trials are shortly to be begun. The new royal yacht has been considerably advanced, and was expected to make her trials in November '99.

New Programme, '99-1900.—The new programme, announced to the House of Commons in March, consisted of two battleships, two armoured first-class cruisers, three smaller cruisers, two sloops, and two first-class torpedo-boats. The two battleships will be built at Chatham and Devonport. They are to be named the *Montagu* and *Albemarle*. The two first-class cruisers will be of the same design as the *Bedford* and *Monmouth*. They are to be named the *Kent* and *Essex*, and are to be built at Portsmouth and Pembroke respectively. The two sloops will be in

their general character similar to the *Phoenix* and *Algerine*, but will be propelled by twin-screws and be of moderate draught, suitable for river service. Preparations have been made for building them at Sheerness.

General Administration.—In addition to the shipbuilding and completion of new vessels, the following ships underwent large repairs, and in some cases reconstruction, during '98-99. *Dreadnought*, *Forfe*, *Brisk*, *Cossack*, *Tartar*, *Superb*, *Edinburgh*, *Pylades*, *Buzzard*, *Dolphin*, *Comus*, *Crescent*, *Orlando*, *St. George*, *Sybil*, *Bellona*, *Marathon*, *Seagull*, *Collingwood*, *Cambrian*, *Blonde*, *Calypso*, *Salamander*, *Sheldrake*, *Aeolus*, *Charybdis*, *Retribution*, *Spartan*, *Rainbow*, and *Philomel*. The following ships are also in hand for repairs: *Hecate*, *Speedy*, *Active*, *Scout*, *Pique*, *Blanche*, *Blake*, *Astræa*, *Cordelia*, and *Partridge*. A large number of vessels have made their steam trials, including several fitted with various types of water-tube boilers. The manufacture of guns proceeds satisfactorily, little or no difficulty being experienced in keeping pace with the requirements of the fleet. One of the new design of 12-in. breech-loading wire-wound guns has been delivered, and the result of a trial was that the new weapon was considered satisfactory. This type will be supplied to the *Formidable* class of battleships. Another new type which has been approved is the 9·2-in. breech-loading wire gun, which is to be mounted in the *Cressy* class of armoured cruisers and also in the *Drake* class, the type ship of which is now building at Pembroke. The intention to convert all the 6-in. breech-loaders to quick-firers for sea going has been carried out, and the same course is to be adopted with the guns for the Royal Naval Reserve batteries and drillships. Magazine rifles have been supplied to the whole of the naval service. As regards ammunition, no delay whatever has been experienced in preparing it in sufficient quantities to meet all the requirements of the fleet; and, as a matter of fact, the output could easily be very considerably increased should there be any need. Nearly all quick-firing guns in the fleet have now been supplied with cordite cartridges, and the same may be said with regard to the heavy breech-loading guns. This policy will be continued, as cordite is now considered to be of greater value than the old smoky powder.

Launches and Trials.—The vessels launched since the last issue of the *ANNUAL* are the *Implacable*, launched March 11th, '99; *Bulwark*, Oct. '99; *London*, Sept. 21st, '99; *Pioneer*, June 28th, '99; *Spartiate*, Oct. 27th, '98; *Royal yacht*, May 9th, '99; *Hyacinth*, Oct. '98; *Formidable*, Nov. 17th, '98; *Bramble*, gunboat, launched Nov. 28th at Liverpool; *Irresistible*, launched Dec. 15th, '98; *Condor* and *Rosario* floated out at Sheerness on Dec. 15th, '98; *Glory* floated out at Laird's yard March 11th, '98; *Brilomart* floated out at Messrs. Potter's yard at Liverpool on March 29th. The trials which have been made during the period under consideration include those of vessels of all types. The *Pactolus*, a third-class cruiser, in rough weather averaged 20½ knots, with 7201 horse-power; the *Pegasus*, a similar ship, with Reed's boilers, made a speed of 20 knots with 5400 horse-power, and 21½ knots with 7134 horse-power; the *Avon*, torpedo-boat destroyer, made a speed of 30·164 knots with

6243 horse-power; the *Sylvia*, with 6500 indicated horse-power, made an average speed of 30.194 knots; the *Fawn*, with 6454 indicated horse-power, made 30.267 knots. The *Seagull*, fitted with the Niclausse type of water-tube boiler, has also made successful trials. The *Argonaut*, first-class cruiser, with 3600 indicated horse-power, showed a consumption of coal of 2.13 lbs. per indicated horse-power; while the *Andromeda*, with 3388 indicated horse-power, in a similar trial had the coal consumption work out at 1.98 lbs. per horse-power per hour. At her concluding trial the *Andromeda*, with 16,781 indicated horse-power, made a mean speed of 20.4 knots, and the *Argonaut* also finished her trials successfully. The *Bittern*, torpedo-boat destroyer, with 6400 indicated horse-power, attained a speed of 30.364 knots; the *Flirt*, with 6468 indicated horse-power, a speed of 30.009 knots; the *Coquette*, with 5740 indicated horse-power, made a speed of 30.371 knots. The *Sheldrake*, which is fitted with Babcock & Wilcox's water-tube boilers, on a three hours' full-power trial, with 4050 indicated horse-power, made a speed of 20.5 knots. A further trial of the *Bittern* made at full speed with 6659 indicated horse-power made a speed of 30.403 knots. During a thirty-hours' trial of the third-class cruiser *Psyche*, good results were obtained; and the results of her eight-hours' full-speed trial were, with 5095 indicated horse-power, 19.3 knots. The *Pomone*, a similar vessel, with 7340 indicated horse-power, made a speed of 20.8 knots. The results of the trial of the first-class cruiser *Ariadne*, with 19,156 indicated horse power, were a speed of 21.5 knots. The results of a series of trials for coal consumption, with sister cruisers, were as follows: the *Amphitrite*, 1.54 lbs.; *Europa*, 2.24 lbs.; *Diadem*, 2.21 lbs.; *Ariadne*, 2.05 lbs.; *Argonaut*, 2.02 lbs.; *Andromeda*, 1.98 lbs.; and *Niobe* 1.76 lbs. The *Albatross*, torpedo-boat destroyer, at a full-speed trial, made a mean speed of 32.294 knots, the *Orwell* 30.4 knots, and the *Mermaid* 30.1 knots. The *Pyramus*, at a four hours' full-speed trial, with 7303 indicated horse power, made a speed of 20.7 knots. The *Mermaid*, torpedo-boat destroyer with Thornycroft boilers, on a three-hours' trial made a speed of 30.926 knots. The *Cygnets*, torpedo-boat destroyer, made an average of 30.6 knots. The gunboat *Dwarf* also made satisfactory trials. The *Hermes* and *Highflyer* on trial made, the first, with 10,224 indicated horse-power, 20.5 knots; and the latter, with 10,344 indicated horse-power, 20.1 knots. The *Prometheus*, with 5183 indicated horse-power, made a speed of 19.8 knots. The trials of the *Canopus*, battleship, were completed, the vessel on an eight-hours' full-power trial, with 13,763 indicated horse-power, made a speed of 18.5 knots. The gunboat *Thistle*, with 1350 horse-power, made a speed of 13.5 knots. The *Coquette*, torpedo-boat destroyer, with 5868 indicated horse-power, made a speed of 30.211 knots. The *Cheerful*, torpedo-boat destroyer, with 5632 indicated horse-power, made a speed of 29.941 knots. Considerable interest attaches to the trials of the *Viper*, torpedo-boat destroyer, which was launched on Sept. 6th, '99, and of which the propelling machinery consists of four steam turbines, each driving a separate shaft, fitted with two propellers of 3 ft. 4 in. diameter, and 4 ft. 6 in. pitch. The speed of the turbines at the maximum power will be a thousand revolutions

per minute. Steam is to be supplied by four Yarrow water-tube boilers. The *Viper* has a length of 210 feet with 21 ft. beam, and is built on lines which are an exact copy of those of the *Mermaid*, torpedo-boat destroyer, which attained a mean speed of 30.9 knots on a three-hours' trial. It is estimated by her designers that the *Viper* will attain a speed of 35 knots, which is actually at the rate of 40 land-miles an hour.

Incidents and Appointments.—The *Devastation*, a second-class battleship, was commissioned at the end of '98 as port guard-ship at Gibraltar, where she takes the place of the harbour defence ship *Rupert*, and thus adds to the strength of the Mediterranean Squadron. Owing to the absence of the Channel Squadron from England it was decided to mobilise the Reserve Squadron, the political situation at the moment seeming to require the presence of a force in the Channel. The ships included the *Nile*, *Trafalgar*, *Sanspareil*, *Benbow*, *Rodney*, *Collingwood*, *Howe*, *Thunderer*, *Alexandra*, *Colossus*, *Australia*, *Galatea*, *Melampus*, and *Severn*. These ships had their crews filled up to sea-going strength, were coaled, and completed their stores. They then assembled at Portland, and were not demobilised until January '99. In November '98 the *Terrible* was commissioned to take a draft for the *Camperdown* to Malta, and similarly the *Edgar* left for China with relief crews. The *Astræa*, *Forte*, *Cordelia*, and *Blenheim*, with the crew of the *Barfleur*, arrived at home to pay off. The ship's company of the *Blake* was turned over to the *Niobe*, and the place of the *Cordelia* in the Training Squadron was taken by the *Comus*. The following appointments were made: Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson to command the Channel Squadron, in place of Vice-Admiral Sir H. Stephenson, who resigned owing to ill-health; Capt. A. L. Winsloe was appointed to the *Niobe*; and Capt. A. C. Corry was appointed to the *Hood*. The third-class cruiser *Philomel* relieved the *Phæbe* on the Cape station. The *Buzzard*, sloop, relieved the *Pelican* on the West Indies station. The *Scout* paid off. An interesting return on naval expenditure and the mercantile marine was issued as a parliamentary paper. Returns of a similar nature will be found in the *Times* of Sept. 7th, '94, Jan. 20th, '96, and Nov. 22nd, '97. In January Capt. F. Pole was appointed Commodore of the second class in charge at Hong Kong; Capt. H. J. May to the *Mars*; J. Ferris to the *Magnificent*; and H. B. Williams to be Inspector of Warlike Stores. In February, Rear-Admiral L. A. Beaumont was selected to succeed Rear-Admiral Palliser in command of the Pacific, and the *Warspite* was commissioned by Capt. T. P. Walker as his flagship. Admiral Beaumont was succeeded as Director of Naval Intelligence by Admiral Custance. Capt. G. A. Gifford was appointed to the *Comus* as Commodore of the second class during the fishery season in Newfoundland. The third-class cruiser *Pylades* was commissioned for service in Australia; the *Oplando* and *Aurora* hoisted the pennant to relieve the *Undaunted* and *Narcissus* in China, the last-named vessels returning to pay off. The first-class cruiser *Theseus* relieved the *Grafton* in the Mediterranean. On March 18th the second-class cruiser *Talbot* arrived at Spithead with the

remains of the late Lord Herschell on board; after making good defects the vessel returned to the North American station. The third-class cruiser *Pegasus* left for the South-East Coast of America, and the *Edgar* for Malta with the crew of the *Royal Oak*. During a run of the *Terrible* home from the Mediterranean, when steaming at 15 knots across the Bay of Biscay, one of the tubes of one of the port boilers burst, the scalding steam which escaped causing the death of one stoker, and injuring five other men. Four other tubes had also given way during the cruise. They were all welded instead of being solid bronze, and to this cause the unfortunate accident has been attributed. The report of the Medical Director-General of the Navy for '97 showed that during that year the death rate of the total force was 5·23 per thousand, the invaliding rate being slightly increased from that of the previous year. The total force in the service afloat was 80,540. The lowest sick rate was on the South-East Coast of America, and the highest on the China station. In April, Vice-Admiral Sir F. G. Bedford was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indian station, hoisting his flag in the *Crescent*. He relieved Admiral Sir John Fisher, who returned home in the *Renown*, in which ship he has since left, to take command of the Mediterranean station, relieving Admiral Sir John Hopkins in July. The second-class cruiser *Forte* relieved the *Fox* on the Cape station. The returns of rifle practice by the petty officers and seamen of the fleet for '98 showed that the average points attained were only 134·53, as against 147·78 for the previous year. The highest score was two points above that for '97. The best ship record is that of the *Royalist* on the Australian station, the crew of which scored 237 points. The number of men who took part in the firing was 11,626. The musketry returns for the Royal Marines from 105 ships showed that in order of merit the East Indian Squadron came first. Sergeant J. H. Ram, R.M.A., made the best record, with 219 points. In May, Admiral Sir H. Fairfax was selected to succeed Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle as Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, and Vice-Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith as Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. Rear-Admiral A. D. Fanshawe hoisted his flag in the *Magnificent* as second in command of the Channel Squadron, succeeding Rear-Admiral J. W. Brackenbury. Rear-Admiral D. H. Bosanquet was selected to succeed Rear-Admiral A. L. Douglas as Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, Admiral Douglas returning to England to assume the post of Second Sea Lord, vacant by the preferment of Lord Walter Kerr to the post of First Sea Lord, on the retirement of Sir Frederick Richards. The *Edgar* returned to England with the paid-off crew of the *Royal Sovereign*. The *Tribune* relieved the *Intrepid* on the North American station, and the *Psyche* the *Pallas* on the same station. The *Pomone* relieved the gunboat *Redbreast* in the East Indies. The *Archer* and the *Narcissus* returned home to pay off. In June, Rear-Admiral T. S. Jackson was appointed Admiral Superintendent at Devonport Dockyard; Capt. R. L. Groome to be Commodore of the second class in command of the squadron on the South-East Coast of America; G. N. Pollard to be Captain in charge at Ascension; M. P. O'Callaghan to the *Royal*

Sovereign; H. H. Dyke to the *Empress of India*; G. L. Egerton as Flag-Captain to the *Majestic*; A. A. C. Parr to the *Asia*; R. F. Henderson to be Captain Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard; A. Barrow to the *Prince George*; R. F. Foote to the *Repulse*; G. C. Langley to the *Nile*; C. Campbell to the *Wildfire* as Flag-Captain at Sheerness; and T. McGill to be Captain in charge at Bermuda. Prince Louis of Battenberg was appointed Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence on resigning his post as Flag-Captain in the Channel Squadron. During August and September the following ships were commissioned: the *Terrible* to relieve the *Powerful* in China, but owing to the trouble with the Transvaal both these ships were subsequently ordered to the Cape; the first-class cruiser *Andromeda* was commissioned to relieve the *Hawk* in the Mediterranean; and the *Hermes* to relieve the *Talbot* in North America. The *Imperieuse* arrived home and paid off. Rear-admiral Pelham Aldrich was appointed to be Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, and S. C. Holland to be Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard. Capt. W. H. Pigott was appointed Senior Officer at Gibraltar; C. J. Norcock as Assistant to Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves; T. H. Jerram as Assistant Captain of Boys' Training Ships; Percy Scott to the *Terrible*; C. G. Robinson to the *Vernon*; and J. Durnford to the *Jupiter*. The gunboat *Dwarf* left to take the place of the *Widgeon* on the Cape station, but the latter vessel was ordered to remain on the station for the present. In September a large number of officers were appointed for transport duties in connection with the despatch of an Army Corps to the Cape, Sir Edward Chichester being made Principal Transport Officer in Natal, and Capt. Von Koughnet Transport Officer at Capetown. Capt. C. J. Barlow was appointed Superintendent at Pembroke Dockyard.

Naval Publications.—Among the principal naval publications of the year were: "A Life of Richard Badley, Vice-Admiral of the Fleet," by Thomas Alfred Spalding (Constable); "Appendix to the Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, '98" (United States Navy Department); "How to Enter the Royal Navy," by Ernest J. Felix (Simpkin); "Bearers of the Burden," by Major W. P. Drury, R.M. (Lawrence & Bullen); "Blockade of Brest, 1803-5," by John Leyland (Navy Records Society); "Watch, Station, and Quarter Bill for H.M. Torpedo-Boat Destroyers," by Lieut. D. Brownrigg, R.N. (Chaprentier, Portsmouth); "Imperial Defence," by Sir George Clarke (Imperial Press); "Nelson's Friendships," by the late Mrs. Hilda Gamlin (Hutchinson); "Idylls of the Sea," by F. T. Bullen (Grant Richards); "From Howard to Nelson: Twelve Sailors," by Prof. Laughton (Lawrence & Bullen); "Naval Annual," by T. A. Brassey (Griffin, Portsmouth); "Merchant Skipper's and Ocean Traveller's Atlas" (George Philip & Son); "British Naval Power," by Hamilton William (Macmillan); "Histoire de la Marine Française. 1.—Les Origines," by Charles de la Roncière (E. Plon Nourrit & Co.); "The Sinking of the *Merrimac*," by Naval Constructor Hobson (Unwin); "The Strength and Decay of Nations," by Giles Andrew Daubeney (*Timber News*); "The *Maine*: An Account of her Destruction in

Havana Harbour," by Capt. Sigsbee (Unwin); "The American Navy: Its Ships and their Achievements," by Charles Morris (Hutchinson); "The Tadpole of an Archangel," by Capt. W. P. Drury, R.M.L.I. (Simpkin); "Text-Book on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy," by J. Gill, F.R.A.S. (Longmans); "Life of Vice-Admiral Edmund Lord Lyons," by Capt. Eardley-Wilmot (Sampson Low); "The Torpedo in Peace and War," by F. T. Jane (Thacker); "Life of Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, K.C.B.," by Rear-Admiral Penrose Fitzgerald (Blackwood); "Marine Boilers," by M. Bertin (Murray); "The Royal Navy; A History from the Earliest to the Present Time," vol. iv., by W. Laird Clowes (Sampson Low); "Fleet in Being," by Rudyard Kipling; "Navy in the Civil War" (U.S.) (Sampson Low); "Seaman's Life under Four Sovereigns," by Sir Henry Keppel (Macmillan).

Nepal. A kingdom in the Himalayas, with Tibet on the north, Sikkim on the east, and British India on the south and west, which is independent, but maintains friendly relations with the Indian Government, who have a Resident at the capital, **Katmandu**. The population is of mixed character, but the Ghoorkas predominate. The ruler is the Maharajah Dhiraj, born August 8th, '75, and succeeded in '81. **Area** about 50,000 sq. miles; **pop.** estimated at from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000.

NETHERLANDS, THE.

A kingdom under Queen Wilhelmina (*q.v.*), daughter of the late King William III. and of Queen Emma, who was Queen-Regent till the Queen came of age (Aug. 31st, '98). The Constitution of 1848, revised in '87, vests the executive in the sovereign, and the legislative authority in the States-General, sitting in two chambers: the first, consisting of 50 members, elected for nine years (one third retiring every three years) by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants; the second, of 100 members, elected directly by all male citizens of 25 years or more who either pay a direct tax to the State of a little over a florin, or have occupied rooms at a rent of from 80 cents to 2½ florins for 6 months or more, or own or lease a boat of not less than 30 tons burden, or receive a public pension of 275 florins or more, or have deposits of at least 50 florins in the savings bank, or have passed the examination necessary for the profession of an engineer, a surgeon, and other professions. Practically, the ability to support himself and his family qualifies a man to vote. The second chamber is elected for four years. The Government and the second chamber alone possess the initiative in legislation; the upper house having the right of approval or rejection, but not of amendment. Alterations in constitution are made by two-thirds vote of both houses, followed by a general election, and confirmation by a similar vote of the new States-General. The country is divided into 11 provinces and 123 communes, each province having its own representative body, which has the power of making ordinances subject to the approval of the King. Its colonies include Java and territories in Sumatra, Borneo, and numerous other islands in the Eastern Archipelago; Curaçao and five other small islands in the West Indies, and Surinam in South America. Entire liberty and social equality granted to all religions, but the majority belong to the Dutch Reformed

Church. Education not compulsory, but well organised, and practically free as to the primary schools. Length of railways 1699 miles. The chief exports are food products, drugs, iron, steel, textiles, sugar, etc. **Area**, 12,648 sq. m.; **pop.** 5,004,204. **Revenue**, '98, £12,542,122; **expenditure**, £12,010,082; **debt**, £90,422,200; **imports**, '98, £149,650,000; **exports**, £126,316,500. See DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES and FOREIGN NAVIES.

Political Parties.—Parties in the States-General are divided into **Liberals** and **Anti-Liberals**, the latter being composed chiefly of such opposite elements as Catholics and Orthodox Protestants, who are also called **Conservatives**. The only bond apparently between these two bodies is the conviction that the supremacy of religious authority must be recognised in the government of the nation, whereas the Liberals urge that religious questions should be kept separate from the administration of the State. A Franchise Reform Bill brought in by Dr. Tak van Poortvliet, the Premier and head of the Liberal party, in '94, split up the Liberal party, an extreme or Radical section supporting the Premier, while a moderate Liberal section opposed him. The Chamber was dissolved, and at the general election in April the Moderate Liberals scored an unexpected victory. Dr. Tak only secured 44 seats, against the 56 secured by the Opposition. M. Van Houten then carried a measure considerably extending the suffrage, in June '96, and the disintegration of the Liberal party was completed. It now consists of four groups, Conservative Liberals, Advanced Liberals, Radicals, and Social Democrats. A general election took place in June '97, when 48 Liberals, 20 Catholics, 21 Orthodox Protestants, 4 Historic Christians, 4 Radicals, and 3 Social Democrats were returned. Classified in another way, the successful candidates included 52 Liberals, 45 Anti-Liberals, and 3 Social Democrats. The Historic Christians are a section of the Orthodox Protestants, but hostile to the coalition with the Catholics. A Progressive Liberal Cabinet was formed under Dr. Pierson.

History, '99. The chief event of the year was the assembling at The Hague of the Peace Conference, called together on the initiative of the Czar. A Bill providing £6250 for the reception of the delegates was passed (May 5th). The Conference itself was opened at the Palace in the Wood (18th), and a telegram was sent to the Czar expressing congratulations and hopes for the accomplishment of the great and noble work he had initiated. See separate article, PEACE CONFERENCE.

Nevis. A British West Indian island included in the presidency of **St. Christopher** (*q.v.*), of the federal colony of the **Leeward Islands** (*q.v.*). **Area**, 50 sq. m.; **pop.** 13,087. Capital, **Charlestown**, with a population of 1500. The island is simply a single cone-shaped mountain, surrounded by a margin of low lands. Statistics included in those of St. Christopher. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table). A hurricane caused great loss of life and property on July 7th, '99.

New Brunswick. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies along the Bay of Fundy. **Area**, 27,105 sq. m.; **pop.** 321,294. Capital **Fredericton**, pop. 7000; chief commercial centre **St. John**, with a population of 46,000. Divided into fifteen counties. Chief rivers are the St. John and the Miramichi, which are

navigable in part. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a Legislative Assembly of 46 members. The Province has ten seats in the Dominion Senate and fourteen in the House of Commons. Both higher and elementary education publicly provided and supported—the latter free, but not compulsory. Coal, iron, and antimony abound, and there are fine timber forests. Cereals are largely grown, and fruits, and the fisheries are remunerative. See CANADA and DIPLOMACY.

New Caledonia is an island in the South Pacific, lying to the south-west of the New Hebrides. It is a French penal colony, and the Loyalty Islands to the east of it are grouped with it as a dependency. Other dependencies are the Huon Island, the Chesterfield Islands, and the Wallis Archipelago. New Caledonia is governed by a Governor with a Council-General. The penal population is about 10,000 or 11,000. The area of the island and its dependencies is about 7700 sq. miles, and the total pop. about 62,752. The capital is Noumea. Ores and minerals are worked and exported.

Newcastle, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

This—the oldest British Colony—was discovered in 1497 by John Cabot with an English expedition. The area is 42,200 sq. m.; the population, 210,000; the capital, St. Johns (pop. 29,007). Newfoundland divides Labrador with Canada, her share being estimated at 160,000 sq. m., with a resident population of 5000. The Colony is ruled by a Governor, with a Legislative Council of 15 members appointed by the Crown, and a House of Assembly of 36 members elected for four years, from 18 districts, by manhood suffrage and the ballot. The religious bodies are:—Church of England, 69,823; Church of Rome, 72,666; Wesleyan, 53,276; other denominations, 6245. Education is purely denominational. The progress of the Colony has been retarded by British policy, which until 1813 absolutely prohibited settlement. Its real advance began in '25, when the first resident Governor was appointed. Representative Government was granted in '32. The railway was commenced in '81, and has now been extended across the island to Port aux Basques, and tri-weekly steamship connection with the American railway system *via* Sydney, C.B., is maintained. The railway has given great impetus to pulp manufacture, mining, lumbering, and general trade. Newfoundland abounds in copper and iron, particularly at Bell Isle, in Conception Bay. In fact, from a great fishing country the island is being transformed into a great mining centre. Coal is abundant, but the output, which is in the hands of the contractor, Mr. R. G. Reid, is still inconsiderable. Newfoundland is a great place for sport. Caribou shooting is excellent, and there is good fishing for salmon and trout. The principal industries are the seal and cod fisheries, and agriculture by small farmers. The best land is in the Codroy Valley and on the west coast. The export of cod averages over a million quintals, hair seals about 300,000 skins and the oil. By the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, certain rights were granted to French fishermen, the nature and extent of which are still in dispute. The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon are owned by the French, and a French fishing fleet visits the coast annually,

claiming the exclusive right to fish from Cape John on the east coast round north to Cape Ray on the west coast. This exclusive right has never been admitted by Great Britain. Further, the French claim the right to prevent the erection of stations on the French coast, and thus many locations rich in minerals are rendered useless. A Royal Commission to inquire into the whole matter was appointed in August '98. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table) and DIPLOMACY.

History, '99. In Nov. '98, the Governor, on the receipt of a petition setting forth that the Hon. A. B. Morine, who had taken the leading part in carrying the Reid Contract Bill through the Assembly, was the paid legal adviser of the contractor, called on the Minister for an explanation. Mr. Morine admitted his professional connection with the Reids, and thereupon was requested to resign, which he did (5th). The agitation against the Reid contract continued, and very numerous signed petitions against it were got up. The various objectionable features in the arrangement were summarised in a dispatch from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir H. Murray, but the Governor was directed to sign the contract, and further opposition was seen to be futile. The Royal Commissioners appointed in '98 embodied the results of their investigations in a report which, though printed in March '99, was not made public by Oct. 13th. It may be said, however, that the report is entirely favourable to the Colony. Its general conclusions are that the French cod fishery on the coast has become practically valueless, and should be extinguished by money payment or concession elsewhere; that the lobster industry should be settled on the same basis; that the Colony should give the French free bait if they will abandon their bounties, which expire in 1901; that French interference with the Treaty Shore should be no longer tolerated, except in cases where actual damage to their fisheries could be proved; that an English Consul should be appointed at St. Pierre, to prevent the smuggling trade now carried on, with the connivance of the French authorities, with Canada and Newfoundland. Negotiations with the French Government proceeded during the summer, but no definite conclusion was reached. Sir H. Murray, who left the Colony on Jan. 26th, was succeeded by Sir Henry McCallum, K.C.M.G., on March 3rd. After some correspondence between the Governor and the Hon. A. B. Morine, and on his relinquishing all professional connection with the Reids in April, he was re-installed in office. In the summer and autumn the Governor made a tour through the Colony, and his proposed formation of a naval reserve became very popular. The seal and cod fisheries were fairly successful. The effect of the Reid contract on the prosperity of the Colony has been so far beneficial. Large public works are being carried on, an electric railway is nearly completed in St. Johns, and seven new steamers are being built for Mr. Reid to run on the various bays in connection with the railway, and one to Labrador. Two were completed in November. Mr. Morine and Mr. Dawe resigned (20th), being succeeded (27th) by Messrs. Bowring and Goodridge.

New Guinea, or Papua. An island lying directly N. of Australia, and after Australia the largest island in the world. It is about 1490 miles from E. to W., with a breadth at

centre of 430 miles. The area is now computed to be 234,768 sq. m. British New Guinea comprises the south-eastern part of the island, and the adjacent islands south of the 8th parallel south latitude. It is bounded on the west by Dutch and on the north by German territory. Its area is about 87,786 sq. m. on the mainland, and 2754 sq. m. of islands; and the population is estimated at about 350,000. A protectorate was proclaimed over the territory in '84, and in '88 it was definitely annexed. It is administered as a Crown colony by a Governor, who resides at Port Moresby. There are four magisterial divisions, each under a resident magistrate. An annual sum of £15,000 is guaranteed by the colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, to cover the cost of administration, in which these colonies have some share. It was agreed in '98 to continue the guarantee for four years, at the end of which period it is hoped the colony will be self-supporting. The country is being gradually settled, and it is hoped that the natives may be trained to use their tribal lands for commercial purposes. All minerals, except coal, are reserved to the Crown. The chief exports are trepang, copra, pearl-shell, gold and sandal-wood. The London Missionary Society has been established in the island since '70, and has done much good work. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).—The German territory is known as **Kaiser Wilhelm's Land**, and lies to the north of the British territory. Its area, with Long Island, Dampier Island, etc., is about 72,000 sq. m., and the population 110,000. The administration was formerly in the hands of the German New Guinea Company and an Imperial Commissioner, but an order authorising the Imperial Government to assume the control of the protectorate came into force on April 1st, '99. Tobacco is cultivated with much success.—**Dutch New Guinea**, lying to the west of the British possessions, covers an area of 151,790 sq. m., and has a population of about 200,000. It is administered as a part of the Dutch East Indies, by a Resident at Ternate, who is responsible to the Governor-General. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

New Hebrides. A long chain of volcanic islands in western Polynesia, lying W. of Fiji and N.E. of New Caledonia. Area about 3000 sq. m.

New Jerusalem Church. The New Church, whose members are commonly called "Swedenborgians," because they accept the system of Scriptural interpretation contained in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg (b. 1688; d. 1772), by whose instrumentality they believe the Lord has effected His Second Coming by unfolding the internal or spiritual sense of the Divine Word. The doctrines of this sense, together with the science of correspondences—which constitutes the key by which that sense may be unlocked—are set forth in Swedenborg's theological writings. The fundamental doctrines taught are, that the Lord Jesus Christ, in His glorified humanity, is the only God of heaven and earth, and that in Him is the Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit, answering to the trinity in man of soul, body, and their operation together; and that in order to be saved it is necessary to believe in Him, and to keep the commandments by shunning the evils therein forbidden, as sins against Him. Swedenborg's writings were first extensively made known in this country by a clergy-

man of the Church of England, the Rev. John Clowes, rector of St. John's, Manchester, who translated a great number of them, including his greatest work, the "**Arcaana Coelestia**" (13 vols.). Another clergyman, the Rev. William Hill, translated the work second only in importance to it, the "**Apocalypse Explained**" (6 vols.). The Rev. Thomas Hartley, rector of Winwick, translated "**Heaven and Hell**." Very early, some drawn from the ranks of the Methodist preachers and other students of Swedenborg, formed a separate organisation for worship (1788), which has continued and increased. There are existing 85 societies, with 6589 registered members. They have Sunday-schools with 7767 children, and day-schools with 4386 scholars. There are twelve societies in London and its neighbourhood. Their statistics, however, fail to tell the number of their receivers, who have always consisted of separatists and non-separatists—the latter sometimes from their isolation, but sometimes from principle, worshipping in the Established Church or with some of the other religious bodies. In America the number of the societies of the New Jerusalem Church is much greater; and in every foreign country, both in Europe and elsewhere, they possess zealous, if not numerous, adherents. The body in Great Britain is governed by a **Conference**, which meets annually, and consists of all the ministers and of from one to three representatives from each society, according to the number of its members. The **Swedenborg Society**, 1, Bloomsbury St., was founded 1810 for translating, printing and circulating Swedenborg's works, which may be had in fifteen languages. The Church also possesses its own orphanage, its college for training candidates for the ministry, its National Missionary Institution, and other associations formed to forward its propaganda.

Newnham College. See WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

New South Wales is the oldest of the British colonies in Australia. It was founded as a penal settlement in 1788, and originally embraced half the continent. It has Queensland on the north, and Victoria on the south. From the sea upon the east it stretches to about long. 140° E., which meridian divides it from South Australia. Total area 310,700 sq. m.; pop. in '99, 1,346,240. The capital is Sydney, on Port Jackson, pop. 417,250. Ruled by a Governor (Earl Beauchamp, see under PEERS) and responsible Ministry. Legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two houses. The upper, or Legislative Council, consists at present of 58 members (the number is unlimited, but is not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor for life. The lower house, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 125 members, elected triennially by 125 constituencies on a basis of manhood suffrage. Every male subject above twenty-one, having resided for one year in the colony and for three months in his electoral district, possesses a vote. The elections take place all on the same day. Members are paid the sum of £300 a year. For local government purposes the colony recognises 75 boroughs and 107 municipal districts, besides Sydney. There is also a division into 141 counties. Education under Government control, compulsory for all children between the ages of six and fourteen years,

and free to the poor. There is a University at Sydney which grants degrees. The Church of England has by far the most adherents, next coming the Roman Catholics, the Presbyterians, the Wesleyans and the Congregationalists, in the order named. There is no state aid to religion. For defence there is a permanent force of about 620 men and about 5000 volunteers, while there is a naval station at Port Jackson and a naval force of nearly 600 men. There are 2706 miles of railway open, and 33,000 miles of telegraph wire. Much grain is grown, and there are nearly 50,000,000 sheep in the colony. There are large forests, and gold and silver are mined. Staple export is wool, to the amount of £10,000,000 per annum. Silver and gold, coal, hides, tallow, and frozen meat are also exported. **Revenue**, '98-9, £9,754,185; **expenditure**, £9,757,800; **imports**, '98, £24,453,560; **exports**, £27,648,117. **Public debt**, £67,000,000. See AUSTRALIA, BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and DIPLOMATIC.

History, '99. The Federal Enabling Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly without amendment (March 2nd), and by the Legislative Council (15th), but the Council tacked on an amendment requiring that a minimum of one-fourth of the electors should vote for the measure when it was referred to the country, and this minimum was higher than at the previous vote. The Assembly refused to agree to this amendment, and a conference of both Houses failed to come to an agreement (28th). Thereupon Mr. G. H. Reid, the Premier, exercised his constitutional power, and appointed 12 new members to the Council, and the Bill was comfortably passed in the form approved by the Assembly (April 10th), Parliament afterwards being prorogued. The referendum was taken (June 20th), and resulted in 101,200 votes for and 79,634 against the Bill. Parliament reopened (July 18th), and an Address to the Queen praying that effect should be given to the Commonwealth Bill was carried during August. The Opposition, being pledged to support Federation, lent their support to the Government while this was being done; and the Treasurer in his Budget statement estimated the revenue for the current year at £9,720,000, and the expenditure at £9,909,000 (16th). But the strength of the Opposition was shown directly the Federal issue was put on one side. After a week's debate, a vote of want of confidence in the Government, mainly on financial questions, was moved by Mr. Lyne, who had succeeded Mr. Barton as Leader of the Opposition, and was carried by 78 votes to 40, the Labour party throwing in their lot with the Opposition (Sept. 7th). Mr. Reid's Ministry accordingly resigned, and a new Administration was formed, with Mr. W. J. Lyne as Premier (14th). The Colony joined with the other Australian colonies in offering a force for service in the Transvaal, and the offer was accepted. A detachment of New South Wales Lancers, who had been training at Aldershot for six months, also volunteered for service in South Africa, and left London for the Cape (Oct. 10th).

Newspapers and Magazines. It appears from the '99 edition of the "Newspaper Press Directory" that the number of newspapers now being published in the United Kingdom is 2385. In England there are 1843, 460 in London and 1383 in the provinces; in Wales there are 106,

in Scotland 235, in Ireland 180, and in the various isles round the coast 21. Of these there are 182 daily papers in England, 7 in Wales, 19 in Scotland, 20 in Ireland, and 4 in the isles. In '46 there were only 551 papers published in the United Kingdom, and only 14 dailies. Of magazines, including the quarterly reviews, there are now 2290, 520 of which are religious. In '46 there were only 200 magazines in existence.

Newton, Alfred J., Lord Mayor of London, is the son of the late Mr. G. Beeforth Newton of Hull, and was born at Hull in 1849. In '68 he became a yeast merchant at Burton-on-Trent, and in time amalgamated his business with that of Messrs. H. Love & Co., of Southwark. A considerable export trade with France and Belgium was established, and finally Mr. Newton became the sole proprietor. He also joined his brothers in the firm of Messrs. Newton Brothers & Co., steamship owners, in '80, but left the firm in '86. In '88 he was appointed Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and in '90 was elected Alderman of the Ward of Bassishaw. He has been Chairman of Harrod's Stores, Ltd., and Messrs. D. H. Evans & Co., Ltd., since their incorporation. He was Master of the Girdlers' Company in '99, and is on the court of the Fanmakers' and Turners' Companies. In '74 he married the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Watson, of Mill House, Mitcham Common. Mr. Newton is a Churchman, and in politics is associated with the Liberal-Unionists.

NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand is a colony of the British Empire, consisting of a group of islands in the South Pacific, about 1200 miles E. by S. from Australia. There are two large islands: **North Island**, 500 m. by 250, area 44,468 sq. m.; **South Island**, sometimes also called **Middle Island**, 500 m. by 200, area 58,525 sq. m.; also **Stewart Island**, area 665 sq. m.; **Chatham and Auckland Islands** at some distance E. and S., area 813 sq. m. **Area** of entire colony, 104,471 sq. m.; **population** 747,930, exclusive of the Maoris, who number 39,854. **Capital, Wellington**, pop. (including suburbs) 44,791; chief cities, **Dunedin**, 48,672; **Auckland**, 58,344; **Christchurch**, 56,330. Volcanoes and volcanic belt across the centre of North Island. Alpine chain descends along the west coast of South Island. The famous "Hot Lakes" and geyser regions are in North Island, between Taupo and the Bay of Plenty. Government is carried on by a Governor, who is advised by a responsible Ministry. Of the two houses of parliament, the Legislative Council consists of 48 members nominated by the Governor for life (except those nominated subsequently to Sept. 17th, '91, after which date all appointments are for seven years only), the House of Representatives of 74 (including 4 Maoris) members elected triennially on an adult suffrage. The qualifications for electors are residence in the colony for a year, and in the electoral district for 3 months. Members of the Lower House receive £240, and of the Upper House £150 a year. For local government the country is divided into 83 counties and 97 boroughs, the 83 counties being further divided into town districts and road districts. About 40 per cent. of the inhabitants belong to the Church of England, 22 per cent. are Presbyterians, and 10 per cent. Methodists. Education is compulsory, free, and secular;

and the University of New Zealand, which has three colleges, at Dunedin, Christchurch, and Auckland, confers degrees. **Ports** defended by heavy batteries, mines, and torpedo-boats. A permanent force of artillery and engineers 250 strong is maintained, and the volunteer force numbers over 4000. The majority of the population are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and a big frozen meat industry is being fostered. There are 2222 miles of railway, as well as numerous roads and water communication. There are over 200 daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals. The chief exports are wool, sheep skins and pelts, tallow, butter, frozen meat, coal, gold, gum, and grain. **Revenue**, '98-9, £5,258,228; **expenditure**, £4,858,511; **imports**, '98, £8,230,600; **exports**, £10,517,955. **Public debt**, £46,080,727. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table) and **DIPLOMATIC**.

History, '99. The Treasurer's Budget statement estimated the revenue for the current year at £5,300,000, and the expenditure at £5,060,000 (**Aug.** 1st). He said a loan of £1,000,000 would be necessary for the construction of roads and railways. The Governor forwarded to the Imperial Government the offer approved by the House of Representatives (**Sept.** 29th) to send to South Africa a force of mounted rifles to assist in the war with the Transvaal. The offer was accepted (**Oct.** 3rd), and H.M. Government undertook to treat the force as an integral portion of the Imperial forces, providing pay at Imperial rates, etc. The troops left Wellington (**20th**).

Niagara Utilisation. See **ENGINEERING**.

Nicaragua, a Central American republic, bounded on the N. by Honduras, S. by Costa Rica, W. by the Pacific, and E. by the Caribbean Sea. Honduras, Nicaragua and San Salvador were in '96 constituted the United States of Central America so far as their relations to foreign countries were concerned; but at the end of '98 the arrangement fell through. The Constitution of '94 vests the executive in a President elected for four years, and a Legislature of one House, containing 40 members elected by universal suffrage for two years. **Army** about 17,000, including reserve and militia. **Exports:** coffee, sugar, hides, and cattle. **Area**, 49,500 sq. m.; **pop.** 450,000, consisting mainly of Indians and mixed races, with very few Europeans. The capital is **Managua** (**pop.** 18,000). **Total revenue**, about £300,000; **expenditure**, £500,000; **imports**, £538,700; **exports**, £462,929. **Public debt**, £607,507. See **CENTRAL AMERICA**; for Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**; and for Nicaragua Ship Canal see **ENGINEERING**.

Nicholas I., the reigning Prince or **Hospodar** of Montenegro, was b. **Oct.** 7th, 1811. After an educational course at Trieste and Paris, he succeeded his uncle, who had been assassinated, **Aug.** '60. He married, in the same year, Princess Milana, the daughter of the Vice-President of the Council of State, and has three sons and six daughters. The heir-apparent is Prince Danilo, born June 29th, '71, who married the Duchess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz in July '99. During '90 the thirtieth anniversary of his accession was celebrated, and during '96 the bicentenary of the foundation of his dynasty. Queen Victoria gave him the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order in March '97. His daughter Princess Helen is married to the Prince of Naples, the heir to the throne of Italy.

Nicholas II., who on Nov. 1st, '94, succeeded his father, Alexander III., as "Emperor of all

the Russias," was born at St. Petersburg on May 18th, '68, his mother being the Princess Dagmar, a daughter of the King of Denmark, and sister to the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Cumberland, and the King of Greece. The course of his studies was, by the wish of the late Czar, chiefly directed to modern history and languages, constitutional history, political and social economy, and the law and administration of his own country. He is gifted with the linguistic facility of most of his countrymen, and fluently speaks French, German, Italian, and especially English, of whose literature he has a thorough knowledge. During the famine of '91 he was, at his own request, made President of the Committee of Succour, and worked hard in the organisation of relief. As Czarevitch he held several military commands in his own country—in the famous *Préobrajensky* regiment among others—and in England he had conferred upon him in '93 the Order of the Garter. He married the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt in Nov. '94, and three daughters have since been born to them. Failing the birth of a son, the heir to the throne is the Grand Duke Michael, the Czar's brother, born Dec. 4th, '78. The coronation took place with impressive and elaborate ceremonial at Moscow in May '96, and in August of the same year he commenced a tour which included visits to the Emperor of Austria and Germany, to the King of Denmark, to Queen Victoria, and to the President of France. The visit to Paris was taken advantage of to accentuate the friendly understanding or alliance, as it may now be called, between France and Russia. This alliance was definitely announced on the occasion of the visit of President Faure to St. Petersburg in '97. The famous peace proposals which he made to the Powers during '98 led to a Conference at the Hague in '99, in which all the leading Powers took part. See separate article on **PEACE CONFERENCE**.

Nicoll, W. Robertson, LL.D., was born **Oct.** 10th, 1851, at the Free Church manse, Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire. He studied first at the University of Aberdeen, graduating M.A. in '70; next at the Free Church College, Aberdeen, until '74, when he was ordained minister of the Free Church, Duftown, from which in '77 he was transferred to the Free Church, Kelso. In succession to Dr. S. Cox, he became editor of the *Expositor* in '84. In the following year ill-health compelled him to give up public speaking. In Nov. '86 he came to London, and started the *British Weekly*, which has been instrumental, to a remarkable extent, in introducing new writers to the reading world. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Aberdeen University in '90. He was married to Miss Katherine Pollard in '97. Dr. Nicoll is the author of many theological works, in addition to a "Life of James Macdonell, of the *Times*" ('89), a "Memoir of Professor Elmslie" ('90), and has been engaged for a long time on "The Victorian Era of English Literature: a Biographical and Critical History." He has projected and edited "The Expositor's Greek Testament," "The Expositor's Bible," "The Theological Educator," "The Clerical Library," "The Household Library of Exposition," etc. He is also joint editor of "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century," of which two volumes appeared in '95 and '96. In **Oct.** '91 he commenced the *Bookman*, a monthly literary

journal, which was quickly recognised to be of high literary merit; in '93 the *Woman at Home*, which he had a large share in founding, began its career; and in '98 he undertook the editorship of the *Christian Budget*.

Niger Coast Protectorate. A British protectorate was formed in 1884 along the west coast of Africa, from the boundaries of Lagos (*q.v.*), at the mouth of the Benin river, to the mouth of the Rio del Rey, including the mouths of what are called "the Oil rivers," but excluding that portion of the coastline which lies between the Forcados and Brass rivers, and which belongs to the Niger Territories. Until '93 it was called the Oil Rivers Protectorate. Inland it includes the whole Benin region, the Niger delta, and the Old Calabar or Cross river from the rapids to the sea; but in consequence of the transfer of the administration of Nigeria from the Royal Niger Company to the British Government, it is expected its boundaries will undergo some alteration. Benin lies on the western limits of the Protectorate, and owing to the attitude of the king and the savage fetish customs prevailing, trade was very difficult to carry on, so an expedition was sent in '97 and the king was deposed, a Resident being appointed in his place. The country is rich in rubber, gums, mahogany, etc. It is bounded on the north-west by Lagos and Yoruba. The territory is administered under the Colonial Office by an Imperial Commissioner and Consul-General, with six vice-consuls, and is now divided into three divisions, each under a consular officer. Government posts have been setablished at Ediba on the Cross river and Ngwa, behind Opopo. Old Calabar is the headquarters. The trade is chiefly carried on by a Liverpool Company, called the African Association, Ltd. The chief products are palm oil and kernels, rubber, ivory, camwood, gums, etc. See DIPLOMATIC, FRENCH WEST AFRICA, and NIGERIA (map).

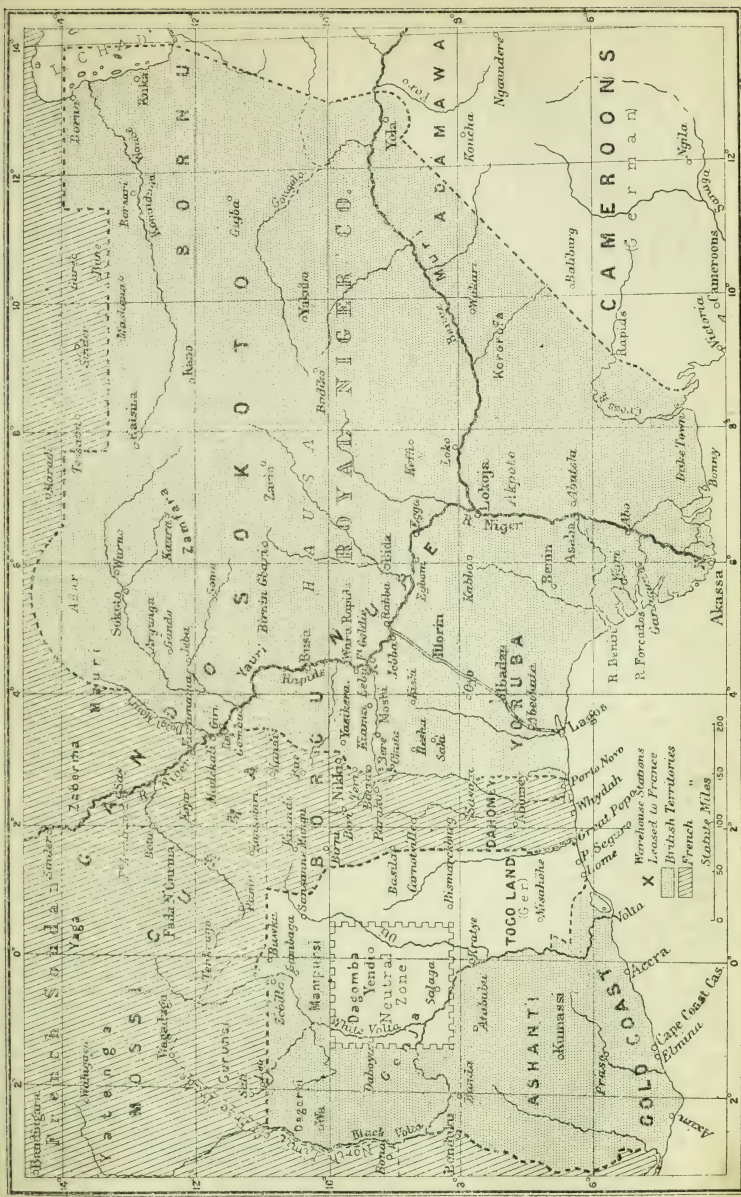
NIGERIA.

The Niger Territories, now called Nigeria, which the Royal Niger Company administered until '99, under a royal charter dated July 10th, 1886, cover about 500,000 sq. miles, and contain a population variously estimated at from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000. In '99 an arrangement was made whereby the British Government revoked the Charter as from Jan. 1st, 1900, and took over all the administrative powers and duties of the Company, with land and mining rights under the terms mentioned below. The Anglo-German and Anglo-French agreements of '85, '86, '90, '93, and '98, settled the frontiers of the territory. The eastern frontier, settled by previous agreements made in '85 and '93, runs from a point on the Old Calabar or Cross river on the coast in a north-easterly direction to a point on the river Benue. Yola and its immediate neighbourhood were made the property of Great Britain, while Germany secured the Upper Benue and the confluence of the Faro river, together with the south shore of Lake Chad, as far as the 14th degree E. long. This frontier separates the Company's territory from the German sphere of influence in the Cameroons. The frontiers on the north and west were settled by the Anglo-French Convention signed June 15th, '98. The French claim was for the whole of the right bank of the Niger from Say to a point just below Busa, the capital of the kingdom of that name. The boundary agreed upon gave them the kingdom of Gurma,

and a triangular district on the east of the river, lying between Say, Mauri, and a point ten miles north of Ilo, with both banks of the river from Say to the point ten miles north of Ilo. From that point the boundary passed in a north-easterly direction along the watershed between the Niger and the river Sokoto, and thence in an arc extending some distance to the north of the old Say-Barua line, so as to include all the empire of Sokoto. From the intersection of the arc with the 14th parallel the boundary line ran along that parallel for 70 miles, then south and east again for 250 miles, and then north again to the 14th parallel and along the parallel to a point a little to the east of the longitude of Kuka, and thence southward to the southern shore of Lake Chad. Southwards, from the point ten miles north of Ilo, the boundary was traced so as to include Borgu, but leaving Nikki to France, the line eventually joining the boundary between Dahomey and Lagos on the 9th parallel. This necessitated the withdrawal of the French from Ilo, Busa, Kishi, and Boria, leaving them Nikki, however. Two pieces of land (to be mutually agreed upon by the two Governments) on the Niger between Leaba and the junction of the Mossi and the Niger, and on one of the mouths of the Niger, were leased for 30 years to the French Government for trade purposes, and in return France conceded equal terms for French and British trade in all French colonies from the Liberian frontier to the Niger. On the Gulf of Guinea the Territories have access to the sea by means of a coastline of about 120 miles in length, extending from the Forcados to the Brass river. The capital of Sokoto is Wurno, and other large towns are Gando, Sokoto, Kano, Bida, Yola, Yakubu, Zaria, and Illorin. The capital of the Territories is at Asaba; and the troops—Hausas principally, with English officers—are chiefly centred at Lokoja, the junction of the Niger and Benue rivers. There is a West African Frontier Force under British officers at Jeba. The naval headquarters are at Akassa, at the mouth of the Niger, which possesses the only "slip" on the West coast of Africa on which vessels can be repaired. The Niger delta has a bad climate, but the inland portions of the territory are much healthier. The chief products are rubber, gum, hides, ivory, palm oil, and palm kernels. The Governor of the Royal Niger Company is Sir George Taubman-Goldie, and the Deputy Governor is Lord Scarbrough. The Offices of the Company are at Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), DIPLOMATIC, and SESSION, sect. 100.

History, '99. The Government decided to take over the Administration of the Territories, and gave their reasons for the decision in a letter sent from the Foreign Office to the Treasury (June 15th). The Government felt that it was incumbent on them to control the frontier and fiscal policy of Nigeria, in view of the settlement with the French Government, especially in view of the advantages secured to them in the Lower Niger by the '98 Convention. Moreover, the West African Frontier Force needed direct Imperial control, and the commercial situation created by the Company's practical monopoly of trade also influenced the Government. The Treasury were therefore asked to make an arrangement with the Company. The terms of this arrangement appeared

(illustrating the Anglo-French Settlement of June '98).



George Philip & Son.

in a Treasury minute dated June 30th, '99. The Company agreed to transfer to the Government all their administrative powers and duties, the benefits of all their treaties and all their land and mining rights, retaining, however, their plant and trading assets, stations and waterside depots, with customary rights of access, buildings, wharves, workshops and the sites thereof. The Government assumed liability for the interest, amounting to £12,500 per annum on the public debt of £250,000, repayable at par on Jan. 1st, 1938, but reserved the right to redeem the stock at £120 per £100 stock on Jan. 1st or July 1st in any previous year on giving three months' notice. In consideration the Government agreed to pay £150,000 within one month after the revocation of the Charter, as the price of the Company's rights, and as compensation for interruption and dislocation of the Company's business; also £300,000 within the same period as repayment of expenditure from time to time by the Company for the development of the Territories, as distinct from the expenditure on ordinary civil administration. The Government will impose a royalty on all minerals worked in that portion of Northern Nigeria which is bounded on the west by the main stream of the Niger and on the east by a line running direct from Yola to Sinder, provided that such minerals are exported from a British port or pass through a British custom-house; and will pay to the Company, or its assigns, one-half of the receipts from any royalty so imposed for a period of 99 years from the revocation of the Charter. On the revocation the Government will take over the Company's war materials and buildings for administrative purposes, and a specified proportion of the Company's plant, including steamers, buildings, and land at stations, wharves, stores, etc., for the sum of £115,000. The Company issued a circular to their shareholders (July 3rd) stating that the revocation of the Charter would not affect their legal existence nor the validity of their contracts. At a general meeting of the Company (Aug. 23rd), the assent of the shareholders was given to the terms of the arrangement. It was further decided that the Company should continue, as "The Niger Company, Ltd.," to exercise the functions authorised by the memorandum of association as a company for trading, mining, banking, the working of forests, and the cultivation of indigo, tobacco, and other indigenous products. On the authority of Reuter's Agency it was announced (Sept. 20th) that the administrative changes in the Territories will be put into force during 1900. The boundaries of Lagos will be increased toward the east so as to extend the coast-line of that colony and definitely fix it on the north—probably along the 9th parallel. The Niger Coast Protectorate will be extended considerably north, so as to include a larger portion of the Niger than it now possesses. The frontier demarcating Northern Nigeria from the Coast Protectorate will probably follow a line considerably to the south of and more or less parallel to the Binue. The new colony of Northern Nigeria, which will be styled a protectorate, and of which Colonel Lugard will be appointed Governor, will, when officially fixed, be by far the largest in extent of any of the British West African possessions, forming, roughly speaking, a parallelogram of 600 miles by 500—300,000

sq. m. The capital of this colony will remain at Jeba until a new site is fixed in the direction of Kano. Colonel J. Willcocks, military commandant of Northern Nigeria, left England during September for Jeba, where he will act as Commissioner and Commandant pending the arrival of Colonel Lugard. The Imperial forces in Northern Nigeria include two battalions of infantry, three batteries of artillery, a company of engineers, 100 mounted infantry, a telegraph section, and medical and transport services.

Noms-de-Plume. See previous eds.

Norfolk Island. Discovered by Capt. Cook, Oct. 9th, 1774; 600 miles from New Zealand, 900 miles east from Australia; length 5 miles, breadth 3 miles. Other islands around make up a total of 12 sq. miles. Pop. 738. Occupied as a penal settlement till '55, and then given to the Pitcairn Islanders. In Nov. '96 the island was transferred to the Government of New South Wales, and a resident magistrate was appointed to administer it, assisted by an elected council of twelve members. The chief village is Kingston.

Norman, Henry, born in Leicester, journalist, author, and traveller. Educated in France, at Harvard, U.S.A., and at Leipzig. For several years on the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. From '88 travelled in China, Siberia, Korea, Japan, Tonquin, and Malaya, visiting the Franco-Chinese frontier, crossing Korea on horseback, and exploring a hitherto unknown part of the Malay Peninsula, which he also crossed, being the first European to pass through the upper part of the closed native State of Kelantan. Author of "An Account of the Harvard Greek Play" ('81), "The Real Japan" ('91), "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East" ('94), and a later work upon the Balkan Peninsula, based upon a series of letters in the *Daily Chronicle*, in the autumn of '95, called "Round the Near East." From '92 till '99 he was a member of the editorial staff of the *Daily Chronicle*, being assistant-editor '95-99. He resigned this post, however, in order to have more time to devote to purely literary pursuits.

North-West Territories, The, comprise the following districts: Assiniboia, area 89,535 sq. m.; Alberta, area 106,100 sq. m.; Saskatchewan, area 107,092 sq. m.; Athabasca, area 265,000 sq. m.; Yukon, area 200,000 sq. m.; Mackenzie, area 538,000 sq. m.; Franklin, and Ungava. Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca were marked off in '82, and are properly organised and divided into electoral districts, from which the members of the Legislative Assembly are elected. The Yukon provisional district was in '98 constituted a separate territory, and is administered by a Commissioner acting under instructions given by Order in Council or the Dominion Minister of the Interior. Pop. 130,000. Capital, Regina. Great lakes and large navigable rivers—the Mackenzie, Slave, Peace, Saskatchewan, among the chief—are found in the Territories. The resources are enormous, agricultural, pastoral, and mining. Vast coal fields of fairly good quality exist, and are being profitably worked. The Canadian Pacific Railway traverses Assiniboia and Alberta. The Government of the Territories consists of a Lieut.-Governor, a Responsible Ministry, and a Legislative Assembly of 29 members. The Territories have two seats in the Dominion Senate, and

four in the House of Commons. The new gold fields at Klondike lie in the Territories. Klondike is only a small section of Yukon. All those who are acquainted with the district seem to agree with Mr. W. Ogilvie, the Dominion Surveyor on the Yukon, and Commissioner for the district, that it promises to be one of the largest and richest mining areas in the whole world. The gold-bearing area extends south-eastwards from the 141st meridian into British Columbia. Indications show that it is at least 500 miles long, and in places upwards of 100 miles wide. The arctic climate and the shortness of the summer season appear to be the great hindrances to mining operations, together with the scarcity of supplies caused by the remoteness of the district, and the great difficulty of the transit thither. Dawson City, which has sprung up at the junction of the Klondike and Yukon rivers, has a population of 20,000, that of the whole district being about 27,000. There are about 5000 miners actually at work, and the output of the '97-8 season has been estimated at from £2,000,000 to £5,000,000, primitive and uneconomical as the modes of working the gold are. The administration of the district has been bitterly complained of, more particularly the Dominion regulations that a 10-per-cent. royalty must be paid on the gross output, and that alternate claims in every new district must be reserved for the Government. A Commission directing Mr. Ogilvie to hold an immediate inquiry under oath into the charges of official corruption and maladministration in the Yukon district was issued (Oct. 9th, '98). Dawson City was almost entirely destroyed by fire (April 26th, '99). See ALASKA (as to the boundary question), BRITISH EMPIRE (table), CANADA, and DIPLOMATIC.

Norway. See SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Norwich, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Nossi Bé. A small island on N.W. coast of Madagascar, held by France since 1843; and a flourishing trade-port.

Nova Scotia. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It is a peninsula connected by a narrow isthmus with New Brunswick. Incorporated with it is **Cape Breton Island**, formerly a distinct colony. Area 20,907 sq. m.; pop. 450,523. Capital, **Halifax**; pop. 38,556. A fine city and harbour, also an Imperial military and naval station. Divided into 18 counties. The coal mines near Halifax and Cape Breton turn out about 2,000,000 tons of coal per annum, and the whole of the Dominion Government railways are worked with coal from these mines. Iron and gold are also worked, but agriculture is the chief occupation. Fishing also employs many. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive. The people elect a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a House of Assembly of 38 members. The Province has 10 seats in the Dominion Senate and 20 in the House of Commons. Education receives some Government support, and is free and to some extent compulsory. The colony was originally a French one, and then called Acadia; ceded to England 1714; entered Dominion 1867. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), CANADA, and DIPLOMATIC.

Nurses, Royal British Association of, is a professional organisation of trained nurses, with a membership of nearly 3000. Its objects are to improve the status of the nursing profession, to establish a Register of Trained Nurses, and to carry out benevolent schemes for the advantage of members. Over 2500 nurses have already been registered, and a copy of the register (3s. 6d.) can be obtained of the **Secretary**, 17, Old Cavendish Street, Oxford Street, W.

Nyasaland. See BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

OBITUARY.

(Dec. '98—Nov. '99.)

The following classified list of persons deceased during the year will explain itself, though it may be mentioned that, wherever it has been possible to obtain them, the date of decease is given in parentheses at the end of each paragraph, and the age in italic figures.

ROYALTY AND RULERS.

Bulgaria, Princess Marie Louise of, after giving birth to a daughter (Jan. 31), 29

George, The Grand Duke, Heir-apparent to the Russian throne (July 10), 28

Faure, Félix François, President of France. Beginning as a journeyman currier in Touraine, he eventually became a merchant and shipowner at Havre. Elected to the Chamber in '81. In May '94 he became Minister of Marine in M. Dupuy's Cabinet, and was appointed Vice-President of the Chamber. On the retirement of M. Casimir Perier in Jan. '95 he was chosen President by 430 votes as against 361 given to M. Brisson, and held office till his death (Feb. 16), 58.

Khalifa, Abdullahi bin Sayd Mohammed, The (Nov. 25)

Saxe-Coburg, Prince Alfred, only son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (Feb. 6), 24

PEERS.

Beaufort, Henry Charles FitzRoy, 8th Duke of, P.C., K.G.; Master of Horse '58-9, 66-8 (April 30), 75

Bolingbroke and St. John, Henry St. John, 5th Viscount (Nov. 7), 79

Buchan, David Stuart, 13th Earl of (Dec. 3), 83

Clifden, Leopold George F. Agar-Ellis, 5th Viscount; M.P. co. Kilkenny, '57-74 (Sept. 10), 70

Dunboyne, James F. Clifford-Butler, 24th Lord (Aug. 17), 60

Dunsany, John William Plunkett, 17th Lord, an Irish representative peer, and from '86-92 M.P. for the Southern Division of Gloucestershire (Jan. 16), 45

Esher, William B. Brett, 1st Viscount, P.C.; Master of the Rolls '83-97 (May 24), 84

Exmouth, Edward Fleetwood John Pellew, 4th Viscount (Oct. 31), 38

Farrer, Thomas Henry, 1st Lord; formerly Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade (Oct. 11), 80

Henley, Anthony Henley, 3rd Baron; M.P. for Northampton '59-74 (Nov. 27, '98), 73

Herschell, Farrer Herschell, 1st Lord, P.C., G.C.B.; M.P. for Durham '74-85, Solicitor-General '80-86, and then made a Peer and Lord Chancellor; also again '92-5. He was Chancellor of the University of London and a member of the Anglo-American Commission at the time of his death, which occurred at Washington, U.S.A., from the results of a carriage accident (March 1), 62

Howard de Walden, Frederick George Ellis, 7th Lord (Nov. 3), 69

Hylton, Hedworth H. Jolliffe, 2nd Lord; M.P. for Wells '55-68; took part in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava (Oct. 30), 70

Lindsey, Montague Peregrine Bertie, 11th Earl of (Jan. 27), 83

Lisburne, Ernest George H. A. Malet, 6th Earl of (Sept. 4), 37

Malmesbury, Edward James Harris, 4th Earl of (May 19), 57

Mexborough, John Charles George Savile, 4th Earl of; M.P. Gtton '31-2, Pontefract '35-7, '41-7 (Aug. 17), 89

Napier and Ettrick, Francis Napier, 10th Lord, P.C., K.T.; Governor Madras '66-72, and Acting Viceroy *pro tem.* on death of Lord Mayo; Minister to U.S.A. and Netherlands, and Ambassador to Russia and Germany (Dec. 19), 79

Northumberland, Algernon George Percy, 6th Duke of, P.C., K.G.; M.P. for Beeralston '31-2, North Northumberland '52-65; a Lord of the Admiralty '58, Vice-President of the Board of Trade '59, and Lord Privy Seal '78-80 (Jan. 2), 89

Salisbury, The Marchioness of (Nov. 20)

Somers, Philip Reginald Cocks, 5th Lord (Sept. 30), 84

Strafford, Henry William John Byng, 4th Earl of, C.B., K.C.V.O.; killed by falling before an express at Potter's Bar Station (May 16), 68

Townshend, John Villiers Stuart, 4th Marquis; M.P. Tamworth '56-63 (Oct. 26), 68

Truro, Thomas Montague Morison Wilde, 3rd Lord; succeeded his uncle '91. Title extinct by his death (March 8), 43

Wharfedale, Edward M. S. G. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, 1st Earl of; some time Chairman Great Central Railway (May 13), 72

BARONETS.

Armytage, Sir George, 5th Bart. (March 9), 79

Boynnton, Sir Henry Somerville, 11th Bart. (April 21), 54

Burrell, Sir C. R., Bart. (Sept. 6), 51

Clarke, Rev. Sir Charles, 2nd Bart. (April 25), 86

Coote, Rev. Sir Algernon, 11th Bart., and premier Bart. of Ireland (Nov. 21), 82

Dryden, Sir Henry E. Lee, 4th Bart. (July 24), 31

Fowler, Sir J. A., 2nd Bart. (March 25)

Gooch, Sir Alfred Sherlock, 8th Bart. (Feb. 24), 48

Kirkpatrick, Sir James, 8th Bart. (Nov. 10), 58

Lacon, Sir Edmund B. K., 4th Bart. (Aug. 11), 57

Lampson, Sir George Curtis, 2nd Bart. (Nov. 7), 66

Larpent, Sir George H. de H., 3rd Bart.; Col. Commanding 16th Regimental District (May 18), 53

Moon, Sir Richard, 1st Bart.; Chairman L.&N.W. Railway Company '62-91 (Nov. 17), 85

Mowbray, Sir John, 1st Bart.; M.P. for Oxford University '68-99 (April 22)

Naylor-Leyland, Sir H. S., 1st Bart.; Conservative M.P. for Colchester '92-5, Southport Division of Lancs. '98-9 (May 7), 35

Price, Sir R. L., 3rd Bart. (April 17), 62

Roberts, Sir Randal H., 4th Bart. (Oct.), 62

Staples, Sir Nathaniel A., 8th Bart. (March 12), 82

Stapleton, Sir Francis G., 8th Bart. (Oct. 30), 68

Sullivan, Sir E. R., 5th Bart. (July 22), 73

Sykes, Sir Frederic Henry, 5th Bart. (Jan. 20), 73

Verner, Sir E. W., 4th Bart.; M.P. for Lisburn '63-73, Armagh '73-80 (June 21), 69

M.P.s AND EX-M.P.s.

Archdale, W. H., D.L., M.P. for Fermanagh '74-85 (June), 84

Ascroft, Robert, M.P. for Oldham '95-9 (June 19), 52

Bassett, Francis, of Leighton Buzzard, M.P. for Bedfordshire '72-5 (June 9), 80

Bickford-Smith, William, M.P. Truro Division of Cornwall '85-92 (Feb. 24), 72

Bright, Jacob, M.P. for Manchester '67-74, '76-85, '86-95, brother of the late John Bright, Privy Councillor (Nov. 7), 78

Chamberlain, Richard, brother of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and M.P. for West Islington '85-92 (April 2), 59

Cox, Robert, M.P. for South Edinburgh '95-9 (June 2), 54

Ellis, Thomas E., M.P. for Merionethshire '86-99, Chief Liberal Whip '94-9 (April 5), 40

Manfield, Sir Philip, M.P. for Northampton '91-5, and head of the firm of Manfield & Sons, shoe manufacturers (July 31), 80

Rothschild, Baron Ferdinand de, M.P. Aylesbury '85-95, Aylesbury Division of Bucks '95-8. He was the 2nd son of the late Baron Anselm de Rothschild, of Vienna, and lived at Waddesdon Manor. He bequeathed his valuable collection of art treasures to the British Museum (Dec. 17), 59

Severne, John E., M.P. for Ludlow and for South Shropshire till '85 (April), 73

Sykes, Christopher, M.P. for Beverley '65-8, the East Riding of Yorks '68-85, and the Buckrose Division '85-92. He was an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales (Dec. 15), 67

Wallace, Robert, M.A., D.D., M.P. for East Edinburgh '86-99; some time Professor of Church History at Edinburgh University and minister of Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh; editor of the *Scotsman* '76-80; (June 6), 68

Wigram, Alfred Money, M.P. Essex, Romford Division, '94 (Oct. 13), 43

Wilson, Isaac, M.P. for Middlesbrough '78-92 (Sept. 22), 77

CLERGY AND MINISTERS.

Akers, Very Rev. Canon G., of the Roman Catholic Chapter of Westminster (Aug. 14), 61

Beazley, Rev. Joseph, Congregational minister, and missionary in Tasmania and Sydney '36-60; minister at Blackheath '60-74 (Jan. 14), 86

Beechey, Rev. St. Vincent, rector Hilgay All Saints', Norfolk, '72-99, and Canon of Manchester Cathedral (Aug. 19), 93

Berry, Rev. Charles Albert, D.D., Pastor of St. George's Road Church, Bolton, '74-83, and of Queen Street Church, Wolverhampton, '83-99. Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in '97. Author of a volume of sermons, "Vision and Duty," in the "Preachers of the Age" series (), 47

Blackall, Rev. Samuel, Hon. Canon of Ely Cathedral (Nov. 11)

Blaikie, Rev. W. G., D.D., LL.D., Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology at the Free Church New College, Edinburgh '68-97; moderator of the Free Church General Assembly '92; author of a *Life of Livingstone* (June 11), 79

Blunt, Rev. H. G. Scawen, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn '58-99 (March 22), 77

Boyd, Rev. Andrew Kennedy Hutchinson, D.D., LL.D., best known as "A. K. H. B." After studying for the bar he entered the ministry of the Church of Scotland, and was minister of Kirkpatrick Irongray, St. Bernard's, Edinburgh, and St. Andrews. Author of "Recreations of a Country Parson," "Twenty-five Years of St. Andrews," etc. (), 74

Brosnan, Very Rev. Canon, P.P. of Cahirsiveen, County Kerry, and builder of the O'Connell Memorial Church there (Dec. 21, '98), 78

Bruce, Rev. A. Balmain, D.D., Professor of Apologetics at Glasgow Free Church College (Aug. 7), 68

Chalmers, Rev. John, Ph.D., the London Missionary Society's representative at Hong Kong (Nov. 22), 74

Culross, Rev. James, D.D., for many years Principal of the Baptist College, Bristol, and ex-President of the Baptist Union (Oct. 29), 74

Dunlop, Rev. J., D.D., long secretary of the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews (Oct. 4), 64

Dyke-Acland, Rev. P. L., Prebendary and Sub-Dean of Exeter Cathedral (Oct. 24), 80

Dyne, Rev. John Bradley, D.D., Headmaster of Highgate School '38-74, Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral (Dec. 24), 89

Ferrier, Rev. Canon, Government Chaplain at St. Mary's, Castletown, Isle of Man, '51-96 (March 14), 72

Grosart, Rev. A. B., D.D., LL.D., long a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, and a writer of repute on historical subjects (March), 63

Hedley, Rev. Thomas, Hon. Canon of Ripon (March 13), 77

Hicks, Rt. Rev. J. W., Bishop of Bloemfontein since '92; M.D., B.A., and B.Sc. of London, Senior Optime and head of the Natural Science Tripos, Cambridge, '70 (Oct. 13), 59

Hill, Rev. Thomas, 28 years pastor of the North Finchley Congregational Church (Aug. 25), 84

Howell, Rev. Hinds, rector of Drayton, Norwich, '55-99, and Hon. Canon of Norwich (July 31), 90

Hutchinson, Rev. John, Congregational minister of Ashton-under-Lyne, '65-99 (Nov. 13)

Johnston, Rev. David, D.D., Professor of Biblical Criticism at Aberdeen (Aug. 7), 63

Jones, Canon E. Rhys, long rector of Limehouse, and incumbent of Limpsfield '70-99; Hon. Canon of Rochester (Oct. 17), 82

Kennedy, Rev. James, representative of the London Missionary Society in India for nearly 40 years, in Benares and Kumaon (Nov. 1), 84

Lloyd, Rt. Rev. Daniel Lewis, 71st Bishop of Bangor, '90-98; formerly Headmaster of Friar's School, Bangor, and Christ's College, Brecon (Aug. 4), 56

Luttrell, Rev. A. H. Fownes, vicar of Minehead for 66 years (Feb. 20), 90

Macgregor, Rev. George D., minister of Paddington Chapel for nearly 30 years, and ex-President of the London Congregational Union (March 28)

Mackenzie, Rev. John, a London Missionary

Society representative in South Africa, and at one time Deputy Commissioner for Bechuanaland (March 23)

McMullen, Rev. Wallace, D.D., General Secretary for Home Missions to the Methodist Church in Ireland (March 13), 79

Mitchell, Rev. Dr. A. F., Emeritus Professor of Church History and Divinity in St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, and ex-Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (March 22), 76

Moore, Rev. Daniel, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Golden Lecturer at St. Margaret Lothbury '56-94, Hulsean Lecturer '64 (May 15), 89

Nulty, Most Rev. Thomas, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath (Dec. 24), '98, 79

Pennington, Rev. Arthur R., vicar of Utterby and Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral (July 19), 85

Poole, Rev. Canon, vicar of Ryde '68-91, of West Meon '91-9 (April 3), 67

Prie, Rev. Bartholomew, F.R.S., Master of Pembroke College, Oxford (Dec. 29, '98), 80

Randolph, Rev. E. J., Chancellor of York Minster and rector of Dunnington (Dec. 12, '98), 84

Spurgeon, Rev. Dr. James, pastor of West Croydon Baptist Chapel, and brother of the late Rev. C. H. Spurgeon (March 22)

Troutbeck, Rev. John, D.D., Precentor of Westminster Abbey, and formerly secretary of the New Testament Revision Committee (Oct. 11), 67

Underwood, Rev. C. W., Hon. Canon of Ely and vicar of Histon '66-99 (Nov. 11)

Wilkinson, Dr. J. J. G., member of Committee of the Swedenborg Society, and author of "Emanuel Swedenborg: a Biography" (Oct.), 87

Wilkinson, Rev. Canon, rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, '66-97 (May 23), 83

Williamson, Rev. H. M., of Belfast, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church (Dec. 29, '98)

Wright, Rev. William, D.D., editorial superintendent of the British and Foreign Bible Society '76-99; author of "The Empire of the Hittites," "The Brontës in Ireland," etc. (July 31), 62

LEGAL.

Aldy, J. T., County Court Judge for Essex and Herts '71-93 (Sept.), 77

Bulwer, James R., Q.C., Master in Lunacy (March 4), 79

Candy, George, Q.C., of the South-Eastern Circuit (Oct. 25), 58

Chitty, Sir Joseph W., called to the Bar Lincoln's Inn '56, Q.C. '74, Benchers '75; M.P. Oxford '80-1; Judge Chancery Division '87-97, Lord Justice of Appeal '97-9; a double "blue" at Oxford (Feb. 15), 71

Church, H. F., a Chancery Master of the Supreme Court (Aug. 7), 74

Cripps, H. W., Q.C., Chairman Bucks Quarter Sessions and Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford (Aug. 14), 84

Dunlop, C. J. Tennant, Clerk of Arraignment on the Western Circuit (Nov.)

Fooks, W. Cracroft, Q.C., Benchers of Gray's Inn (Aug. 2), 87

Graham, William, barrister practising at the Common Law Bar (Nov. 5), 61

Hamilton, J. W., Q.C., Recorder of Oldham (Oct. 18), 49

- Howe, E. R. J., of Lincoln's Inn, a great conveyancer (June 17), 76
- Jordan, T. H., County Court Judge for Circuit No. 26, '83-99 (Nov. 3), 71
- Ledgard, F. T. D., Q.C. (July 21), 63
- Millar, F. C. J., Q.C., of the Chancery Bar (Nov. 18), 70
- Monroe, Rt. Hon. John, LL.D., Judge of the High Court of Justice, Ireland, till '96, and Privy Councillor for Ireland (Sept. 28), 60
- Nelson, Henry, of Leeds, solicitor to the Great Northern Railway Co. '77-94 (May 20), 84
- Nicolson, James Badenach, of the Scottish Bar, Counsel to the Scottish Education Department (Sept. 19), 67
- Price, Edwin Plumer, Q.C., formerly Recorder of York, and Judge of the Norfolk County Court (Aug. 1), 80
- Pye, Lionel Edward, Q.C., of the Admiralty Bar (March 26), 44
- Robbins, Leopold G. G., Reader in Equity to the Council of Legal Education, and author of many legal works (Feb. 19), 66
- Rumsey, Almaric, Professor of Indian Jurisprudence, King's College, London (April 8), 73
- Russell, J. A., Q.C., Judge Manchester and Salford County Court '69-90 (Nov. 18), 82
- Rutherford-Clark, Lord, Solicitor-General for Scotland '69-74, a Lord of Session '75-96 (July 26), 71
- Spinks, Thomas, Q.C., D.C.L. (Jan. 14), 80
- Stevens, T. M., editor of the *Law Journal* since '93 (April 5)
- Stokes, Sir R. B., C.B., Divisional Commissioner of the S.W. Division of Ireland '93-8 (Sept. 5), 66
- Swift, Thomas, barrister, of the Northern Circuit (Sept. 26), 66
- Toller, Arthur, Recorder of Leicester (July 13)
- Turner, E. Robert, Judge of the County Courts in the York Circuit '68-97 (April 12), 72
- Watson, William, LL.D., one of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary; Solicitor-General for Scotland '74, Lord Advocate '76, M.P. for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities '76; appeared a Lord of Appeal '80 (Sept. 14), 71

DIPLOMATIC AND OFFICIAL.

- Bourke, The Hon. C. F., C.B., Chairman of the General Prison Board for Ireland, '78-95 (April 4), 67
- Bowen, Sir George F., P.C., G.C.M.G., formerly Government Secretary of Corfu, Governor of Queensland, New Zealand, Victoria, Mauritius and Hong Kong (Feb. 21), 78
- Bridgett, Ronald, British Consul at Buenos Ayres (Feb. 16)
- Ford, Sir Francis Clare, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Minister to the Argentine, Brazil, Greece, Spain, '84-92; Turkey, '92-3; Italy, '93-8 (Jan. 31), 70
- Galton, Sir Douglas, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., long Secretary of Railway Department of the Board of Trade, then Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications, Assistant Under-Secretary for War, and Director of Public Works and Buildings; for 25 years General Secretary British Association (March 10), 77
- Hobbes, R. G., cashier Chatham Dockyard (March 26), 76
- Joel, Lewis, late H.M. Consul-General to Chili (March), 75
- Michell, Thomas, C.B., British Consul-General at Christiania, '80-97 (Aug. 5),

- Nugent, Sir John, Inspector-General of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, '47-90 (Jan. 26), 94
- Peel, Sir Charles Lennox, G.C.B., Clerk to the Privy Council, '75-98 (Aug. 19), 76
- Rainalds, Sir H. T. A., of H.M. Consular service (Nov. 26), 83
- Redington, Right Hon. Christopher T., P.C., D.L., Resident Commissioner of National Education, Ireland, and Vice-Chancellor of the Royal University (Feb. 4), 52
- Southey, Reginald, M.D., F.R.C.P., a Commissioner in Lunacy, '83-98 (Nov. 8), 64
- Trench, The Hon. P. H. Le Poer, Minister to Mexico '93, to Japan '94-5 (April 30)
- Warburton, Col. Sir Robert, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Political Officer in charge of the Khaibar Pass '79-97 (April 22), 57

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

- Alexander, Major-General Sir Claud, 1st Bart., M.P. South Ayrshire '74-85 (May 23), 68
- Anderson, Sir William, K.C.B., Director-General of Ordnance Factories (Dec. 11), 63
- Arbuthnot, General Sir C. G., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Madras '86-91 (April 14), 74
- Ardagh, General R. D., Madras Staff Corps (retired) (April 29), 76
- Bell, Commander G. R., R.N. (Aug. 6), 67
- Bingham, General G. W. P., Colonel King's (Liverpool) Regiment (March 25), 81
- Boyle, Major-General R., C.B., late Royal Marine Light Infantry (Oct. 31)
- Brooke, General John Cheap, Indian Staff Corps (Jan. 23), 80
- Bruce, Lieut.-General Sir Henry Le Geyt, K.C.B., formerly Royal (Bengal) Artillery (April 15), 75
- Clark, Captain C. B., R.N. (retired) (May 31), 55
- Cobbe, Lieut.-General Sir A. H., C.B., Colonel Royal Irish Fusiliers (Sept.), 74
- Colomb, Vice-Admiral Philip H., entered Navy in '46, and saw a good deal of service in all parts of the world; retired '86. He was the inventor of signalling by flashing lanterns, and the author of a "Manual of Fleet Evolutions," "Naval Warfare," and "Essays on Naval Defence" (Oct. 13), 68
- Cotton, General Sir Arthur T., K.C.S.I. (July 24), 96
- Dundas, Commander F. G., late R.N., some time Naval Adviser to the Chinese Government (March 5)
- Egerton, Commander Frederick Greville, R.N., killed at Ladysmith (Nov. 2)
- Field, General Sir John, K.C.B. (April 16), 78
- Gordon, General John, C.B. (Jan.), 82
- Hamilton, General R. G., Colonel-Commandant Royal Engineers (March 6), 86
- Luxmoore, Rear-Admiral P. P., C.B. (Feb.), 65
- Maberly, Major-General C. B., R.A. (Nov.), 84
- Miller, Admiral Thomas (retired) (April 22), 80
- Nairne, Lieut.-General Sir Charles E., K.C.B., commanding the Bombay army (Feb. 19), 62
- Pipon, Captain J. P., R.N., A.D.C. to the Queen (May 6), 50
- Playfair, General Elliot Minto, Colonel-Commandant R.A. (May 29), 71
- Ritherdon, General Augustus, Madras Staff Corps (retired) (May 6), 76
- Schneider, General Frederick, late Bombay Staff Corps (Jan. 3), 73
- Scott-Elliot, General Charles, late Madras Staff Corps (July 30), 73
- Slader, Captain Henry Yorke, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House (April 21)

- Suther**, General W. G., C.B., Royal Marines (July 23), 78
- Symons**, Major-General Sir William Penn, K.C.B. He had seen service in Africa, India, Burma, and commanded the first division of the Tirah Force in '97. In May '99 he was appointed Brigadier-General in Natal, and, under General Sir George White, took command of the advance force at Dundee and Glencoe. Here he successfully fought the first action with the Boers in Oct. '99, but was, unhappily, mortally wounded, and died in a few days (Oct. 23), 56
- Thompson**, General Thomas, Indian Staff Corps (March 24), 81
- Underwood**, Captain T. N., R.N. (Feb. 17), 71
- White**, Vice-Admiral R.D., C.B. (July 29), 85
- Wright**, Sir James, C.B., late Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy (April 17), 75

MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

- Arkle**, Charles J., M.D., F.R.C.P., assistant physician to the Charing Cross Hospital and to the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton (Feb. 22), 37
- Armstrong**, Sir Alexander, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., who was surgeon and naturalist to H.M.S. *Investigator* in the Franklin expedition to discover the north-west passage; Director-General Medical Department of the Navy '69-80 (July 4), 81
- Arnison**, W. C., Professor of Surgery at Durham University (Nov. 4), 62
- Brown**, Elizabeth, of Cirencester, the eminent lady astronomer (March 5)
- Carte**, William, F.R.C.S. Ireland, superintendent medical officer of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham (April 24)
- Coghill**, J. G. S., M.D., hon. physician at the Royal National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor, and a leading authority on the treatment of consumption (June 5), 59
- Cooke**, Thomas, F.R.C.S., author of several works on anatomy (Feb. 8)
- Flower**, Sir William H., K.C.B., F.R.S., Director of the Natural History Departments of the British Museum '84-98; author of "An Introduction to the Osteology of the Mammalia," etc. (July 1), 68
- Frankland**, Sir Edward, K.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., sometime Professor of Chemistry at Owens College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the Royal Institution, and the Royal College of Science (Aug. 9), 74
- Frazer**, William, F.R.C.S. Dublin (April 17), 75
- Gordon**, Surgeon-General Sir Charles A., K.C.B., hon. physician to the Queen (Sept. 30), 68
- Hewetson**, Henry B., hon. surgeon of the Leeds Infirmary, and an eye specialist (May 14), 49
- Hicks**, Henry, M.D., F.R.S., President of the Geological Society '96-8 (Nov. 18), 62
- Hincks**, Rev. T., F.R.S., author of histories of British Hydroid Zoophytes and Marine Polyzoa (Jan. 25), 81
- Hogg**, Jabez, M.R.C.S., F.R.M.S., author of many works on medicine and science (April 23), 82
- Jee**, Deputy-Inspector-General Joseph, C.B., V.C., hon. surgeon to the Queen (March 17)
- Jenner**, Sir William, Bart., G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D. (Dec. 11, '98), 83
- Kanthack**, Alfredo Antunes, Professor of Pathology in Cambridge University (Dec. 21, '98), 35
- Kerr**, Norman, M.D., chairman of the Society

- for the Study of Inebriety, and author of many publications on the subject (May 30)
- Macnamara**, Dr. Francis N., Examiner of Medical Stores at the India Office, and author of many medical books and papers (March 5), 67
- Moir**, John, M.D. Edinburgh (May 14), 81
- Mouat**, Sir James, K.C.B., V.C., hon. surgeon to the Queen. He won his V.C. at Balaclava (Jan. 4), 84
- Munk**, William, M.D., F.S.A., F.R.C.P., author of "The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London," "The Life of Sir Henry Hallford," etc. (Dec. 20, '98), 73
- Paley**, William, M.D. Edinburgh, M.R.C.P., physician of Ripon (May 16), 75
- Paul**, John Haybal, M.D., M.R.C.S., long Treasurer of the Medico-Psychological Association (Jan. 20), 83
- Roberts**, Sir William, M.D., F.R.S., author of "Digestion and Diet," and other works (April 16), 69
- Rose**, John, M.A., M.D. Aberdeen, resident surgeon to the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital for 24 years (March 7), 76
- Rutherford**, William, F.R.C.S., Professor of Physiology at Edinburgh University; author of "Outlines of Practical Histology," etc. (Feb. 21), 60
- Squire**, William, M.D., F.R.C.P. London, of Ealing Common, author of "Collected Essays on Preventive Medicine," etc. (April 2), 73
- Struthers**, Sir John, Emeritus Professor of Anatomy in Aberdeen University (Feb. 24), 76
- Tait**, Lawson, F.R.C.S. England and Edinburgh, of Birmingham, author of numerous medical works (June 13), 54
- Whoeler**, W. I. de Courcey, M.D., of Dublin, ex-President of the R.C.S. (Ireland) (Nov. 25), 55

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

- Bates**, Harry, A.R.A., the sculptor (Jan. 30), 48
- Blomfield**, Sir Arthur, A.R.A., who was consulted as architect in the restoration of many of our cathedrals; architect also to the Bank of England (Oct. 30), 70
- Bryan**, Alfred, who contributed the sketches of actors, etc., to the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* (May 17), 47
- Clarke**, J. S., the actor who created Dr. Pangloss in "The Heir-at-Law" (Sept. 24), 65
- Coghlan**, Charles, the actor (Nov. 27)
- Daly**, Augustin, dramatic critic, author, and theatre manager in America and England (June 7), 61
- Foli**, Signor, the bass singer (Oct. 20)
- Foster**, Birket, the water-colour artist (March 27), 74
- Gould**, Nutcombe, actor (Oct.)
- Keeley**, Mrs., the actress whose fame reached its height in the forties. She retired as far back as '59 (March 12), 92
- Leclercq**, Rose, actress (April 2)
- Mathews**, Mrs. Charles (Miss Lizzie Davenport) (Jan. 4)
- Pocock**, W. W., F.R.I.B.A., architect of Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Carpenters' Hall, London, and other buildings (Sept. 18), 85
- Simpson**, William, artist and war correspondent (Aug. 17), 76
- Smart**, John, R.S.A. '77; one of the founders of the Royal Scottish Water-Colour Society (June 1), 61
- Straus**, Ludwig, for long leader of the violins in Sir Charles Halle's orchestra (Oct. 23), 64
- Trood**, W. H., the animal painter (Nov.), 39

Wells, Benjamin, A.R.A.M., the flautist (Sept. 6), 73

Wolf, Joseph, described by Sir Edwin Landseer as "the best all-round animal painter who ever lived" (April 20), 79

LITERARY AND SCHOLASTIC.

Allen, Grant, the author of "Physiological Aesthetics," "Colin Clout's Calendar," "Vignettes from Nature," "The Evolutionist at Large," "Charles Darwin," and many other articles and books expounding the Darwinian theory, besides a large number of admirably written novels, and a series of art guides (Oct. 25), 51

Alliott, Rev. Richard, M.A., Headmaster of Bishop's Stortford Grammar School for 31 years (Oct. 28) 60

Beck, Theodore, Principal of the Mahomedan College at Aligarh (Sept.), 40

Black, William, the novelist; some time assistant-editor of the *Daily News*, and author of "A Daughter of Heth," "A Princess of Thule," "White Heather," and many other novels (Dec. 10, '98), 57

Congreve, Richard, author of various translations of Comte's works, and an ardent believer in Positivist doctrines (July 4), 81

de Malortie, Baron, author of "Twixt Old Times and New" and other memoirs (May 12)

Fortnum, Charles D. E., D.C.L., F.S.A., author of "Majolica" and other antiquarian works, and a great collector (March 6), 79

Frost, Rev. George, LL.D., mathematical examiner to the College of Preceptors (Dec. 24, '98), 82

Gowing, Richard, long editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the *School Board Chronicle*, and secretary of the Cobden Club (Jan. 12)

Hamilton, Walter, author of a "History of the Poets Laureate of England," "Parodies of British and American Authors," etc. (Feb. 1), 55

Hogan, Michael, author of "Lays and Legends of Thomond" (April 19), 66

Leitner, G. W., Professor of Arabic with Mahomedan Law at King's College, London, then Principal of Lahore Government College, and Registrar of the Oriental University of the Punjab; author of many works on Oriental and educational subjects, and for some time editor of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* (March 22), 59

Macdonald, Andrew, editor of the *Englishman*, Calcutta (March 15)

Main, Philip T., M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and keeper of the College laboratory (May 5)

Marryat, Florence (Mrs. Francis Lean), novelist and actress, daughter of Captain Marryat, and author of his "Life and Letters" (Oct. 27)

Marshall, Mrs. Emma, author of "Under Salisbury Spire" and many other stories for children (May 4)

Monier-Williams, Sir M., K.C.I.E., Boden Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford '60-99, and author of many translations and works on Indian literature (April 11), 80

Nisbet, J. F., dramatic critic to the *Times*; author of "The Insanity of Genius" (March 31), 47

Prior, Rev. C. H., Fellow and Tutor of Pembroke College, Cambridge (Oct. 31)

Shaw, George F., LL.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin (June 19), 77

Skene, Miss F. M., philanthropist, and author of "Wayfaring Sketches among Greeks and Turks," "Hidden Depths," etc. (Oct. 6), 78

Sowler, Thomas, long managing director of the *Manchester Courier* (April 4)

Stevens, Joseph, of St. Mary Bourne, Hampshire, author of many works on geology and archæology (April 7), 81

Swanwick, Miss Anna, LL.D., the translator of Goethe's "Faust" and other German works, and of the works of Æschylus; an earnest worker in the cause of higher education for women (Nov. 2), 86

Vincent, Benjamin, editor of "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates" and "Dictionary of Biography," and keeper of the Royal Institution Library till '89 (May 3), 87

Wakeman, Henry O., Fellow and Bursar of All Souls, Oxford; author of "An Introduction to the History of the Church of England," etc. (April)

COLONIAL AND INDIAN.

Antelme, Sir C. A., K.C.M.G., M.L.C. of Mauritius, chairman Mauritius Sugar Estates Co., June 6) 81

Ayres, P. B. Chenery, C.M.G., M.R.C.S.E., ex-Colonial Surgeon, Kong Kong (Oct. 12), 59

Beyts, H. N. D., C.M.G., ex-Colonial Secretary and Acting Governor of Mauritius (Feb. 20)

Binns, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., Premier of Natal '97-9 (June 6)

Bree, Rt. Rev. H., D.D., Bishop of Barbados '82-99 (Feb. 26), 71

Chalmers, Sir David P., late Chief Justice of British Guiana, and Special Commissioner to Sierra Leone (Aug. 5)

Chiniquy, Charles, a Roman Catholic priest in Canada '33-58, and a wonderfully successful temperance advocate. In '58 he seceded from the Romish Church, taking many of his people with him, became a Presbyterian minister and carried on a vigorous fight against his former Church. Author of "Fifty Years in the Church of Rome" (Jan. 16), 90

Colenso, Rev. W., F.R.S., missionary and naturalist in New Zealand (Feb. 9), 87

Darbhoughah, Sir Lachmeswar Singh, K.C.I.E., the Maharajah of, a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council (Dec. 16, '98), 56

Dawson, Sir William, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., geologist and naturalist, Principal of McGill University, Montreal, '55-93; President British Association '86 (Nov. 19), 79

de Monthonlon, M., French Minister at Berne (Sept. 2), 66

Edgar, Sir James D., K.C.M.G., Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, '96-9 (July 31), 58

Eves, C. Washington, C.M.G., West Indian merchant and member of the council of the Royal Colonial Institute (April 20), 61

Houlton, Sir Victor, G.C.M.G., Chief Secretary of the Malta Government '55-83 (Aug. 24), 76

Ives, W. B., ex-President of the Canadian Privy Council (July 15), 58

Kershaw, Sir Louis A., Q.C., Chief Justice of Bombay (Feb. 17)

McOoy, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Professor of Natural Science in Melbourne University '54-99 (May 15), 76

Michie, Sir Archibald, K.C.M.G., Q.C., of Melbourne, Agent-General for Victoria '73-9 (June 22), 86

Mitchell, The Hon. Peter, Canadian statesman, and former Member both of the Senate and the House of Commons (Oct. 25), 75
 Osborn, Sir Melmoth, K.C.M.G., British Resident in Zululand '82-93 (June 2), 66
 Petersen, Peter, Professor of Sanscrit at Elphinstone College, and Registrar of Bombay University (Sept.)
 Rawson, Sir Rawson W., K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor of the Windward Islands '69-75 (Nov. 20), 87
 Rees, Sir Josiah, Chief Justice of Bermuda (Nov. 4), 78
 Richards, E. H., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast (May 5), 49
 Sealy, Sir John, K.C.M.G., Attorney-General in Barbados, '46-74 (Feb. 13), 92
 Service, The Hon. James, several times Premier of Victoria, and an ardent advocate of Federation (April 11), 76
 Sophronius, Pope and Patriarch of Egypt (Sept. 3), 103
 Stewart, Cockburn, C.M.G., Administrator of the Seychelles Islands (June 5), 54
 Sullivan, Rt. Rev. E., Bishop of Algoma, Canada, '82-96, and Rector of St. James's Cathedral, Toronto '96-9 (Jan. 6)
 Tozer, Rt. Rev. W. G., Bishop of Zanzibar '63-73, Jamaica '79-80, and afterwards of British Honduras (June), 71
 Tyson, James, M.L.C. of Queensland, and a millionaire (Dec.), 75
 Upington, Sir Thomas, ex-Premier, Judge, and Attorney-General of Cape Colony (Dec. 10), '98), 54
 Vogel, The Hon. Sir Julius, K.C.M.G., Colonial Treasurer of New Zealand, '69-76, Agent-General in London '76-81, again Colonial Treasurer '84-7 (March 12), 64
 Welby, Rt. Rev. T. Earle, Bishop of St. Helena (Jan. 6), 88
 Wood, John F., Q.C., Controller of Canadian Customs '95-6

FOREIGN

Annenkoff, General, the constructor of the military railway from the Caspian Sea to Samarkand (Jan. 22), 64
 Azarian, Mgr., the Armenian Catholic Patriarch (May 1)
 Bamberger, Ludwig, long one of the leading members of the German National Liberals and then of the Freisinnige party (March 14), 76
 Blanco, General Guzman, ex-President of Venezuela '73-7, '78-84, and '86-7 (July 28)
 Bonheur, Mlle. Rosa, the great French painter of cattle and horses (May 25), 77
 Brault, General, Chief of the French General Staff (Sept. 22), 62
 Bunsen, R. W., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry at Heidelberg '52-89, inventor of the Bunsen voltaic-battery, the Bunsen gas-burner, etc., and one of the discoverers of spectrum analysis (Aug. 16), 87
 Busch, Moritz, the "Boswell" of Prince Bismarck, author of "Count Bismarck and his People During the War with France" and "Bismarck: Some Secret Passages from his History" (Nov. 16), 78
 Caprivi, General Count von, who succeeded Bismarck as Chancellor of the German Empire in March '90, and held office till Oct. '94 He had a distinguished career in the

Army, and from '83 till '88 he was Chief of the Admiralty (Feb. 6), 68
 Castelar, Don Emilio, the leader of the Possibilist Republican party, which in '93 joined the Liberals, Señor Castelar then retiring into private life. He was a prolific writer, and a great orator (May 25th), 67
 Catargi, Lascar, chief of the Conservative party of Roumania and ex-Premier (April 11), 75
 Cherbuliez, Victor, the French Academician, critic, and novelist (July 1), 70
 Clari, Mgr., Papal Nuncio in Paris (March), 63
 Dennery, Adolphe, dramatist of Paris (Jan. 26), 88
 Dingley, Nelson, Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, U.S.A., and the chief framer of the Dingley Tariff (Jan. 13), 66
 Erckmann, Emile, one of the pair of collaborators who produced the Erckmann-Chatrian publications, "Le Juif Polonais" (the original of "The Bells"), "L'Ami Fritz," etc. (March), 77
 Falkenhayn, Count, formerly Minister of Agriculture in the Austrian Government (June 12)
 Flower, R. P., ex-Governor of New York (May 13), 64
 Garcia, General Calixto, one of the chief leaders of the Cuban insurgents (Dec. 11)
 Hervé, Edouard, member of the French Academy and the founder of *Le Soleil* (Jan. 4), 64
 Hildesheimer, Dr. Israel, of Berlin, a famous Orthodox Rabbi (June), 79
 Hobart, Garret, Vice-President of the United States (Nov. 21)
 Hoge, Rev. Moses D., D.D., of Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A., chaplain to the Confederate camp at Richmond in the Civil War (Jan. 21), 79
 Hohenwart, Count Karl, Prime Minister of Austria in '71, and a prominent party leader in the Reichsrath (April 26), 75
 Ingersoll, Colonel Robert G., "the American Bradlaugh," Agnostic lecturer and author (July 21), 66
 Kiepert, Professor, of Berlin, the eminent geographer (April 21), 81
 Krementz, Cardinal, Archbishop of Cologne (May 6), 79
 Marsh, O. C., Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Paleontology at Yale College, U.S.A. (March), 68
 Mertel, Cardinal, Vice-Chancellor of the Roman Catholic Church (July 11), 93
 Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian statesman. He was born at Smyrna, of Armenian parentage, and after serving Mahomed Ali he rose rapidly, especially under Ismail Pasha, and succeeded in altering the law of succession and in setting up the Mixed Tribunals (Jan. 14), 74
 Palladius, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg and Ladoga (Dec. 17, '98), 71
 Possiet, Admiral, Russian Minister of Ways and Communications '74-88 (May 8), 80
 Rechberg und Rothenlöwen, Count Johann Bernhard, Prime Minister of Austria in '59 and Foreign Minister '59-64 (Feb.), 92
 Ristitch, M. Jovan, leader of the Liberal party in Serbia, Prime Minister '67, appointed Regent in '68 during Prince Milan's minority, and held office till '72. He was several times Premier afterwards, and again became Regent on King Milan's abdication in '89 till '93 (Sept. 4), 68
 Rochebouet, General de, a former Prime Minister of France (Feb. 24), 88

Sarcey, Francisque, French dramatic critic, and author of "Comédiennes and Comédiens" and other works (May 16), 71

Scheurer-Kestner, M., a former Vice-President of the French Senate, a distinguished chemist, and one of the principal leaders of the French campaign on behalf of Dreyfus (Sept. 19)

Schoenborn, Cardinal Count Francis, Archbishop of Prague and Primate of Bohemia (June 24), 55

Secrétan, M., the leader of the copper ring of '88 (March) 63

Silva, Americo Ferreira dos Santos, Cardinal Bishop of Oporto and spiritual adviser to the King of Portugal (Jan. 21), 69

Sviatopolk-Mvisky, Prince, member of the Russian State Council (Jan. 30), 72

Thomson, Frank, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad (June 6)

Vanderbilt, Cornelius, the head of the Vanderbilt family of America, and director of a large number of railway companies (Sept. 12), 56

Von Simson, Dr. Martin Edward, who in '49 at Berlin, as President of the National Assembly, and again in '70 at Versailles, as President of the North German Reichstag, offered the Imperial Crown to King Frederick William IV. and to King William I. President of the Supreme Court of the Empire '79-91 (May 2), 88

Williams, Rt. Rev. J., Bishop of Connecticut, and Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church U.S.A., (Feb. 7), 81

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allport, S. B., Master of the Birmingham Proof House '02-9 (Oct. 23), 76

Barnes, William, the Notts cricketer (March 24), 46

Cadbury, Richard, of the firm of Cadbury Bros., cocoa manufacturers; and a generous philanthropist (March 22), 63

Castner, Hamilton Y., Managing Director of the Aluminium Co. at Oldbury, and the Castner-Kellner Co. at Weston Point, near Runcorn (Oct.)

Cook, John M., head of the firm of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, and one of its founders (March 4), 65

de Reuter, Baron Paul Julius, the founder of the great news agency known by his name. Beginning in Berlin, he made London his headquarters in '51, and thenceforward steadily built up the agency (Feb. 25), 83

Donaldson, John, partner of Mr. Thornycroft, the naval engineer (Oct. 4), 57

Graham, George, Chief Engineer Caledonian Railway (June), 78

Grant, Baron Albert, ex-M.P. for Kidderminster, financier, and the donor of Leicester Square to the Metropolis (Aug. 30), 68

Head, Jeremiah, consulting engineer (March 10), 64

Inskip, William, General Secretary National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives (May 11), 47

Ismay, T. H., of Liverpool, of the firm of Ismay, Imrie & Co, the White Star Co., the Oceanic Steamship Co., etc. (Nov. 23), 62

Jones, Henry, better known as "Cavendish," the author of "The Laws and Principles of Whist" (Feb. 10), 68

Laird, William, senior partner of Laird Bros., shipbuilders, of Birkenhead (Feb. 7), 67

Lloyd, Herbert, of the firm of Edward Lloyd, Ltd. (May 12)

Lyster, George F., engineer-in-chief to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board for over twenty years (May), 76

Peek, Francis, long Chairman of the Howard Association, and author of "Social Wreckage" and other writings on social reform (Sept. 11)

Raphael, Henry Lewis, senior partner of R. Raphael & Sons, of the Stock Exchange, and bankers (May 11), 67

Renshaw, Ernest, the lawn tennis player (Sept. 2), 37

Spottiswoode, George A., senior partner of Spottiswoode & Co., Government printers, and Vice-Chairman of the House of Laymen (Feb. 8), 72

Swarbrick, Samuel, General Manager G.E.R. '66-80 (Jan. 22), 79

Vogel, Professor H. W., known for his photographic discoveries (Dec. 19, '98), 64

Whittaker, Thomas, of Scarborough, temperance advocate (Nov. 20), 86

Obok is a port on the Bay of Tadjurah, in the Gulf of Aden, and is a French possession, together with a wedge of territory lying between Erythraea and the British Somali Coast Protectorate. See FRENCH SOMALILAND.

O'Connor, T. P., M.P. See under COMMONS.

O'Connor, Sir Nicholas R., Ambassador at Constantinople. See PRIVY COUNCIL.

Oddfellows, Independent Order of (Manchester Unity, Friendly Society). According to the report for the year '98 the total adult membership is 804,415. It has also 111,512 juvenile members. The total capital of the Order belonging to Society, Districts and Lodges, amounts to £10,074,410. The summary of receipts and expenditure for the year ending Dec. 31st, '98, is to the following effect. Receipts—contributions to sick and funeral fund, £911,856; interest, £320,146; admissions, £3422. Expenditure—sickness benefits, £704,777; funerals, £171,527. Excess of receipts over expenditure was, therefore, £359,120. An important new departure was made in '98, when it was agreed to form lodges composed of females only. **Grand Master**, Tom Hughes, J.P., Llanely, Carmarthenshire. **Secretary**, Thomas Collins; **Assistant Secretary**, Walter Collins, 97, Grosvenor Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester. There is also the **National Independent Order of Oddfellows**, which consists of 572 lodges, with an adult membership of 56,083, and a juvenile membership of 8088. It has a capital of £177,060. Other bodies are the **Grand United Order of Oddfellows**, with a total membership of 79,453, and funds amounting to £650,000; and the **British United Order of Oddfellows**, with a membership of 15,047.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Much valuable information has been furnished on this important subject in the evidence given before, and the reports of, the Royal Commission appointed in '93, the Treasury Committee of '96, and the Select Committee of the House of Commons in '99. The **Royal Commission of '93**, of which Lord Aberdare was chairman, was appointed "to consider whether any alterations in the system of Poor Law Relief are desirable in the case of persons whose destitution is occasioned by incapacity

or work resulting from old age, or whether assistance could otherwise be afforded in those cases." The Commissioners were engaged for about two years, and took evidence from about seventy witnesses, ranging over the whole administration of the Poor Law. They also examined numerous schemes for dealing with the old age question. The Special Committee of '96 was presided over by Lord Rothschild, and was appointed "to consider any schemes . . . for encouraging the industrial population by State aid or otherwise to make provision for old age . . . with special regard, in the case of any proposals of which they may approve, to their cost and probable financial results to the Exchequer and local rates, their efforts in promoting habits of thrift and self-reliance, their influence upon the prosperity of the friendly societies, and the possibility of securing the co-operation of these institutions in their practical working." This Committee was composed of several distinguished permanent officials, and two or three actuaries and representatives of friendly societies. It was appointed at the suggestion of the members of the Aberdare Commission, who were of opinion that the schemes notified to the latter body had not been fully dealt with. Neither the Commission nor the Committee made any recommendations in favour of old age pensions. As several Bills were introduced into the House of Commons during '99 by private Members, embodying different principles for the pecuniary relief of old age of the poor, the Select Committee of '99, of which Mr. Chaplin was the chairman, was appointed "to consider and report upon the best means of improving the condition of the aged deserving poor, and for providing for those of them who are helpless and infirm; and to inquire whether any of the Bills dealing with old age pensions, and submitted to Parliament during the present session, can with advantage be adopted, either with or without amendment." The Committee had before them sixty-nine witnesses who were examined by the Royal Commission in '93 and '94, and also the testimony which was given to Lord Rothschild's Committee in '96 and '97, and which was more expressly directed to old age pensions. In their report on July 26th, '99, the Committee say:—"The evidence thus already taken on this question was voluminous, and in some respects exhaustive, and we decided to limit our examination as far as possible to the evidence of witnesses who were able either to bring new information to our notice or to tell us from their own experience the results of certain systems of old age pensions which were in existence already, either in this country or abroad, or who were thoroughly conversant with questions relating to provision for the poor."

It is beyond doubt that, while a small proportion of the working classes possessed of exceptional strength and self-denial have been able to place themselves on attaining old age in an adequate pecuniary position for their future maintenance, the vast majority of such wage-earners have not been able to do so, and apparently cannot, because their wages will, even with reasonable thrift, never provide them with more than enough wholesome food, clothing, shelter, and other necessities of life when in full work. The Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, which was passed mainly in the interests of wage-earners, has had quite

an unexpected result in causing the older employees to be dismissed. Both the Royal Commission and the Treasury Committee referred to have made strong statements on the remarkable increase of thrift among the working classes in modern times, and on the danger of making proposals which might tend to arrest or impede the laudable efforts which many of the poorer classes are making to secure for themselves an independent position in old age by the exercise of prudence and self-denial. While, however, concurring in this opinion, the before-mentioned Select Committee on the subject in '99 state that they could not ignore the fact, "abundantly supported as it is by the evidence we have had before us, that cases are too often to be found in which poor and aged people, whose conduct and whose whole career has been blameless, industrious, and deserving, find themselves, from no fault of their own, at the end of a long and meritorious life with nothing but the workhouse or inadequate outdoor relief as the refuge for their declining years." Although the majority of inmates of workhouses are there on account of sickness or infirmity, there are numerous instances of hard-working people who have entered these institutions from misfortune beyond their control. Nearly one-half of the working population of this country either cannot or do not make sufficient provision for their old age, and are therefore more or less dependent upon the rates at about 65 years of age and upwards. There is also a large population always on the verge of poverty, and who, to avoid pauperism, have to make great sacrifices. In his speech on Mr. Holland's Old Age Pensions Bill on March 23rd, '99, Mr. Chamberlain said that the extraordinary amount of old age pauperism which exists in this country "is proved not to be due or mainly due to drink, idleness, or culpable improvidence. To contend the contrary would be to draw an indictment against the whole of the working classes. It is evidently not true, for the statistics published by Mr. Booth show that while the pauperism between the ages of 16 and 65 is, I think, about 12 per cent., at all events the pauperism of persons over the age of 65 is seven times that proportion. That shows clearly that it is the failure of powers in old age which produces by far the larger amount of pauperism, and if we wanted any further confirmation we have it in the fact that of the people who come on the Poor Law at the age of 65, five-sixths have never applied for relief up to the age of 60."

All old age pension schemes may be logically divided into four great classes, viz. :—(a) Schemes involving compulsory contribution, whether with a State subsidy or not; (b) Schemes which include universal pensions without contribution by the beneficiaries; (c) Schemes involving State-aided pensions in which the beneficiary provides his quota, to be supplemented either by the State or the local authorities; and (d) schemes for pensions to special classes of the community, such as members of friendly societies. There are also schemes which more or less comprise the features of these four classes, but the latter include all the general principles involved.

The first of these categories which has engaged the most attention is that of Canon Blackley, but its operation and advantage to

pensioners would be deferred for many years, and is opposed to the wishes of nearly all members of the class to which it would apply. Such scheme would also be very partial in its operation, and would not provide for the most necessitous of the aged poor. Again, a great proportion of the young men employed in unskilled work are not so circumstanced that it would not be practicable to collect from them the necessary contributions, even if they had the money to pay the same, and many of them out of their small earnings could not make the payments required by the scheme. As regards schemes involving universal pensions without contributions by the recipients, the principal one, which has been very much discussed, is that of **Mr. Charles Booth**. He firstly suggested that every one, from a millionaire to a peasant, on reaching the age of 65 should be entitled to draw 5s. per week from the State. The object of making the pensions universal is to take away the stigma of pauperism, because if every one were entitled to a pension, then no one, it is alleged, would be subject to any social stigma in drawing it. Now several arguments may justly be brought against the adoption of this scheme. In the first place there are at present about 2,000,000 persons in the United Kingdom of 65 years of age and more, and to provide each of them with a pension of only 5s. a week would cost £26,000,000 per annum, irrespective of the cost of administration. The social organisation would be seriously disturbed by raising such an enormous sum by taxation, even if the well-to-do and the self-respecting did not draw the pensions. If Mr. Booth's pension method were provided, there can be little doubt that either wages would be reduced or there would be a practical prohibition of employment imposed on persons who drew pensions. Mr. George King, in an address on old age pensions before the Insurance and Actuarial Society of Glasgow, on March 13th, '99, said that for their own protection the industrial classes would not permit those drawing State pensions to engage in remunerated employment; otherwise they would be in competition with a subsidised class, who would underbid them in the labour market, and the evils of the ancient Poor Law would be reintroduced. If an absolute prohibition were passed against a pensioner doing any work to supplement his pension, a large compulsorily idle class would be created to their injury, and to the disadvantage of the community.

Concerning voluntary State-aided pensions, the idea underlying schemes for this purpose is that, by the offer by the State of a supplementary allowance, the working classes might be encouraged to save enough money to make provision for their old age. The Rothschild Committee examined very many schemes of this kind, but not finding any one satisfactory proposed one of their own upon the basis of a scheme suggested by **Sir Spencer Walpole**. The proposal of that Committee was that any person over 65 who could produce an income from an "assured source" of not less than 2s. 6d., and not more than 5s. per week, should receive from public funds a supplement varying inversely to his own income, but not beyond 2s. 6d. per week. An "assured income" was to mean an income obtained from real estate or a post office or friendly society authority, or any other safe source. Now the Committee

practically crushed this scheme by certain adverse remarks respecting it, because, after declaring that it would encourage thrift up to a particular point, they stated it would subsequently discourage such, and would only assist a very limited section of the manual labour community, because the 5s. per week limit would exclude those who were better off; and that the impossibility of providing the 2s. 6d. contribution would exclude all the poorest, and that of the remainder many from infirmity would be unable to live upon a pension outside of public institutions.

Concerning schemes for pensions to special classes of the community as members of friendly societies, much conflicting evidence has been given. It has been strongly advocated that a legal right should be conferred on persons to receive old age pensions at 65 by definite meritorious acts. The qualification for this purpose which has generally been suggested is **membership of a friendly society during a fixed term of years**. This proposal has been objected to, because such membership is not the only proof of an economically virtuous life, and that the practical adoption of such a qualification would exclude a vast number of meritorious individuals. For example, in Ireland there is much thrift among the working classes, but membership of friendly societies is not the form which it generally takes. Another great objection to giving special privileges as regards pensions to members of friendly societies is that the majority of persons in the United Kingdom who are over 65 are women, and these would be almost totally excluded. There are but few of these societies which admit women to membership, and even if the contrary were the case, the circumstances under which the majority of females of the wage-earning classes are placed would prevent them from joining friendly societies. Again, many of these societies are financially unsound.

Lastly, other popular forms of investments, as subscriptions to building societies, co-operative societies, houses, and savings in banks, are equal and often better tests of thrift than contributions to friendly societies. Another leading pension scheme urged upon the Select Committee of '99, was that a legal right to a pension should be given to every individual who was over 65 and had not received Poor Law relief (unless under exceptional circumstances), and had not been convicted of a criminal offence for a term of years before the application for a pension, and **whose income was less than 10s. a week**. The great objection to legislate for this scheme is the enormous cost of such, because there is reason to believe that out of about 2,000,000 persons in the United Kingdom of over 65 years of age, not more than 700,000 possess incomes beyond 10s. per week.

The Select Committee of '99 stated in their report that they were of opinion "that the success of the **Danish old age pension scheme** on the one hand, and on the other the satisfactory results of the pension schemes which have for many years been established in England by the Charity Commissioners, afford *prima facie* evidence that it is practicable to create a workable system of old age pensions for the United Kingdom." The Danish pension system was established by a law

passed in '91. Under it applications for a pension must be made to the commercial authorities, who are also the poor law authorities (and in Copenhagen to the permanent officer, who is nominated by the municipality and confirmed by the Crown), on a form authorised by the Minister of the Interior, accompanied by certain particular information. The principal qualifications for a pension are that the applicant must be a native-born subject, over 60 years of age, and "without the means of providing himself, or those practically dependent on him, with the necessaries of life, or with proper treatment in cases of sickness." There are also disqualifications for the pension: firstly, that the pensioners must not have undergone sentence for any transaction deemed dishonourable, regarding which he had not received rehabilitation; secondly, his poverty must not be the result of any actions by which, for the benefit of his children or others, he has deprived himself of the means of subsistence, or caused by a disorderly and extravagant mode of life, or in any other respect be brought about by his own default; and, thirdly, he must not have received Poor Law relief for ten years before the application. Although the commercial authority cannot refuse a pension to any person who fulfils all the conditions required for such, the nature and the amount of the relief to be given is left to their discretion. The law declares that such relief "must be sufficient for the support of the person relieved and of his family, and for their treatment in sickness, but it may be given in money or in kind, as circumstances require, and consist in free admission to a suitable asylum, or other establishment intended for this purpose." Mr. James Davy, one of the general inspectors of the Local Government Board, who went to Denmark to examine the State pension system, states that under the Act creating these Danish pensions they can be withdrawn in certain circumstances but in his belief are very seldom taken away, and are considered as a permanent provision for old age. On this account, and as they do not involve any civil disability, he believed them to be very popular, and was informed that the people regarded a pension as more honourable than Poor Law relief.

Sir Henry Longley, the Chief Charity Commissioner, supplied information to the Select Committee as to the old age pension schemes established by the Charity Commissioners in recent years. The conditions contained in their typical schemes are usually five, which are (a) that the pensioners must be poor; (b) of good character, and able to prove that they have led reasonably provident lives; (c) they must have resided in the parish for five years before the application; (d) they must not have received Poor Law relief during that period; and (e) they must be wholly or partially unable to maintain themselves by their own exertions, in consequence of their old age, ill-health, accident or infirmity.

The Select Committee of '99 were of opinion that the general lines upon which a scheme of old age pensions might best be framed should include the following conditions:—(1) "Any person (meaning either man or woman) who satisfies the pension authority that he—(1) Is a British subject; (2) Is 65 years of age; (3) Has not within the last twenty years been convicted of

an offence and sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment without the option of a fine; (4) Has not received poor relief other than medical relief, unless under circumstances of a wholly exceptional character, during twenty years prior to the application for a pension; (5) Is resident within the district of the pension authority; (6) Has not an income from any source of more than ten shillings a week; and (7) Has endeavoured to the best of his ability, by his industry or by the exercise of reasonable providence, to make provision for himself and those immediately dependent on him; shall receive a certificate to that effect and be entitled to a pension." With reference to the exercise of reasonable providence, the Committee state that "we think that the authority should be bound to take into consideration whether, and how far, it has been shown, either by membership of a benefit society for a period of years or by the endeavour of the applicant to make some provision for his own support by means of savings, or investments, or some other definite mode of thrift. . . . We have thought it to be our duty to report, if possible, upon the questions directly committed to us during the present session, and it has therefore been impossible for us, within the means and the time at our disposal, to arrive at any estimate, which can in any way be relied on, either as to the number of applicants who would be eligible for pensions or as to the cost that the pensions would entail. It is to be observed, moreover, that the instruction to Lord Rothschild's Committee to have 'special regard to the cost and probable financial result to the Exchequer and the local rates of any schemes they might suggest,' was not included in the reference to this Committee. We think, however, that this branch of the subject should be further investigated during the recess by competent experts on the basis of the proposal that we recommend." The Committee next remark that they had still, however, to consider the amendments in the Poor Law, without which, in their opinion, any scheme for old age pensions would be incomplete, and would still leave many of the old deserving poor without improvement in their lot. They took some evidence themselves from Mr. Knollys and others on this branch of the subject, but their duties in this respect had happily been lightened by the labours of the Cottage Homes Committee and the report which they had published. Mr. Chaplin's Committee go on to point out that they were specially instructed by the reference to consider the best means of providing for those of the aged and deserving poor who are helpless and infirm, but they do not think that they could usefully add much to the views which that Committee had expressed already. Mr. Knollys stated in his evidence that all the inmates in the sick wards of the workhouse ought to get, and do get, "if the administration is carried out as it should be," the best available treatment under the existing system. This opinion is supported by the report of the Cottage Homes Committee, but that Committee also recommend the provision of separate cottages in connection with the workhouse, and these cottages would be available for old and deserving couples who are infirm. In this, and in further suggestions which the Cottage Homes Committee make with regard to classification and other matters, the Committee heartily concur; and they generally indorse the

recommendations which the committee make. In discussing the question of the pension authority the Committee express the opinion that "provision should be made for the withdrawal of a pension on proof being given that any of the statements on which it was granted were false, or that the circumstances under which it was given have materially changed." The Committee recommend:—"(1) That a pension authority should be established in each union of the country, to receive and to determine applications for pensions; (2) That the authority for this purpose should be a committee of not less than six or more than twelve members appointed by the guardians from their own number in the first instance; (3) That the committee, when so appointed, should be independent of the board of guardians, and that other members should be added to it, subject to regulations to be made by the Local Government Board, and that it is desirable that other public bodies within the area should be represented on the Committee, and that a majority of the committee shall be members of the board of guardians; (4) That the cost of the pensions should be borne by the common fund of the union, and that a contribution from imperial sources should be made to that fund in aid of the general cost of the poor law administration, such contribution to be allocated not in proportion to the amount distributed in each union in respect of pensions, but on the basis of population, not to exceed one-half of the estimated cost of the pensions; (5) That the amount of the pensions in each district should be fixed at not less than 5s. or more than 7s. a week, at the discretion of the committee, according to the cost of living in the locality, and that it should be paid through the medium of the Post Office; (6) That the pension should be awarded for a period of not less than three years, to be renewed at the end of that period, but subject to withdrawal at any time by the pension authority, if in their opinion the circumstances should demand it. In order to facilitate the inquiries of the pension authority, and to prevent as far as possible attempts at fraudulent misrepresentation, we think that applications for a pension should be made on a prescribed form, and should be signed before a justice of the peace on oath, without fee. The machinery which we propose for the administration of a pension scheme in England and Wales may not, in some respects, be possible or equally suitable for Ireland and Scotland, and our recommendations are subject to such modifications as to machinery as may be necessary or desirable in the case of either of these countries." The Committee lastly consider the main objections which have been put forward to the above and similar pension proposals, and in conclusion say:—"We are very sensible of the grave importance of the inquiry which has been committed to our care, and of the difficulties of the problem which it has been our duty to examine. We have given to the subject, within the time at our disposal, the best attention in our power, and we make our proposals with the deference which is due to the opinions of others on a difficult and highly complicated question. But we believe that if they are adopted they will add to the comfort, and improve the position, of the aged and deserving poor." See *SESSION*, sect. 83.

Ontario, a province of the Dominion of Canada—also called Upper Canada. It joined

with other provinces to form the Dominion in 1867. **Area**, 219,650 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,114,321. It extends along the north shores of the great lakes, and is important as containing the **Dominion metropolis, Ottawa** (pop. 44,154). Provincial capital, **Toronto**, pop. 181,220, on Lake Ontario, the second city in Canada in wealth and population. Besides the two capitals, important towns are Hamilton (pop. 43,980), London (pop. 31,977), Guelph, St. Catherine's, Brantford, Belleville, and Chatham. **Administered** by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. There is only one chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which has 94 members elected by manhood suffrage for four years. Ontario has 24 seats in the Dominion Senate and 92 in the House of Commons. See *ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION, BRITISH EMPIRE* (table), *CANADA*, and *DIPLOMATIC*.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

An independent Dutch republic in South Africa, bounded by Cape Colony on S. and W., Transvaal on N., Natal on E., Basutoland on S.E. **Area** estimated at 48,326 sq. m.; **pop.** 207,503, of whom 77,716 are whites, and of these about 85 per cent. are Dutch. Capital, **Bloemfontein**, pop. 3500. The Colony was founded by Boers who trekked from Cape Colony in and after '36, and was declared independent in '54. Executive vested in a **President** (Judge Steyn, elected '96), elected every five years by the registered voters, and a **Council**, consisting of the State Secretary, the Landrost of Bloemfontein, and three members, appointed by the Volksraad. The legislative authority is in the hands of the Volksraad, which consists of 60 members, elected for four years by burghers (adult whites) owning real property of not less than £150 value, or personal property to the value of £300, or holding on lease real property at a rental of £36. Burghers are qualified by birth or by naturalisation, and must have been in the State five years. Half of the members are re-elected every two years. The State is divided into 18 districts, each under a Landrost or Magistrate, appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Volksraad. Every able-bodied man above 16 and under 60 must take up arms in case of necessity, and the estimated number of men available is about 18,000. A treaty with the Transvaal was made in '97, giving burghers of each State the franchise in either Republic. The two Republics agreed to stand by each other in case of attack, and arranged that a joint Federal Council of ten members, five from each State, should consider questions of mutual interest, sitting every year alternately in Bloemfontein and Pretoria. Roman-Dutch law prevails. The prevailing religion is that of the Dutch Reformed Church, supported by the State. Education general, but not compulsory or free. **Chief products** are wool, hides, and diamonds. **Revenue**, '96, £374,774; **expenditure**, £381,861; **imports**, '96, £1,185,000; **exports**, £1,750,000; **public debt**, '96, £45,000. For Administration, etc., see *DIPLOMATIC*.

History, '99. On the invitation of President Steyn, Sir Alfred Milner, High Commissioner of South Africa, and President Kruger met at Bloemfontein (May 30th) to confer on the situation in the Transvaal, but separated (June 5th) without having come to any agreement (see *TRANSVAAL*). The sym-
 pa-

thy of the State with the Transvaal was made very apparent, both at this time and in the negotiations which followed. Mr. Fischer, a member of the Free State Executive, was constantly at Pretoria advising the Transvaal Government during the diplomatic correspondence between them and the British Government on the franchise question, and it was evident from the first that the two Republics meant to act in concert. When the situation began to look critical, Sir Alfred Milner, in informing the President that British troops were being sent north, and that a detachment would be stationed near the Free State borders, said that the movement was in no way directed against the Free State; and the Imperial Government, while hoping for a friendly settlement with the Transvaal, looked to the Free State Government to preserve strict neutrality, and to prevent military intervention by its citizens. They were prepared in that case to give formal assurances that the integrity of the Free State would be strictly respected under all circumstances (Sept. 19th). The President in his reply regretted the sending of the troops, as he could not see that the differences with the Transvaal justified the use of force as a solution. The Free State would do all in its power to allay excitement, but the sending of the troops would not improbably be regarded by the burghers as a menace. The Raad met (21st), and addressing them, the President charged Mr. Greene, the British agent at Pretoria, with decoying the Transvaal Government into making the offer of a five years' franchise, and plainly foreshadowed the intention of the State to assist the Transvaal in case of war. After a prolonged secret session it was resolved to instruct the Government still to use every means to maintain and ensure peace, but in case of war to join forces with the Transvaal (27th). Further correspondence ensued between the President and the High Commissioner, the former still offering his services to secure peace, but saying also that it had been deemed necessary to call out and arm the Free State burghers. He asked for assurances that the increase of the British forces in South Africa would not be continued, and that troops now on the water should not be landed. Sir A. Milner replied that no such assurances could be given, but he was prepared to exchange assurances that no hostile act would be committed during the negotiations (Oct. 6th). He also declared that any reasonable proposal, from whatever quarter proceeding, would be favourably considered by Her Majesty's Government if it offered an immediate termination of the existing tension and a prospect of permanent tranquillity. However, on the presentation of the Boer ultimatum, the President formally notified his intention of making common cause with the Transvaal, and the first act of hostility was committed by the Free State, who seized a Natal train on the frontier, *en route* to Harrismith. A force of burghers, estimated at 12,000, was at once sent into Natal to co-operate with the Transvaal forces, and full details of the fighting in that district will be found in the articles on the TRANSVAAL and NATAL. A considerable force of burghers had to be kept on the Basutoland border, as the natives there showed distinct signs of hostility to the Boers, who were, indeed, accused of trying to stir them up against the British. Other commandos were sent to the western

border to help invest Kimberley and other towns, and a proclamation annexing a part of Cape Colony was issued. The Upper Tugela division of Natal was also proclaimed to be Free State territory (Nov. 2nd). At first, though an invasion of Cape Colony was threatened, little was done; but it was reported (18th) that the Orange River had been crossed and Aliwal North, Colesberg, Jamestown, and other places occupied and their annexation proclaimed by Free State Boers. The colonists, too, were urged to make common cause with the Republics for the achievement of South African independence, and undoubtedly many Dutch colonists joined them, though General Sir Redvers Buller announced that H.M. Government would exact compensation for injury done to the property of loyal inhabitants, and that disloyal persons would be dealt with afterwards. See CAPE COLONY, TRANSVAAL, and OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

Ordnance Survey Office, The, is a department under the Board of Agriculture for the preparation of maps and plans of the United Kingdom, which are issued on various scales. See ed. '94 for a full account of the recommendations of the departmental committee appointed in April '92 by the Board of Agriculture to inquire into the condition of the Ordnance Survey. The Survey was transferred from Army Funds to Civil Votes by the Survey Act '70. (See Board of Agriculture, under AGRICULTURE.)

Orleans, Duc d', Prince Louis Philippe Robert, the head of the house of Orleans, and probably the chief claimant to the throne of France, is the eldest son of the late Comte de Paris, and was b. Feb. 6th, '69. In '90 he entered Paris, notwithstanding the Expulsion Act of '86, and claimed his right, as a Frenchman, to undertake military service for his country. He was arrested, but shortly afterwards liberated. After the death of his father he received his supporters in London, and then removed to Brussels, as being nearer France. His sister, Princess Hélène d'Orleans, was married to the Duc d'Aosta in June '95. His marriage to the Archduchess Maria Dorothea of Austria was celebrated at Vienna, Nov. 5th, '96. See France for details of the conspiracies against the Republic with which it was alleged he was connected during '99.

Orphan Working School, The, was founded in 1758 by a body of philanthropists who started a small house at Hoxton, where twenty boys and soon after twenty girls were received. Now the institution includes the senior school at Maitland Park, N.W., where 400 children are provided for, and the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants, Hornsey Rise, N., the junior branch of the institution, where 200 little ones are accommodated and educated. There is a Convalescent Home too at Harold Road, Margate, containing provision for 25 children. The object of the institution is to keep and educate children of respectable parentage left fatherless and in need. The Secretary is A. C. P. Coote, M.A.; Office, 73, Cheapside, E.C.

Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, was b. 1829. Is a great-grandson of Napoleon I.'s famous general, Marshal Bernadotte, the first King of the new independent kingdom of Norway. He ascended the throne in '72, in succession to his brother Charles XV. He is an excellent scholar and writer, and has translated Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish. Issued in '88

a volume of minor poems under his *nom de plume* of "Oscar Frederik." He married, in '57, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, by whom he has issue four sons. His Majesty has evinced a most resolute opposition to the desire of the Norwegian Storting for a foreign and consular service independent of Sweden.

Ottoman Empire. See TURKEY.

Owens College, Manchester. John Owens, a Manchester manufacturer, vexed with the tests at the Universities, bequeathed, on his death in 1846, £96,654 for the purpose of founding this college, which commenced with 62 students. In '72, when their number had risen to 337, the old Quay Street buildings became too small, and the Owens College Extension Fund was started and ultimately reached £211,152; the old buildings being sold for £13,000. The new buildings were opened and amalgamated with the Manchester Medical School in '73. Further and rapid development was promoted by many generous bequests. In '80 the College became the first college of the Victoria University (*q.v.*). In '83 further additions to the college buildings became necessary, and were built; and, four years later, the new Beyer Laboratories and the Natural History Museums were erected, at a cost of £80,000. Additional buildings for the Medical Department were opened in Nov. '94, and the medical school is now one of the finest in the kingdom. In '88 Sir Joseph Whitworth's bequests to the College amounted to over £50,000 as supplemented by the liberality of his residuary legatees, one of whom, Mr. R. C. Christie, in '97, further presented the College with the balance of his share, amounting to £50,000, for the erection of a Hall and the completion of the Quadrangle. In '94 Mr. R. C. Christie offered to build a Library for the College at a cost of about £20,000, and the building was opened in June '98. A large new Physical Laboratory is at present in course of erection. Total students (98-9) 994 (528 arts, science, and law students, 111 women students, and 428 medical students). The admission of women was sanctioned by the Extension Act. There are three halls of residence—the "Hulme" (conducted on Church lines), the "Dalton" (in connection with the Society of Friends), both for men only, and a Women's Hall of Residence (Ashbourne House, Victoria Park). The College receives annually £3500 from Government, £1000 from the Manchester Hulme Trust, £700 from the Manchester Corporation (under the Technical Instruction and Local Taxation Acts), and £250, to be increased to £500, from the Lancashire County Council, in addition to £400 for the Manchester Museum, of which the College is entrusted with the administration. President, the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. Treasurer, Mr. Alderman Joseph Thompson. Principal, Alfred Hopkinson, Q.C.

Oxford, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Oxford University. This University seems to have grown up in the twelfth century, although to Alfred the Great used to be ascribed the foundation of one college, University, in 872. Originally the scholars at Oxford lived scattered about in various houses in the city, meeting for instruction, but in other respects resembling the non-collegiate students of the present day. The number of undergraduates in residence is now somewhat over 3000. The

number has doubled in the last forty years, and is still increasing. The University began to experience reform at the hands, to some extent, of devoted sons in 1854. The Ordinance of that year, amongst other changes, assigned positive and not merely ornamental duties to the professoriate. The second Universities Commission introduced some sweeping changes which began to take effect in '82. Not the least of them, as affecting the personnel of the Colleges, was the substitution of Prize and Tutorial Fellowships for Life Fellowships (which had been voided, as a rule, by marriage, or neglect, save under dispensation, to take Holy Orders, and for none other cause). The Government of the University vests in three bodies: The **Hebdomadal Council** (so called from meeting once a week in term), which alone has power of initiation, **Congregation** (consisting of resident M.A.s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection and amendment, and **Convocation** (all M.A.s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection alone. The two latter bodies consist of members of Colleges, Halls, or of the Non-Collegiate Body. The **Colleges**, with reputed dates of foundation, and Heads, are: University, 872 (?), J. F. Bright, D.D.; Balliol, 1262, E. Caird, M.A.; Merton, 1270, Hon. G. C. Brodric, D.C.L.; Exeter, 1314, W. W. Jackson, D.D.; Oriel, 1326, D. B. Monro, M.A.; Queen's, 1340, J. R. Magrath, D.D.; New College, 1386, J. E. Sewell, D.D.; Lincoln, 1427, W. W. Merry, D.D.; All Souls, 1437, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L.; Magdalen, 1456, T. H. Warren, M.A.; Brasenose, 1509, C. B. Heberden, M.A.; Corpus Christi, 1516, T. Fowler, D.D.; Christ Church, 1532, Dean, the Very Rev. F. Paget, D.D.; Trinity, 1554, H. F. Pelham, M.A.; St. John's, 1555, J. Bellamy, D.D.; Jesus, 1571, J. Rhys, M.A.; Wadham, 1613, G. E. Thorley, M.A.; Pembroke, 1624, Rt. Rev. Bishop Mitchinson, D.C.L.; Worcester, 1714, W. Inge, D.D.; Hertford, 1874, H. Boyd, D.D. The **Halls**: St. Edmund, 1226, E. Moore, D.D.; St. Mary, 1325, D. P. Chase, D.D.; New Foundation, Keble College, 1869, W. Lock, D.D. The **Non-Collegiate Body** was instituted in 1868; Censor, R. W. M. Pope, D.D. The Private Halls, which bear the name of their Master, are: (E. S.) Grindle's; (C. A.) Marcon's; (R. F.) Clarke's; (Sir D.) Hunter-Blair's. A statute (passed in '80, amended in '93), allowing colleges within Her Majesty's dominions to affiliate, has been adopted by St. David's College, Lampeter, University College, Nottingham, and Firth College, Sheffield. Under a similar statute (of '87), applying to Colonial Universities, the following Universities enjoy the privileges therein contained:—Cape of Good Hope, Sydney, Calcutta, Punjab, Bombay, Adelaide, Madras, Toronto. The degrees ordinarily granted by the University are: Baccalaureate and Magistrate in Arts, and in the Sub-Faculty of Surgery, included in the Faculty of Medicine; the Baccalaureate and Doctorate in the Superior Faculties of Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and in the Faculty of Music. For the Baccalaureate in all these faculties, except Divinity, an examination must be passed. For that Baccalaureate, and for all the Doctorates except Music, a thesis or exercise qualifies. The quasi-Faculty of Music stands alone, but to entrance into all the other faculties the attainment of the Baccalaureate in Arts is essential. It may be taken either as a Pass or in any one of the Honour "Schools" of Classics, in its two

divisions of Moderations and Litteræ Humaniores, Mathematics (also divided into Moderations and Final Schools), Jurisprudence, Modern History, Theology, Natural Science, in one or more of its several branches, Oriental Languages, and English Literature. Equally with passing the examinations, residence for twelve terms (of which for these purposes there are four in each year) is essential, but it need not be continuous nor contemporaneous with the passing of examination, standing for which is reckoned from the date of matriculation, *i.e.*, formal entry into membership of the University. Women are admitted to the examinations for the B.A. degree, but here at present their privileges cease. They may join Somerville College, Lady Margaret Hall, St. Hugh's Hall, St. Hilda's, or the Home Students, a body in

some degree resembling the Non-Collegiate Body (see WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF). Two colleges, neither of which has any official connection with the University, have within recent years removed to Oxford: Mansfield, Principal A. M. Fairbairn, in '89; Manchester, Principal J. Drummond, in '93. Ruskin Hall, which also is not officially connected with the University, was opened in St. Giles' Street in Feb. '99 for the furtherance of the education of the working classes. Chief Officers of the University: Chancellor, Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.; Vice-Chancellor, T. Fowler, D.D., President of Christ Church; Proctors for '99-1900, W. M. Lindsay, M.A., Jesus College; H. E. D. Blakiston, M.A., Trinity College. Parliamentary Representatives, Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot and Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., All Souls'.

P

Pacific Cable Scheme. During the last ten years much discussion has taken place as to the importance and necessity of the laying down of a cable between Canada and the British Australasian colonies. The subject attracted much attention at the Colonial Conference at Ottawa in '94. Of the several routes which have been proposed for the cable two may be mentioned. One is from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Fanning Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island, and from thence to branch to Queensland and New Zealand. This route is entirely through British territory. The other route is from Vancouver to an island in the Hawaiian group, and thence through the Gilbert and Solomon Islands to Bowen in Queensland. In June '96 a committee was appointed to consider the matter. The delegates from the Imperial Government were Lord Selborne, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. G. H. Murray, C.B., a principal clerk at the Treasury, with Mr. W. H. Mercer as secretary; the Canadian representatives were Sir Donald Smith and Sir Mackenzie Bowell; and the Australian delegates were Sir Saul Samuel and Mr. Duncan Gillies. The Committee in January '97 reported on the subject, but their final report was not published until early in '99. It was stated in the *Times* (April 27th) that the British Government had decided to enter into an agreement with Canada and the Australasian Colonies for the construction, laying, maintenance and working of an all-British Pacific Cable, substantially as recommended by the committee. It is arranged for a Board of Commissioners to be appointed under the authority of the British Parliament, in which Board the cable is to be vested for the use of the Governments sharing the undertaking, and in proportion to their respective shares in the joint guarantee. The Board are to issue debentures for the payment of capital and interest, which will become a first mortgage on the cable property and its earnings. All the landing-points are to be on British territory, and these several Governments will appoint administrators in proportion to their respective shares. Canada will take five-

eighteenths of the property, the United Kingdom the same amount, and New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand one-ninth each. The Cable Committee in their report state that as a means of communication between Australasia and Europe would be dependent across America on the land lines and on the trans-Atlantic cables to America, it would be necessary for the owners of the proposed Pacific cable to have some working agreement with the proprietors of such land lines and the Atlantic cable companies. The only telegraph line which now runs from the eastern sea-board to Vancouver is that of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. This company is in connection at Canso, Nova Scotia, with the Commercial Cable Co., which has three cables from Great Britain to Canso. This company is an American one, but all the landing stations are on British territory. Although the new telegraphic route in the Pacific will be a little longer than the existing one, it will only include about half the number of manual transmissions, which become a large item in the cost of working, and increase the risks of message errors. The highest estimate of the cost of the Pacific Cable, and adding something for contingencies, is not expected to exceed £2,000,000, the interest on which, at 2½ per cent., is £50,000 a year. To this also must be added the cost of repairs, and of a sinking fund for replacement of the cable. When all these items are reckoned, it is alleged that the probable earnings of the cable, at a very low tariff as compared with the existing one, show a very good surplus. It is reasonably supposed that half of the existing Australasian cable messages will be secured by the one to cross the Pacific, even if the old one should reduce its charges, per word to Australia, from 4s. 6d. to the proposed rate of 3s. It is not clear why the British Government decided to pay a subsidy for the new cable instead of coming to the same terms respecting it as Canada and the Australasian colonies. In June the Imperial Government decided to modify the form and extent of the pecuniary assistance which they are prepared to give to the Pacific cable pro-

ject. They originally proposed to contribute for twenty years an annual subsidy of not more than £20,000 in any year, but such subsidy was to be estimated on a basis which would limit the responsibility of the British Treasury to five-eightieths of the amount by which the net receipts of the cable fall short of the amount of the expenses. Such proposal was opposed by the colonies concerned. To meet their wishes the Government have intimated a willingness to reconsider the cable scheme on the basis of utilising the credit of the United Kingdom in the provision of the capital necessary. This matter appears still to be under discussion between the Imperial Government and the Colonial Governments affected. Each of the Colonial Governments interested in the question has been invited to appoint delegates to meet the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for the Colonies in relation to the projected new cable. The object of the conference is to discuss questions relating to the mode of raising the necessary capital, and to the construction and control of the cable.

In the half-yearly report very recently issued of the Eastern Extension, Australasian, and China Telegraph Co., reference is made to the offer of that company, in conjunction with the Eastern Telegraph Co., to provide a new cable from England to Australia *via* the Cape of Good Hope. The *Electrician* of Nov. 3rd, '99, declares that these companies are at once to reduce the rates on ordinary messages to 4s. a word (an average reduction on Australasian telegrams of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per word), to 3s. a word for Government messages, and to 1s. 6d. per word for press telegrams. The former-named company also offers to lay a cable from Durban to Freemantle (West Australia), *via* Mauritius, Rodriguez, and Cocos Islands. This will be an extension of the direct submarine line from England to the Cape, touching, amongst other places unconnected by cable, at Ascension and St. Helena; messages passing from Cape Town to Durban by the existing land lines. The companies do not ask for any subsidy or guarantee; but only, in consideration of these concessions, that they should be permitted to open offices in Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, as they have done in the leading British towns. They moreover agree that when the revenue from Australasian traffic, after the successive reductions, again attains an average for three years of £350,000, the rates shall be successively reduced to 3s. 6d., 3s., and 2s. 9d. for ordinary messages. It is stated that the existing cables to Australia and South Africa being duplicated throughout, and tripled for the greater part of the distance, the new route will form a complete triplicate connection with those places, will open up communication with Ascension and St. Helena, now telegraphically isolated, will supply duplicate lines to Mauritius, and form another alternative route to India and China, etc., if the Mediterranean or Red Sea cables are interrupted, and also secure an additional connection between many intermediate places. Sir Charles Todd, the Postmaster-General of South Australia, has recommended the acceptance of this offer.

Sir Sanford Fleming recently stated that the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. is in alliance with a company organised in the United States to lay a cable between San

Francisco and Manila. The latter company failed before Congress rose to obtain the subsidy it sought, but such company defeated the Government measure to establish a cable to Manila under the United States Post Office Department. There is, therefore, a strong probability that it will obtain all it requires on the next meeting of Congress. With a cable from San Francisco to Manila, and there connected with the Eastern Extension cables, the two companies will practically become one concern. "If before then the British cable has made no progress, there will be but small hope for it afterwards." As to other cable projects in the Pacific, mentioned in previous editions of the ANNUAL, nothing of importance appears to have been done during the last twelve months.

Paderewski, Ignace Jan, the famous pianist and composer, was born on Nov. 6th, 1860, in Padolia, a province of Russian Poland. He began to play the piano at the age of three, and, when seven years old, was placed under Pierre Sovinski, a local tutor. In '72 he went to Warsaw, learning harmony and counterpoint from Roguski, and subsequently from Frederick Kiel. He toured through Russia, Siberia, and Roumania, playing only his own compositions. In '78 he became Professor of Music in Warsaw Conservatoire, still continuing to practise his art indefatigably. For a short while in '84 he was a professor at Strassburg Conservatoire, but then definitely decided to try his fortune as a virtuoso. After three years' study with Leschetizky, in Vienna, he made his *début* in '87 with instant success. He next toured through Germany, and in the autumn of '89 appeared in Paris, where he created a *furor*. His *début* in London took place under Mr. Daniel Mayer's direction, on May 9th, '90, at St. James's Hall. In the following year he visited America, and has since repeated the tour. He has composed more than eighty vocal works, a concerto in A minor for piano and orchestra, a suite for orchestra in G, and many pieces for the piano. His "Polish Fantasia" was produced at the Norwich Festival in '93. M. Paderewski is a widower, with one son.

"Pall Mall Gazette." Evening newspaper and review. Established 1865, by George Smith, of Smith, Elder & Co. Transferred to Henry Yates Thompson, his son-in-law, in '80. First number appeared Feb. 7th, '65. Edited first by Frederick Greenwood, next ('80) by John Morley, who in turn was succeeded in '83 by W. T. Stead, and he by Mr. E. T. Cook. In Oct. '92 the paper was sold by Mr. Thompson to the Hon. W. W. Astor. The present editor is Sir Douglas Straight. **Offices**, 18, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

"Pall Mall Magazine." An illustrated magazine intended by its proprietor, Mr. W. W. Astor, to equal in every respect the best American publications. The editor is Lord Frederic Hamilton. The first number appeared in May '93, and at once achieved a success, which has since been more than maintained. The price is 1s. **Editorial Offices**, 18, Charing Cross Road.

Pamirs, The, are sometimes called "The Roof of the World," and consist of a number of bleak plateaux and shallow valleys situated about 13,000 feet above the sea level. They lie between Chinese Turkestan, Russian Turkestan, and Afghanistan, and are inhabited chiefly by

nomad Khirghiz bands. They command the routes to many of the territories which they overlook, and so Russia and England and the Afghans and the Chinese are all interested in them. In April '94 Russia so far conceded China's demands as to undertake that, pending the conclusion of a final agreement, Russian troops should not touch the portion of Pamir territory claimed by China. Negotiations between the Russian and British Governments resulted during March '95 in an agreement that the spheres of influence of the two countries should be divided by a line starting from a point on Lake Victoria (Zor Zul) near to its eastern extremity, and following the crests of the mountain range running somewhat to the south of the latitude of the lake towards the Chinese frontier. For full details see ed. '96. A joint commission of British and Russian delegates was entrusted with the demarcation of the line. The British Government engaged that the territory lying within the British sphere of influence between the Hindu Kush and the line from the east end of Lake Victoria to the Chinese frontier should form part of the territory of the Ameer of Afghanistan, that it should not be annexed to Great Britain, and that no military posts or forts should be established in it.

Panama Canal. See **ENGINEERING**.

Paraguay, Republic of. One of the most promising states of South America, situated between the rivers Parana and Paraguay. Capital, **Asuncion**, pop. about 45,000. Area about 98,000 sq. m.; pop. about 600,000 whites, exclusive of large numbers of Indians. It is governed by a President elected for four years, a Congress consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, both elected by universal suffrage, and five Ministers of State chosen by the President. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free and nominally compulsory. A railway of about 160 miles is opened. There are vast supplies of timber in the forests, but the chief products are tea, tobacco, sugar-cane, cotton, and coffee. A large number of cattle are reared. Estimated revenue, '98 (peso at 4s.), about £1,795,250; expenditure, £1,688,250; public debt, '98, £994,600; imports, '98, about £440,470; exports, about £2,856,000. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**.

Parish Councillors (Tenure of Office). See **SESSION**, sect. 86.

Parish Councils. See **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**.

Parker, Gilbert, is the son of Captain Joseph Parker, R.A., and was born in Canada, Nov. 23rd, 1862. He was educated at Trinity University, Toronto, from which he holds the degree of D.C.L. He was for some years associate editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, New South Wales, and there devoted himself to dramatic and literary work entirely. He is the author of "Round the Compass in Australia," "A Lover's Diary," "Pierre and his People," "Mrs. Falchion," "The Trespasser," "The Translation of a Savage," "When Valmond came to Pontiac," "An Adventurer of the North," "The Seats of the Mighty," "The Pomp of the Lavillettes," and "The Battle of the Strong." A dramatised version of "The Seats of the Mighty" was produced at the opening of Her Majesty's Theatre in April '97. Address: 20, Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.

Parker, Rev. Joseph, D.D., minister of the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, was b. at Hexham, 1830. Ed. at Univ. Coll., London '52. Ordained in the Congregational body '53. Has held the following church appointments: Banbury '53, Manchester '58, London, City Temple '69-98. The cost of the City Temple was £70,000. It accommodates 3000 persons. Chairman of Congregational Union of England and Wales '84, of London Congregational Board '83, and a second time '97, and of London Congregational Union '90. Founder of Nottingham Congregational Institute. Dr. Parker, in addition to being a vigorous and popular preacher, is also an author of repute. Among numerous works written by him may be mentioned "The Paraclete," "Ecce Deus," "Springdale Abbey," "Inner Life of Christ" (3 vols.), "Apostolic Life" (3 vols.), "Paterson's Parish," "Studies in Texts" (6 vols.), and "The People's Prayer-Book." He has visited the United States five times. He was for years engaged on the "**People's Bible**," which is now completed in twenty-five vols., and may be regarded as the *magnum opus* of his literary labours. The conclusion of his twenty-fifth year of ministry in London was celebrated during '94 by numerous good wishes and gifts from all denominations, and the purchase of an annuity, value £250. On June 18th, '98, Dr. Parker celebrated his preaching jubilee. In connection with this event he has published a book, "A Preacher's Life: an Autobiography and an Album." Dr. Parker preaches in the City Temple every Thursday at 12 (noon).

PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Parliament is composed of the **Sovereign** and the **Three Estates of the Realm**, which are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons; the Lords Spiritual and Temporal sitting together and forming the **House of Lords**. The Sovereign alone has the power of summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and gives the Royal Assent to measures which have passed both Houses. Unless it be dissolved by the Crown, Parliament exists seven years from the date on which it was first to meet. The demise of the Crown does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contrary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary; and if there be no Parliament in existence, the old Parliament must reassemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the new Sovereign. See also **COMMONS**, **HOUSE OF**, and **PEERAGE**.

The Houses of Lords and Commons differ from each other not only as to their constitution but likewise in respect of their powers and methods of procedure. It is in the **House of Peers**, for instance, that the Sovereign meets Parliament, and the formal ceremonies connected with the opening or proroguing of the Legislature are gone through. On these occasions, as also when the royal assent is given to public or private bills, the "faithful Commons" merely attend in their lords' House. But, on the other hand, the House of Commons has an individuality of its own, which is yearly becoming more marked. Its powers and privileges are enormous: it is in the Lower Chamber exclusively that the national estimates are voted, and it is in the Commons that the majority of

important legislative proposals are initiated. The royal assent to bills is always given in the House of Lords, more frequently by commission than otherwise; and it is a curious circumstance that the French language is still employed in connection therewith. When a public bill is approved, the clerk says, "*Le roi (or, la reine) le veut.*" If the measure be a private one, he says, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré.*" Should the bill have subsidies for its object, the official says, "*Le roi (or, la reine) remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur bénévolence, et aussi le veut.*" If the Sovereign thinks fit to refuse approval to a measure, the clerk then says, "*Le roi (or, la reine) s'avisera.*" This power of rejection, it may be noted, was last exercised by Queen Anne, in the year 1707.

The most striking feature in the procedure of the House of Commons is the great power vested in the Speaker. Unlike the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House; and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right. The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker usually acts quite independently of party considerations. He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the casting voice. The chief duty of the Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order, with respect to which the rules of the House of Commons are very stringent. Only the royal assent can convert a bill into an Act of Parliament. It occasionally happens that the opponents of a bill are not desirous of meeting the motion for its second reading with a direct negative. An amendment is therefore proposed to the effect that the bill "be read this day three months," or "this day six months," it being understood that three months or six months hence the House will not be sitting. In the cases of motions in respect to which the House is also unwilling to come to a decision, "the previous question" may be carried, in which case the other business of the day is at once proceeded with.

The business of both Houses of Parliament, but more especially of the House of Commons, is transacted very largely "in committee." When the whole House is in committee the Speaker vacates the chair, the Mace is placed under the table, and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides. Proceedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in Committee of Supply, while in Committee of Ways and Means resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained, are passed. There are also grand committees, Select Committees chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the consideration of private bills. No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact, resign his seat, but this end is attained by his acceptance of the "Chiltern Hundreds." No office having emolument attached can be conferred on a member of the House of Commons without his vacating his seat; and therefore by obtaining "the stewardship of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, the stewardship of the Manor of Poynings, of East Hendred and Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster," a member may rid himself of his duties.

The rule regulating the sittings of the House of Commons provides that unless the House shall otherwise order, the House shall meet

every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 3 o'clock, and shall, unless previously adjourned, sit till 1 o'clock a.m., when the Speaker shall adjourn the House without question put, unless a bill originating in Committee of Ways and Means, or unless proceedings made in pursuance of any Act of Parliament or standing order, or otherwise exempted from the operation of the standing order, be then under consideration. At midnight on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, except as aforesaid, and at half-past 5 on Wednesdays, the proceedings on any business then under consideration are to be interrupted, any dilatory motion which may be before the House is to lapse without question put; and the business then under consideration, and any business subsequently appointed, is to be appointed for the next day on which the House shall sit, unless the Speaker ascertains by the preponderance of voices that a majority of the House desires that such business should be deferred until a later day. On the interruption of business the closure may be moved, and in such case the Speaker or Chairman is not to leave the chair until the questions consequent thereon have been decided. After the business under consideration at midnight, or at 5.30 on Wednesdays, has been disposed of, no opposed business is to be taken. A motion may be made by a Minister of the Crown at the commencement of public business, to be decided without amendment or debate, to the effect that the proceedings on any specified business if under discussion at midnight that night be not interrupted under this standing order. When the House meets at 2 o'clock for a morning sitting, the sitting is suspended at 7 (no opposed business to be taken after 10 minutes to 7), and is resumed at 9, and continued, unless previously adjourned, until midnight, the evening sitting being subject to the provisions of the Standing Order No. 1, which relate to the interruption of business and the adjournment of the House. On Wednesdays the House meets at noon, opposed business is not taken after 5.30, and the House adjourns at 6.—**Closure of Debate.** Questions for the closure of debate are to be decided in the affirmative, if when a division be taken it appears by the numbers declared from the Chair that not less than one hundred members voted in the majority in support of the motion.—**Disorderly Conduct.** The Speaker or the Chairman may order members whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House during the remainder of that day's sitting; and whenever any member shall have been "named" by the Speaker or Chairman for disregarding the authority of the Chair, or for abusing the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing business, or otherwise, he may, by vote of the House, be suspended from the service of the House, on the first occasion for a week, on the second occasion for a fortnight, and on the third or any subsequent occasion for a month; but such suspension is not to exempt the member from service on any private bill to which he may have been previously appointed.—**Irrelevance or Repetition.** The Speaker or the Chairman, after having called the attention of the House or of the Committee to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance, or tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the argu-

ments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

Parliamentary Sessions, '99. See **SESSION.**
Parliaments, Clerk of the. An officer of the House of Lords, by whom, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading Clerk, are performed such duties as making minutes of the proceedings, swearing peers and witnesses, and signifying the royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses. The Clerk of the House of Commons acts as chairman and is addressed by members during the election of Speaker. He, like the Clerk of the Parliaments, is appointed by the Crown, and is associated with two clerks assistant, who make minutes of the proceedings. The office of Clerk of the Parliaments is held by Henry J. L. Graham, C.B.; and Sir Reginald Palgrave, K.C.B., is Clerk of the House of Commons.

Passmore Edwards Settlement, The. The Settlement, towards the cost of which Mr. Passmore Edwards gave £14,000, embraces a lecture-hall, accommodating 450 persons, classrooms, gymnasium, library, entertaining-rooms, and rooms for a Warden and 18 Residents. It is intended to continue and develop the work that was formerly carried on at University Hall and Marchmont Hall, and to be a centre of education, recreation, and social life for the district. A special feature of the Settlement is a Men's and Women's Club, consisting mainly of working people of the district, and numbering at present nearly 300 members. They have the title of "Associates," and it is the aim of the Settlement that every member of the body should take an active part in the life and work—educational and social—of the place. There are also Boys' and Girls' Clubs. In addition to the evening classes and club work there is a Day School in Domestic Economy under the Technical Education Board, L.C.C., and a School for Crippled and Invalid Children, established at the beginning of the present year, in connection with the London School Board. There are 40 children at present on the books, all drawn from the neighbourhood. An ambulance carriage is supplied by the Settlement for those who are unable to walk the distance between the Settlement and their homes. Mrs. Humphry Ward, one of the founders of University Hall, delivered the opening lecture at the Settlement (Oct. 10th, '97), and it was formally opened, on the completion of the building, on Feb. 12th, '98, by the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P. The Warden is Mr. R. G. Tatton, and the Settlement is located in Tavistock Place, St. Pancras.

Pastel Society, The. An attempt was made in '99 to revive public interest in the art of pastel painting, which had been somewhat neglected in the preceding decade. The Pastel Society was formed, with a committee which included Sir W. B. Richmond, Messrs. Abbey, Solomon, Walter Crane, Edward Stott, H. B. Brabazon, Clausen, Mark Fisher, Alfred Gilbert, Holman Hunt, Alfred Parsons, Byam Shaw, and J. J. Shannon, besides a number of foreign artists of distinction. The first exhibition was opened in February at the galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, when some excellent work was shown by Messrs. Besnard, Clausen, Fromuth, Stott, Fisher, Abbey, Josselin de Jong, Whistler, Thaulow, and others. The exhibition was a good one, but did not attract so much attention as those held at the Grosvenor in '88 and '89,

which made pastel extremely popular for a time. The Hon. Sec. is Miss Marion Gemmell.

Patents for Inventions, and how to get them. The right to patent and the privileges which go with it are denied to no one of either sex. The two principal points to bear in mind in patenting are **novelty and utility**. A patent is essentially a **restricted monopoly**, and the inventor is therefore called upon to observe certain limitations. His protection extends over a period of **fourteen years**, provided the fees are paid, but he can extend it at the end of that term for a similar period. Before the actual date of patenting an invention may not be used for profit, either secretly or publicly. Patents are issued at the **Patent Office**, 11, Staple Inn, London. Application must be made on an application form accompanied by either a provisional or complete specification, and must conform strictly to the **prescribed regulations**. Forms are obtainable at the Inland Revenue Office, Law Courts, or, at a few days' notice, of any money order office in the United Kingdom. Patents may be taken out through **patent agencies**, and this is the best plan, provided only that the agent be respectable and reliable. Applications are liable to adverse judgment by the Patent Office, and to **outside opposition**; in the former case ten days' or more notice is given the applicant, and he may amend under certain regulations; in the latter, notice of opposition is made on a special form, the grounds being stated. When a complete specification is accepted, the inventor is informed of it; it is advertised in the official journal; and is open to inspection by the public at the Patent Office on payment of a fee of one shilling, while certified copies of entries can be had at the rate of one hundred words for fourpence. The fees are, in brief: **up to sealing**, on application for provisional protection, £1; on filing complete specification, £3. On application to amend specification, **up to sealing**, £1 10s.; ditto, **after sealing**, £3. Every patent is granted for the term of fourteen years from the date of application, subject to the payment, before the expiration of the fourth and each succeeding year during the term of the patent, of the prescribed fee. The patentee may pay all or any of the prescribed fees in advance. They begin with £5 in respect of the fifth year, increasing by annual instalments of £1 to a last payment of £14 in respect of the fourteenth year. Thus the total cost of a patent kept in force for the maximum period of 14 years is £99. Applications for patents communicated from abroad are entertained, as are also all inventions requiring international and colonial arrangements for their furtherance. Special forms of procedure in these cases are necessary. The inventor, in conclusion, is advised to consult the "Illustrated Official Journal (Patents)," published Wednesdays, price 6d., which contains **abridgments of patents, and illustrations**, and the volumes of abridgments. Copies of specifications can be had, on payment of the published price, at Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C. The above may all be consulted also at the **Patent Office Free Library**, Bishop's Court, Chancery Lane, where admirable facilities exist for readers. During '98 there were 27,659 applications for patents, 20,049 for designs, and 9767 for trade marks. The receipts from patent fees were £200,418. Many inventions during the year were of guards for pre-

venting accidents with machinery, probably in consequence of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Patriotic Fund Act. See SESSION, sect. 88.

Patti, Madame Adelina Clorinda, was b. at Madrid in 1843. Was trained professionally under Ettore Barili, her step-brother, and made her first appearance on the stage at New York in '59. She first appeared in London in '61, as Amina in "*La Sonnambula*" at Covent Garden, and at once became the favourite *prima donna* of the day. In '70 she received from the Emperor of Russia the Order of Merit, and the appointment of First Singer at the Imperial Court. She married in '68 M. Roger de Cahuzac, Marquis de Caux, from whom she was divorced in '83; Signor Nicolini, who died in '98; and Baron Olaf Rudolph Cederström in Jan. '99. A theatre, which she had erected at Craig-y-nos, her Welsh residence, was opened in August '91. Madame Patti has undertaken several very successful tours abroad, in the Argentine Republic and in the States. In '95 she reappeared at Covent Garden after a ten years' absence. She rarely appears now except at concerts.

PEACE CONFERENCE, '99.

In response to the proposal sent out by the Czar, in August '98, to all the Powers, a Peace Conference was held at the Hague in May, June, and July, '99, attended by representatives of the following States:—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Mexico, Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Siam, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and United States of America. The British representatives were the Rt. Hon. Sir Julian (now Lord) Pauncefote and Sir Henry Howard, Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries, Vice-Admiral Sir John A. Fisher and Major-General Sir J. C. Ardagh, technical delegates, and Lieut.-Col. C. à Court, Military Attaché at Brussels and the Hague, assistant technical delegate. The United States representatives were Mr. Andrew D. White, U.S. Ambassador at Berlin, the Hon. Seth Low, President of Columbia University, New York, Mr. Stanford Newel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague, Captain Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, and Mr. William Crozier, captain of artillery, delegates plenipotentiary, and Mr. Frederick W. Holls, advocate at New York, delegate and secretary to the Delegation. Russia sent M. de Staal, Russian Ambassador at London, M. de Martens, of the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and M. de Basily, also of the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs, as delegates plenipotentiary, M. Raffalovich, agent in France of Imperial Ministry for Finance, Col. Gillsky, Col. Count Barantzew, Captain (Naval) Scheine, and Lieut. (Naval) Ovchinnikow as technical delegates. France sent M. Léon Bourgeois, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Georges Bihourd, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague, and the Baron d'Estournelles de Constant as delegates plenipotentiary, M. Mounier, general of brigade, M. Péphan, rear-admiral, and M. Louis Renault, legal adviser to Ministry for Foreign Affairs, as technical delegates. Germany sent

Count (now Prince) Münster, German Ambassador at Paris, as delegate plenipotentiary, Baron de Stengel, professor at Munich University, second delegate, Dr. Zorn, professor at Königsberg University, scientific delegate, Col. de Gross de Schwarzhoff, and Captain Siegel, Naval Attaché at Paris, technical delegates. The total number of delegates sent by the twenty-six States was 101.

The Conference was opened on May 18th, '99, the Czar's birthday, in the Palace in the Wood. On the proposition of M. de Beaufort (Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs), M. de Staal (Russian Ambassador in London) was chosen President. Eight proposals were submitted to the Conference for discussion:—

1. Not to increase the present effective armaments, and to provide for a reduction of them in the future.
2. To prohibit the use of new arms and explosives.
3. To restrict the use of existing explosives, and prohibit projectiles or explosives from balloons, etc.
4. To prohibit submarine torpedo-boats, and not to construct boats with rams in the future.
5. To apply to naval warfare the stipulations of the Geneva Conventions of '64 and '68.
6. To neutralise ships and boats employed in saving those overboard during or after an engagement.
7. To revise the (unratified) declaration concerning laws and customs of war elaborated by the Brussels Conference of '74.
8. To accept in principle mediation and facultative arbitration in cases lending themselves thereto.

Three sections or commissions were nominated to report on the above eight points. Section 1 was to report on points 1 to 4, relating to the limitation of armaments; section 2 on points 5, 6, and 7, relating to laws of war, the Geneva Convention, etc.; and section 3 on point 8, relating to mediation and arbitration. To each commission was communicated a series of diplomatic documents of a historical character and of expert opinions specially relating to the points on which the commission had to report, and intended to serve as a basis for the exchange of views. Several little initial difficulties—such as the representation of the Pope and of the South African Republics—were disposed of with only a small amount of friction. The Continental Powers were unaccustomed to see the United States sitting in their midst. It very early became apparent that little of a practical character was to be expected from the deliberations of commission 1 on disarmament; and that the chief real work done by the Conference would be in commission 3, in the province of mediation and arbitration. In an early sitting of this third commission, a Russian scheme of arbitration was presented. At the same sitting, Sir Julian Pauncefote proposed the immediate discussion of the establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration; but withdrew his motion in favour of an order of discussion proposed by the President. The Russian scheme was submitted to a sub-committee, together with Sir J. Pauncefote's proposal. The Russian scheme included (1) good offices and mediation, (2) international arbitration which should be obligatory in cases that did not affect the vital interests or the

national honour of the contracting parties and voluntary in other cases, and (3) international commissions of inquiry as to local circumstances giving rise to litigation, and which cannot be settled by ordinary diplomatic means, but do not affect the vital interests or national honour of the States concerned. **An American project of arbitration** was subsequently communicated to the same sub-committee. This was a 'project of a permanent international tribunal, one member to be appointed by each sovereign State participating in the treaty. Sir J. Pauncfote's proposal provided for the appointment of two members of the tribunal by each signatory Power. On June 30th, the work of commission 1, on the reduction of armaments, was closed by the adoption of a motion substantially to the following effect:—"The commission considers: First, that it would be very difficult to determine, even for a period of five years, the figure of effective forces without regulating at the same time the other elements affecting national defence. Secondly, that it would be no less difficult to regulate by an international convention the elements of that defence as organised in each country according to very different views (*d'après des vues très différentes*). Thirdly, that the restriction of those military burdens which at present weigh upon the world is greatly to be desired for the material and moral welfare of humanity." On July 4th, the sub-committee on arbitration eliminated from the Russian project everything of an obligatory character.

On July 7th, the **project of arbitration** drafted by the sub-committee was presented to commission 3. This project established a permanent arbitration court open to any of the signatory powers. It was fully discussed in the Conference, and as ultimately passed contained 61 articles, thus divided:—Part I., article 1, the maintenance of the general peace; Part II., articles 2 to 3, good offices and mediation; Part III., articles 9 to 15, international commissions of inquiry; Part IV., chap. i., articles 15 to 19, arbitration; chap. ii., articles 20 to 29, permanent court of arbitration; chap. iii., articles 30 to 61, arbitration procedure. The project established an international bureau at the Hague; each signatory Power to nominate not more than four members of the court; Powers desiring arbitration to choose any number of arbitrators out of this list; non-signatory powers to have the right to make use of the court under prescribed conditions. In commission 2, there were on several occasions long discussions on the Dum-Dum bullet, which was condemned by considerable majorities. British and American representatives denied that this bullet uselessly aggravated the sufferings of the wounded, and contended that the objections made to its use were based upon misunderstanding.

The final Act embodying the results of the Peace Conference contained the following conventions:—1. **A convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes** (arbitration). This was signed by Belgium, Denmark, Spain, United States of America, United States of the Mexicans, France, Greece, Montenegro, Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Sweden and Norway, and Bulgaria. 2. **A convention concerning the laws and customs of war on land**. This was signed by the same Powers with the exception of the

United States of America. 3. **A convention for the adaptation to naval warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention of '64**. This was signed by the same Powers as the second convention. The final Act also contained three declarations:—1. **Prohibition of the throwing of projectiles and explosives from balloons or by other analogous means**. This prohibition is to be in force five years. This was signed by the Powers that signed the arbitration convention, with the addition of Turkey. 2. **Prohibition of projectiles intended solely to diffuse asphyxiating or deleterious gases**. Signed by the same as the last, with the exception of the United States of America. 3. **The prohibition of the use of bullets which expand easily in the human body**. Signed by the same as the last, with the exception of Portugal. The Conference also passed the following resolution unanimously:—"That the restriction of military budgets, which are at present a heavy burden on the world, is extremely desirable for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind." The wish was also unanimously voted that the revision of the Geneva Convention might shortly be undertaken by a Special Conference. The following five wishes were voted with only a few abstentions:—That the question of the rights and duties of neutrals be considered at a future Conference; that the Governments might come to an agreement respecting new types and calibres of rifles and naval guns; that the Governments would examine the possibility of an agreement as to the limitation of armed forces and of war budgets; that the inviolability of private property in naval warfare might be considered by a subsequent Conference; and that a subsequent Conference might also take into consideration the question of the bombardment of ports, towns, and villages, by a naval force. The final Act was passed on July 29th, and the Conference then broke up. In reporting to Her Majesty's Government the close of the Conference, the British plenipotentiaries described the work of the Conference as "consisting in the production of three most important and beneficent codes destined to preserve the blessings of peace and to lessen the calamities of war"; and they dwelt with special emphasis upon "the great work the Conference has produced in its 'project of a convention for the pacific settlement of international conflicts.'" See Session, sect. 28.

Peace Society, The, was founded in 1816, and has for its object the promotion of permanent and universal peace. It welcomes the support of Christians of all denominations, and also of those persons who oppose war on humanitarian or other grounds. The Society has always advocated a gradual, proportionate, and simultaneous disarmament by all the nations of Europe, and the principle of arbitration, and it is unquestionably due to its efforts that this mode of settling international difficulties has been adopted with increasing frequency and acceptance, until now a Permanent Court has been provided for by the Powers assembled lately at The Hague. During the period of its existence over 160 instances of pacific settlements have occurred. The Society maintains a constant propaganda in favour of peace, and, amongst other methods of action, especially advocates the preaching of sermons on the subject of peace, in as many churches as possible, on the Sunday before Christmas.

President, Sir Joseph W. Pease, Bart., M.P.; **Treasurer,** Walter Hazell, Esq., M.P.; **Secretary,** W. Evans Darby, LL.D. **Offices,** 47, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

Peculiar People, The. This body of Christians was founded by James Banyard, a native of Rochford, Essex. Banyard was a Methodist local preacher, who, in 1838, believed that he had received fuller light. He commenced to preach, "that we must be born again and receive the Holy Ghost from Heaven: that there is no sin in Christians—no doubts in believers." Perceiving that he would not now be allowed to preach in the chapel, he formed a separate congregation, declaring that "we will accept no money for preaching, make no laws, have no book of rules but the Word of God alone." Up to this point there was no special doctrine respecting sickness and healing, but soon it happened that a member of the congregation who was in a consumption had the well-known words from James (v. 14) impressed upon him in such a manner that he insisted on being taken to chapel on the following Sunday. The laying-on of hands and the healing of the patient followed. Other members were subsequently healed by the same means, whilst a brother who resorted to a doctor died. It was then declared that "the Church and the Elders were the most suitable persons for God to heal the sick by, and Sisters in cases of childbirth." In support of this doctrine they quote many more passages than that from James. They hold that "there are promises and examples for all we need for soul and body in the Word of God, if it is only believed and obeyed." The religion of the Peculiar People regulates dress and other matters which are considered of indifference by the great majority of Christians. The title "Peculiar People" is self-chosen, and was suggested by such texts as, "The Lord hath chosen thee to be a peculiar people unto Himself" (Deut. xiv. 2). The government of the body is conducted by a committee, consisting of district representatives, and a council comprising elders from the churches. The **Chairman** is Brother Heddle, Southend. His predecessor took the title of "bishop" (Bishop Harrod), but Mr. Heddle, though he discharges exactly the same functions, has not taken the title. At public worship the women always sit on the right hand of the preacher, and the men on the left. The denomination is strong in South Essex, and in some parts of Kent.

PEERAGE.

Peers are created by the Sovereign, and, with an exception to be noticed presently, the titles are hereditary, though they may be lost by attainder for high treason. Before the union of the three kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland had each a peerage of its own containing the five temporal ranks or degrees, and precedence in each degree depended upon the date of the creation of the title. Thus in each country the dukes came first, and took precedence of each other in order of date of title; then came the marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, precedence in each rank being similarly governed by priority of date. At the union with Scotland, in 1707, it was arranged that the Scotch peerages should rank after the English peerages then in existence, according to degree, and the Scotch dukedoms were accordingly

placed in order of date after all the English dukedoms, and so on through the other ranks. The Act of Union also provided that the Scotch peers should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of their number only; and as it made no provision for the creation of any new Scotch peers, the peerage of North Britain consists exclusively of those whose titles date from before the year 1707. From that time until the Union with Ireland the peerages created were either Irish or of Great Britain, the latter alone giving seats in the House of Lords, and taking precedence according to degree next after the English and Scotch peerages. The Act of Union with Ireland provided that peers of that kingdom should take precedence next after peers of Great Britain according to rank, and that Ireland should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of her peers only. It was further enacted that one new Irish peerage might be created on the extinction of three existing Irish peerages, and that when the number should be reduced to one hundred, if one peerage became extinct one other might be created. The peerages of the United Kingdom and of Ireland created since the Union take precedence according to rank and date of patent next after those of Ireland which were in existence at the Union, but of the two classes only the peerages of the United Kingdom give of themselves a seat in the House of Lords. There is no limit to the increase of these but the pleasure of the Sovereign. The peerage collectively may thus be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scotch and Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parliament. Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any borough or county constituency in Great Britain. The **House of Lords** is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the **lords spiritual and temporal**. The first consists of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with the successive creation of new bishoprics. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit; the other bishops only receive a writ or summons when the voidance of a see decreases the total number of lords spiritual to less than twenty-six, and then in order of seniority of appointment. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not included in this rotation, and has no seat in Parliament. A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see. The **temporal lords** may be divided into peers whose right to sit and vote in the House is hereditary, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the **Scottish peers** send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until Parliament is dissolved. The **Irish peers** elect twenty-eight representatives for life. The **Lords of Appeal**, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life. By the Act of '76 they were to lose the right to sit and vote on resigning office; but by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act of '87 any retired lord of appeal may sit and vote as a member of the House of

Lords during his life. And it was directed, '98, that the children of legal life peers and of legal life peers deceased should in future have the courtesy title of "Honourable," together with the rank and precedence next to and immediately after the younger children of all hereditary barons now created or hereafter to be created, and immediately before all baronets. The peers temporal are divided into dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given. But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scotch or Irish title (and by which he may be generally known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the United Kingdom. Thus the Duke of Buccleuch sits as Earl of Doncaster. The lords spiritual and temporal sit together, and all have an equal voice and vote in the house, whatever may be their rank. As in the House of Commons, each peer must be present to record his vote, the practice of peers giving proxies having been discontinued. A newly created peer, or one elevated to a higher title, is introduced by two other peers of his own degree, who are accompanied by the Earl Marshal (the hereditary office of the Duke of Norfolk), the Lord Great Chamberlain (now the Earl of Ancaster), all in their parliamentary robes, attended by Garter King of Arms (Sir Albert Woods has long held this office), and Black Rod (Sir M. Biddulph). The procession enters the house at the bar, and bows three times on the way to the woosack, where the peer kneeling presents his patent and writ to the Lord Chancellor. Both these documents are read by the clerk, and the oath is administered to the peer at the table, and he subscribes the roll. He is then with further formalities conducted to one of the benches of the house, the position chosen varying with the rank of the new peer, where he and his introducers bow thrice to the Lord Chancellor, by whom he is afterwards congratulated. Peers are robed on these occasions, and at the opening of Parliament by Her Majesty, but wear their ordinary dress when the House is sitting for business. A bishop is introduced by two other bishops, but without many of the formalities described above; representative peers simply present their writs, and are sworn like peers succeeding to a title. The peers place themselves somewhat differently to the commons. There are in this House, as in that, rows of benches running down each side from the throne to the bar; but in the Lords there are, near the bar, a few seats known as the cross benches, the occupants of which face the woosack. In this quarter of the House sit the Royal dukes, who take no side in politics, and a few noble lords who give a rigid adhesion to neither great party. The lords spiritual sit on the upper benches to the right of the throne, and retain these places no matter which party may be in power. The other lords range themselves pretty much as the commons do,—the Leader of the House and his colleagues in the Ministry on the front bench to the right of the woosack, his supporters taking their places on the benches behind him, and the Leader of the Opposition in that House and the ex-Ministers on the left front bench, behind their adherents. There is no arrangement of peers according to rank, the different degrees sitting together indiscriminately if of the same political complexion. The House of Lords has both legislative and judicial powers. It is the

highest appellate court of the United Kingdom: it may in certain cases try members of its own body, it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides claims to the peerage. The Appellate Court is constituted of the Lord Chancellor and of other legal lords of high standing, such as ex-lord chancellors, and the lords of appeal in ordinary. It may sit during a parliamentary recess, and its hours of business are from 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. The following list contains in alphabetical order the names of all peers of whatever classification, whether they be English, Scotch, Irish, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, those who are not entitled to a seat in the House of Lords having an * prefixed. It also includes the bishops, whether they be lords of Parliament or not, the distinction between these being indicated in the same manner. The initials S.P. and I.P. and S.R.P. and I.R.P. are used to signify that the lord is a Scotch or Irish peer, or a Scotch or Irish representative peer. The abbreviations *n.*, *s.*, *bro.*, *un.*, *h.b.*, and *g.s.* will be readily understood to mean nephew, son, brother, uncle, half-brother, and grandson. P.C. is used where the peer is a Privy Councillor, and L.L. stands for Lord Lieutenant. The following is the present composition of the House of Lords: Peers of the Blood Royal, 6; Archbishops, 2; Dukes, 22; Marquises, 22; Earls, 123; Viscounts, 30; Bishops, 24; Barons, 320; Scotch Representative Peers, 16; Irish Representative Peers, 28; total, 593. Thirteen of the foregoing are minors, and two are reckoned both as peers of the United Kingdom and Irish representative peers, so that the possible voting strength of the House is now (Nov. 23rd, '99) 578.

Alphabetical and Biographical List of Peers and Bishops.

(Revised to Nov. '99.)

- Abercorn**, James, 2nd D. of (cr. 1868). Sits as M. of Abercorn (1790). Surname Hamilton. B. 1838, s. 1885. P.C.; K.G.; C.B.; L.L. Co. Donegal; M.P. Co. Donegal '60-80; is Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales; is Chm. Brit. S. Africa Co. First D. was twice Viceroy of Ireland. *Heir*, M. of Hamilton, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Abercromby**, George Ralph, 4th L. (cr. 1801). Surname Abercromby. B. 1838, s. 1852. *Heir*, Hon. J. Abercromby, *bro.* L. *Turf*.
- Aberdare**, Henry Campbell, 2nd B. (cr. 1873). Surname Bruce. B. 1851, s. 1895. Maj. 3rd Vol. Batt. Welsh Regt.; J.P. Glamorganshire and Hants. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Lyndhurst Bruce, s. L. *Duffryn*, *Aberdare*, *Glamorganshire*; 83, *Eaton Square*, S.W. *Brooks's*, *St. James's*.
- Aberdeen**, John Campbell, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Sits as Visc. Gordon (1814). Surname Hamilton-Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1870. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; L.L. Aberdeenshire; Ld. H. Comr. to Gen. Assembly Ch. Scot. '81-6; Viceroy Ireland Feb. to July '86; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '93-8; Hon. L.L.D. Toronto. *Heir*, Lord Haddo, s. L. *Haddo House*, *Aberdeen*.
- Abergavenny**, William, 1st. M. of (cr. 1876). Surname Nevill. B. 1826, s. 1868 (as 5th E.). K.G.; L.L. of Sussex. *Heir*, E. of Lewes, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Abingdon**, Montagu Arthur, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Surname Bertie. B. 1836, s. 1884. Hon. Col.

- 3rd Batt. Berks (Princess Charlotte's) Regt. *Heir*, Ld. Norreys, s. C. *Wytham Abbey, Oxford, Travellers*.
- Abinger**, James Yorke, MacGregor, 4th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Scarlett. B. 1871, s. 1892. Is Capt. 3rd Batt. L. O. Cameron Highlanders; J.P., D.L. co. Inverness. *Heir*, Hon. S. L. L. Scarlett, c.
- Acton**, John Emerich Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1869). Surname Dalberg-Acton. B. 1834. M.P. for Carlow '53-65, Bridgenorth '65-6; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. '87; Hon. LL.D. Camb. '88. His lordship possesses one of the finest libraries in England, and is a man of great learning. A Lord-in-Waiting '92-5; app. '95 Regius Prof. Mod. Hist., Camb. *Heir*, Hon. R. M. Acton, s. L. *Athenæum*.
- Addington**, Egerton, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Hubbard. B. 1842, s. 1889. J.P. Bucks and borough of Buckingham; Ald. Bucks C.C. and Lord High Steward of the Borough; Col. Bucks Rifle Vol.; partner in the firm of Hubbard & Co., Russia merchants; M.P. Buckingham '74-80, N. Bucks '86-9. *Heir*, Hon. J. G. Hubbard, s. C. *Addington Manor, Winslow, Bucks; 24, Prince's Gate, London, S.W.*
- Ailesbury**, Henry Augustus, 5th M. of (cr. 1821). Surname Brudenell-Bruce. B. 1842, s. 1894. Formerly in the Army; M.P. N. Wilts '86-92. *Heir*, Earl of Cardigan, s.
- Ailsa**, Archibald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1831). Surname Kennedy. B. 1847, s. 1870. Is also Lord Kennedy (cr. 1452), and Earl of Cassilis (cr. 1509); Lieut. R.N. Reserve; late Lieut.-Capt. Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, E. of Cassilis, s. C. *Culzean Castle, Maybole, N.B.; 65, Lancaster Gate, W. Travellers, Guards*.
- Airlie**, David Stanley William, 8th E. of (cr. 1639). Surname Ogilvy. B. 1856, s. 1881. S.R.P. late Maj. 10th Hussars, and Brevet-Major, late Lieut. Scots Guards; 2nd in command 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays); Lieut.-Col. Royal Eng. *Heir*, Lord Ogilvy, s. *Cortachy Castle, Kinnemuir, N.B.*
- Albany**, H.R.H. Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, 2nd D. of (cr. 1881). B. 1884, s. 1884. Posthumous s. of 1st D. and grandson of her Majesty. A minor. Is heir to the ducal throne of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha since the renunciation by the Duke of Connaught and his son Prince Arthur of their prior claims. *Claremont Park, Esher, Surrey*.
- Albemarle**, Arnold Allan Cecil, 8th E. (cr. 1696). Surname Keppel. B. 1858, s. 1894. g.s. of the Earl of Albemarle who served at Waterloo; Lieut. Scots Guards '78-83; Col. Comdg. Prince of Wales' Own 12th Midd. Vol. Rifles (Civil Service); Capt. Reserve of Officers; M.P. Birkenhead '92-4; J.P. and D.L. Norfolk. In '98 a son, Albert E. G. Arnold, was born, to whom the Prince of Wales stood sponsor in person. *Heir*, V. Bury, s. C. *Quidenham Park, Thetford, Norfolk*.
- Aldenhams**, Henry Hucks, 1st L. (cr. 1896). Surname Gibbs. B. 1819, s. late Mr. G. H. Gibbs, of Aldenhams, Herts; M.P. City of London '91-2; senior partner in Antony Gibbs & Sons, merchants, of Bishopsgate Street Within; J.P. Herts (Sheriff '84) and Middlesex; a Director of the Bank of England; F.S.A.; F.R.G.S. *Heir*, Hon. Alban Gibbs, M.P., s. *St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park; Aldenhams House, near Elstree, Herts*.
- Alington**, Henry Gerard, 1st L. (cr. 1876). Surname Sturt. B. 1825. M.P. for Dorchester '47-56, Dorset '56-76. *Heir*, Hon. H. N. Sturt, M.P., s. C. *Carlton*.
- Amherst**, William Archer, 3rd E. (cr. 1826). Surname Amherst. B. 1836, s. 1886. Called to House of Lords in his father's barony of Amherst '80; was styled by courtesy V. Holmesdale; served in Crimea; M.P. West Kent '59-68, Mid Kent '69-80; appointed Prov. Grand Master of the Freemasons, and is also Dep. Grand Master and Prov. Grand Master of Kent. *Heir*, the Rev. Hon. P. A. Amherst, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- Amherst of Hackney**, William Amhurst, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1835. Surname Tyssen-Amherst; e. s. late William George Tyssen Tyssen-Amhurst, of Didlington Hall, Norfolk. J.P. Westminster, Norfolk, Middlesex; D.L. Middlesex; M.P. W. Norfolk '80-85, S.W. Norfolk '85-92. *Heir-pres.*, Mary Rother Margaret, e. d., wife of Lt.-Col. Lord William Cecil. C. *Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk; 8, Grosvenor Square, W. Marlborough, Travellers, Carlton, Athenæum*.
- Amphill**, Oliver Arthur Villiers, 2nd L. (cr. 1881). Surname Russell. B. 1869, s. 1884. m. 1894, Lady Margaret Lygon, d. of the 6th Earl Beauchamp; appointed Private Sec. to Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, '97. The first L. was the well-known ambassador. *Heir*, John Hugo Russell, s. 109, *Park Street, W.*
- Ancoaster**, Gilbert Henry, 1st E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, B. 1830. P.C. Is Lord Great Chamberlain; succ. as Lord Aveland '67, and succ. his mother, Lady Willoughby de Eresby, a peeress in her own right, '88; M.P. Boston '52-6, Rutland '56-67. *Heir*, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., s. C. *Normanton Park, Stamford; Grimsthorpe, Bourne; Drummond Castle, Crief, N.B.; 12, Belgrave Square, Travellers, Carlton*.
- Anglesey**, Henry Cyril, 5th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Paget. B. 1875, s. 1898. Lieut. 2nd Vol. Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers. *Heir*, C. H. Alexander Paget, c.
- Annaly**, Luke, 3rd L. (cr. 1863). Surname White. B. 1857, s. 1888. Late Capt. 1st Battn. Scots Guards; served in Egyptian Campaign '82, medal and clasp, and Khedive's bronze star. *Heir*, Hon. Luke Henry White, s. L. 43, *Luttrell's Town, Clonsilla, Dublin; Holdenby House, Northampton; Berkeley Square, London, Turf, Guards*.
- Annesley**, Hugh, 5th E. (cr. 1789). Surname Annesley. B. 1831, s. 1874. I.R.P.; M.P. Co. Cavan '57-74; formerly Col. Scots Guards *Heir*, Visct. Glerawly, s. C. *Carlton*.
- *Antrim**, William Randal, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname M'Donnell. B. 1851, s. 1869. I.P. Descended from the Lords of the Isles. *Heir*, Visct. Dunluce, s. *Travellers*.
- *Arbuthnott**, David, 11th V. (cr. 1641). Surname Arbuthnott. B. 1845, s. 1895. S.P. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh Arbuthnott, bro. *Arbuthnott House, Kincardineshire*.
- Ardauna**, Arthur Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guinness. B. 1840, s. 1868. M.P. Dublin, '68-9 and '74-80. C. *Carlton*.
- Argyll**, George Douglas, 1st D. of in peerage of the U.K. (cr. 1892), 8th D. (cr. 1702) in peerage of Scotland. Surname Campbell. B. 1823, s. to the Scotch Dukedom 1847. K.G.; K.T.; P.C. Began his official career as Lord Privy Seal Jan.

- '53; Postmaster-General Nov. '55; again Lord Privy Seal June '59 to July '66; **Secretary for India**, and **President of the Council of India** Dec. '68; the third time Lord Privy Seal '80 to April '81; is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, and Hereditary Sheriff of Argyshire; K.G. '84. Was Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews '51, and Rector of the University of Glasgow '54. The Duke is a prolific writer upon scientific, political, and social subjects, and a frequent contributor to the leading periodicals. He is the author of various works, among which may be mentioned "The Reign of Law," "The Unity of Nature," "Scotland as it Was and Is," "The Unseen Foundations of Society," "The Burdens of Belief," a volume of poems published in '94, and "The Philosophy of Belief" ('96). The jubilee of his succession to the title and estates was celebrated at Inverary Castle, his ancestral seat, in Oct. '97. *Heir*, Rt. Hon. M. of Lorne, K.T., M.P., s. L.U. *Athenæum*.
- Armstrong**, William George, 1st L. (cr. 1887). Surname Armstrong. B. 1810. K.B.; C.B. s. late William Armstrong, Esq., of New-castle-on-Tyne; m. '35, Margaret, d. of late W. Ramshaw, Esq., J.P. for Northumberland, High Sheriff, '73, formerly a solicitor at Newcastle; was engineer to the War Dept. of Rifled Ordnance '58-63. Inventor of the famous artillery which bears his name, and of the present system of utilising hydraulic power; head of the great works at Elswick for the construction of artillery and hydraulic and other machinery; Hon. LL.D. Camb. '61, D.C.L. Oxon '71, Hon. M. Eng. Dublin, and F.R.S.; has had numerous foreign orders conferred upon him. L.U. *Crag-side, Roth-bury, Northumberland; Bamborough Castle, Northumberland; Jesmond Dene, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Athenæum*.
- Arran**, Arthur Saunders William Charles Fox, 5th E. of (cr. 1762). Sits as L. Sudley (1834). Surname Gore. B. 1839, s. 1884. Has been in the diplomatic service. K.P. 1886. *Heir*, Visct. Sudley, s. L. 16, *Hertford Street, Mayfair. Travellers*.
- Arundell of Wardour**, John Francis, 12th L. (cr. 1605). Surname Arundell. B. 1831, s. 1862. Count of the Holy Roman Empire (1595). Author of "The Secret of Plato's Atlantis," and other works. *Heir*, Hon. Rev. E. Arundell, bro. C. *Wardour Castle, Tisbury Wilts. Athenæum*.
- Ashbourne**, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Gibson. B. 1837. P.C. He gained a great reputation at the Irish Bar, and was prominent at Westminster, taking the Conservative side on all Irish and other questions. M.P. Dublin Univ. '75-85; Q.C. '72; Att.-Gen. Ireland '77-80; Lord Chanc. Ireland '85-6, '86-92, and since '95. *Heir*, Hon. W. Gibson, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Ashbrook**, William Spencer, 7th V. (cr. 1751). Surname Flower. B. 1830, s. 1882. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. Flower, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- Ashburnham**, Bertram, 5th E. of (cr. 1730). Surname Ashburnham. B. 1840, s. 1878. Knight of Malta, and Knt. Grand Cross Pontifical Order of Pius. m. 1888, Emily, d. of R. Chaplin, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. J. Ashburnham, bro. L. *Ashburnham Place, Baitle, Sussex; Barking Hall, Needham, Suffolk; Pembrey, Carmarthenshire*.
- Ashburton**, Francis Denzil Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Baring. B. 1866, s. 1889. *Heir*, Hon. F. A. Baring, bro. C. *Carlton, Arthur's*.
- Ashcombe**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1828). Surname Cubitt. P.C. s. late Thomas Cubitt, of Denbies. M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb., and mem. of Council of Selwyn Coll.; Hon. Col. 2nd Vol. Queen's Roy. E. Surrey Regt.; Chm. of House of Laymen, Canterbury. M.P. W. Surrey '60-85, Epsom D. '85-92; 2nd Church Estates Com. '74-9. *Heir*, Hon. H. Cubitt, M.P. C. *Denbies, Dorking; 17, Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Ashton**, James, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Williamson. s. late James Williamson, J.P.; B. 1842; E. Lancs. Royal Gram. Sch.; large manufacturer and landowner; J.P. and D.L. Lancs.; High Sheriff '85; J.P. Co. London; M.P. Lancaster Div. '86-95; m. '80 (his second wife), Jessy Henrietta, d. of the late James Stewart, Clapham, Yorks. *Ryelands, near Lancaster; Ashton Hall, near Lancaster; Alford House, Prince's Gate, S.W.; Devonshire*.
- Ashtown**, Frederick Oliver, 3rd. L. (cr. 1800). Surname Trench. B. 1868, s. 1880. I.P. m. Jan. '94, Violet, y. d. Col. Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, Queen's Co. *Heir*, Hon. Frederick Sydney Trench, s. (born Dec. '94). *Wood-lawn, Co. Galway; Glenahiry Lodge, Co. Waterford*.
- Athlunney**, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth, 2nd L. (cr. 1863). Sits as L. Meredyth (1866). Surname Somerville. B. 1865, s. 1873. Formerly Lt. Coldstream Guards; 1st L., well known as Sir W. Somerville, was Chief Sec. for Ireland. *Somerville, Navan, Co. Meath; 4, Cleveland Row, S.W. Guards, White's*.
- Athole**, John James Hugh Henry, 7th D. of (cr. 1703). Sits as E. Strange (1786). Surname Stewart-Murray. B. 1840, s. 1864. K.T.; formerly Scots Guards; L.L. and Hered. Sheriff Perthshire. *Heir*, M. of Tullibardine, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Auckland**, William Morton, 5th L. (cr. 1789). Surname Eden. B. 1859, s. 1890. Late Capt. 2nd Battn. Dorsetshire Regt. *Heir*, William Alf. Morton Eden, s. C. *Kitley, Plymouth. Naval and Military, Carlton*.
- Avonmore**, Algernon William, 6th V. (cr. 1800). Surname Yelverton. B. 1868, s. 1885. I.P. m. 1891, Mabel Evans. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. M. Yelverton, c. *Belle Isle, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary; Hazel Rock, Mayo*.
- Aylesford**, Charles Wightwick, 8th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Finch. B. 1851, s. 1885. D.L. and J.P. Warwickshire. *Heir*, Lord Guernsey, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Aylmer**, Udolphus, 7th L. (cr. 1718). Surname Aylmer. B. 1814, s. 1858. I.P.; Lieut.-Col. of Canadian Militia. *Heir*, Hon. M. Aylmer, s. *Melbourne, Quebec, Canada*.
- Bagot**, William, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Bagot. B. 1856, s. 1887. Lt.-Col. Staffs. Yeo. Cav.; ex-A.D.C. to Gov.-Gen. Canada, and Capt. S. Staffs. Regt.; a Gent. Usher of the Privy Chamber to the Queen '85-7; appointed a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen Sept. '96. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. Walter L. Bagot, Gren. Guards, bro. C. *Blithefield, Rugeley, Staffordshire; Pool Park, Ruthin, North Wales; 17, Pall Mall, S.W. Travellers, Carlton, Turf*.
- Balfour of Burleigh**, Alexander Hugh, 6th L. (cr. 1607). Surname Bruce. B. 1849, s. 1869. P.C.; S.R.P.; title, attained in 1716, was

- restored in 1869; a Lord-in-Waiting to H.M. Feb. '87 to Dec. '88; Parly. Sec. to Board of Trade Dec. '88 to Aug. '92; a Chm. of Grand Com. '89; was Chm. of the Metropolitan Water Commission; app. Sec. for Scotland '95, with a seat in the Cabinet; app. '96 Chm. of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation; elected Lord Rector of Edin. Univ. Nov. '96, and of Aberdeen Univ. and LL.D. '99. *Heir*, Hon. R. Bruce, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Balinhard** (see Southesk).
- Bandon**, James Francis, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Bernard. B. 1850, s. 1877. I.R.P.; is L.L. Cork Co. and City. *Heir*, Hon. Percy B. Bernard, c. C. *Carlton*.
- ***Bangor**, Watkin Herbert, 72nd Bp. of. Surname Williams. App. 1899. 2nd s. of the late Sir Hugh Williams, of Bodelywyddan, Flintshire. B. 1845. Ordained 1870. Held the family living of Bodelywyddan '72-'92; app. '89 Canon Residentiary and Archdeacon of St. Asaph, also Chaplain to the Bishop. In '92 he succeeded to the deanery of St. Asaph, and in '99 was elevated to the bishopric of Bangor. *The Palace, Bangor; Pont-tidal, Machynlleth*.
- Bangor**, Henry William Crosbie, 5th V. (cr. 1770). Surname Ward. B. 1828, s. 1881. I.R.P.; formerly Capt. in the 43rd Light Infantry. *Heir*, Captain the Hon. Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, R.A., s. C. *Castle Ward, Downpatrick*.
- Barnard**, Henry de Vere, 9th L. (cr. 1698). Surname Vane. B. 1854, s. 1891 on death of Duke of Cleveland, e. s. late Sir Henry M. Vane; B.A. Oxford; formerly Lieut. 3rd (Mil.) Battn. Northamptonshire Regt.; J.P., D.L., and C.C. co. of Durham; Bar. Inn. Temp. '79; '81-91 employed in the Charity Commission, and for five years priv. sec. to Chief Commissioner. m. '81, Lady Catherine Sarah Cecil, d. of 3rd M. of Exeter. Seconded Address in autumn session '99. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Cecil Vane, s. *Raby Castle, Darlington. Brooks's, Oxford and Cambridge*.
- Barrington**, Percy, 8th V. (cr. 1770). Sits as Lord Shute (1880). Surname Barrington. B. 1825, s. 1886. Was High Sheriff of Bucks '64. *Heir*, Hon. Walter B. Barrington, s. C. *Carlton, Travellers', Wellington*.
- Barrogill** (see Caithness).
- Basing**, George Limbrey, 2nd B. (cr. 1887). Surname Slater-Booth. B. 1860, s. 1894. E. s. of the peer who as Mr. Slater-Booth was Pres. of the Local Gov. Bd. '74-80, and filled other ministerial offices. Major Royal Dragoons. *Heir*, Hon. G. Limbrey R. Slater-Booth, s. C. *Hoddington House, Winchfield. Naval and Military*.
- Bateman**, William Bateman, 2nd L. (cr. 1837). Surname Bateman-Hanbury. B. 1826, s. 1845. L.L. Herefordshire; has been a Lord-in-Waiting. *Heir*, Hon. W. S. Bateman-Hanbury, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Bath**, Thomas Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 1789). Surname Thynne. B. 1862, s. 1866. M.P., Frome Div., '86-92, '95-6; Capt. Wilts Yeo. Cav.; moved the address session '97. *Heir*, Visct. Weymouth, s. *Longleat, Warminster. Carlton*.
- Bath and Wells**, George Wyndham, 70th Bp. of. App. 1894. (See founded 905.) Surname Kennion. B. 1845. E. at Eton and Oriel. Coll., Oxford. Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Tuam '69-70; curate of Doncaster and York Diocesan Inspector of Schools '71-3; vicar of St. Paul's, Sculcoates, Hull, '73-6; vicar of All Saints', Bradford, '76-82; Bishop of Adelaide '82-94. *Palace, Wells, Somerset*.
- Bathurst**, Seymour Henry, 7th E. (cr. 1772). Surname Bathurst. B. 1864, s. 1892. m. 1893, Lilius, d. of Lord Glenesk; D.L. Gloucester; Lieut.-Col. 4th Batt. Glo'ster Regt. *Heir*, Allen Algernon Lord Apsley, s. (born 1895). *Cirencester House, Cirencester; 22, Bruton Street, W.*
- Battersea**, Cyril, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1843. Surname Flower; s. late P. W. Flower. called to Bar, Inner Temple, '70; D.L. London; Lieut. Bucks Yeo.; Jun. Lord of the Treas. '86; m. 1878, Constance, e. d. late Sir A. D. Rothschild; M.P. Brecknock '80-85, S. Beds. '85-92. G.L. *Aston Clinton, Tring; The Pleasaunce, Overstrand, Cromer; Surrey House, Marble Arch*.
- Beauchamp**, William, 7th E. (cr. 1815). Surname Lygon. B. 1872, s. 1891. Mayor of Worcester '95. App. '99 Governor of N.S. Wales. K.C.M.G. *Heir*, Hon. E. Lygon, bro. *Madresfield Court, Malvern Link*.
- Beaufort**, Henry Adelbert Wellington Fitzroy, 9th D. of (cr. 1682). Surname Somerset. B. 1847, s. 1899. Col. Roy. Gloucestershire Hussars. Cornet Roy. Horse Guards '65; Capt. '69; retired '77. *Heir*, Lord Henry Somerset, b. *Badminton House, Chippingham; 9, Cleveland Row, S.W.*
- ***Beaumont**, Mona Josephine Tempest, Baroness (cr. 1309). Surname Stapleton. B. 1894. e. d. of the late (and 10th) Lord Beaumont. Lord Beaumont died in '95, and the title remained in abeyance as between his two infant daughters until the following year, when her Majesty was pleased to declare that his eldest daughter is, and shall be, Baroness Beaumont. *Heiress*, Hon. Ivy Mary Stapleton, b. 1895, posthumous. *Carlton Towers, Carlton, R.S.O.*
- Bedford**, Herbrand Arthur, 11th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Russell. B. 1858, s. 1893. Late Lieut. Gren. Guards; A.D.C. to Viceroy of India '85-6. Published "History of a Great Agricultural Estate" '97; app. L.L. Middlesex '98; Chm. Beds C.C.; mover of Address in Lords '99. *Heir*, Marquis of Tavistock, s. L. 15, *Belgrave Square, S.W.*
- ***Belhaven and Stenton**, Alexander Charles, 10th L. (cr. 1641). Surname Hamilton. B. 1840, s. 1893. Brig. commanding Surrey Vol. Brigade; S.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. A. Hamilton, Master of Belhaven, s. *Wishaw House, Wishaw, N.B.; 41, Lennox Gardens, S.W.*
- ***Bellew**, Charles Bertram, 3rd L. (cr. 1848). Surname Bellew. B. 1855, s. 1895. I.P.; formerly Capt. 6th Batt. Roy. Irish Rifles. Unsuccessfully contested Kilkenny Co., N. Div. (C.), '85. m. '83, Mildred Mary Josephine, e. d. of Sir Humphrey de Trafford; app. L.L. Co. Louth in room of Visct. Massereene. *Heir*, Hon. G. L. B. Bellew, bro. L. *Barmeach Castle, Dunleer, Co. Louth*.
- Belmore**, Somerset Richard, 4th E. of (cr. 1797). Surname Lowry-Corry. B. 1835, s. 1845. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; I.R.P.; Gov. N.S.W. '68-72 Under Home Sec. '66-7. *Heir*, Visct. Corry, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Belper**, Henry, 2d L. (cr. 1856). Surname Strutt. B. 1840, s. 1880. P.C.; M.P. E. Derbyshire '68-74, Berwick '80; Chm. Notts C.C.; Col. S. Notts Yeo. Cav. and A.D.C. to H.M. *Heir*, Hon. Algernon Henry Strutt, s. L. *Athenæum*.

- ***Berkeley**, Louisa Mary Milman Baroness (cr. 1421). Co-heiress to the barony of Broase of Gower, and heir-general to the Earldom of Ormond (Ireland), d. of Hon. Craven Hardinge Berkeley; s. her *un.*, Thomas, 6th E. and 14th B., 1882. B. 1840. *m.* '72, Major-Gen. G. H. L. Milman, R.A. *Heiress*, Hon. Eva Mary Fitz-Hardinge Milman, d. *Martin's Heron, Bracknell, Berks.*
- Berkeley**, Randal Mowbray Thomas, 8th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Berkeley. B. 1865, s. 1888. Late Lieut. R.N. *Army and Navy.*
- ***Berners**, Emma Harriet, Baroness (cr. 1455). Surname Tyrwhitt. B. 1835, s. 1871. *Heir*, Hon. Sir R. Tyrwhitt Wilson, Bart., s. *Ashwellthorpe Hall, Norwich.*
- Berwick**, Thomas Henry, 8th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Noel-Hill. B. 1877, s. 1897. Son of the late Rev. the Hon. Thomas Noel Noel-Hill, who was the twin brother of the 7th Baron. *Heir*, his kinsman, the Rev. Charles Noel-Hill. The 1st Baron represented Shropshire in three parliaments. *Attingham, Shrewsbury. Carlton.*
- Bessborough**, Walter William Brabazon, 7th E. of (cr. 1739). Sits as Ld. Ponsonby (1749). Surname Ponsonby. B. 1821, s. 1895. Has been Rector of Sutton, Suffolk, and Rural Dean of Stamford. *Heir*, Visct. Duncannon, C.B., s. L. *Bessborough, Pilltown, Ireland; 45, Green Street, W.*
- ***Blantyre**, Charles, 12th, L. (cr. 1866). Surname Stuart. B. 1818, s. 1830. S.P. formerly in Grenadier Guards. L. 41, *Berkeley Square, W. Travellers'.*
- Blythswood**, Archibald Campbell, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1835. Surname Campbell. Has been Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Scots Guards, and served in Crimea; M.P. Renfrewshire '73, W. Renfrewshire '85-92; created a Bart. 1880. *Heir*, Rev. Sholto Douglas Campbell Douglas, bro. C. *Blythswood, Renfrewshire; 2, Seamore Place, W.*
- Bolingbroke and St. John**, Vernon Henry, 6th V. (cr. 1712). Surname St. John. B. 1880, s. 1899. A minor. First peer was the celebrated minister of Q. Anne. *Heir*, Canon St. John, Vicar of Fairfield.
- Bolton**, William Thomas, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Orde-Powlett. B. 1845, s. 1895. *Heir*, Hon. W. G. Algar Orde-Powlett, s. C. *Bolton Hall, Leyburn, Yorks; Hackwood Park, Basingstoke. Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Yorkshire.*
- ***Borthwick**, Archibald Patrick Thomas, 21st L. (cr. 1452). Surname Borthwick. B. 1867, s. 1885. S.P. C. Ravenstone, *Whithorn, Wigtonshire.*
- Boston**, George Florance, 6th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Irby. B. 1860, s. 1877. A Lord-in-Waiting, '85-6; D.L. for County Anglesey. *Heir*, Hon. C. S. Irby, bro. C. *Hedson, Maidenhead. Carlton.*
- Botreaux** (see Loudoun).
- Bowes** (see Strathmore and Kinghorn).
- Boyle** (see Cork and Orrery).
- Boyne**, Gustavus Russell, 8th V. (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brancepeth (1866). Surname Hamilton-Russell. B. 1830, s. 1872. *Heir*, Hon. G. W. Hamilton-Russell, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Brabourne**, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Knatchbull-Hugessen. B. 1857, s. 1893. Retired Lieut. Coldstream Guards; M.P. Rochester '89-92; D.L. Kent. *Heir*, Hon. Wyndham W. Knatchbull-Hugessen, s. L. 3, *Queen Anne's Gate.*
- Bradford**, George Cecil Orlando, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Bridgeman. B. 1845, s. 1898. M. a d. of the 9th E. of Scarborough. Served in the 1st Life Guards '64-7, when he retired from the army and entered Parliament as member for the N. Div. of Shropshire, which Div. he represented until '85. D.L. Warwickshire, J.P. and D.L. Shropshire and Warwickshire, and J.P. Staffs. *Heir*, Visct. Newport, s. 44, *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
- Brampton**, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1899). Surname Hawkins. B. 1817. Called to Bar, Middle Temple, '43, and joined the Home Circuit; Q.C. '58, and a Judge of the High Court '76-98, receiving in the ordinary course the honour of knighthood. As an advocate Mr. Hawkins was in many famous cases, notably in the trial at Bar of the Tichborne claimant; and as Mr. Justice Hawkins he presided at many interesting trials, civil and criminal. He was made a peer on his retirement from the bench. P.C. '99. 5, *Tilney Stree, Park Lane. Arthur's, Athenaeum, Jockey.*
- Brancepeth** (see Boyne).
- Brandon** (see Hamilton).
- Brassey**, Thomas, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Brassey. B. 1836. M.P. Devonport '65, Hastings '68-86; Civil Ld. of Admiralty 80-84; Sec. to Admiralty '84-5; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '88; a Lord-in-Waiting '93-5; was Chm. of the Opium Com., and a mem. of Unseaworthy Ships, Coaling Stations, and Pensions to the Aged Poor Commissions; Pres. Institute of Naval Architects '93-5; author of "Work and Wages," "English Work and Foreign Wages," "British Seamen," "The British Navy" (5 vols.); ed. "Naval Annual"; ex. Pres. of the Statistical Society; app. Gov. of Victoria '95, but retires early in 1900. *Heir*, Hon. Thos. Allnutt Brassey, s. L. 24, *Park Lane, W. Reform.*
- Braybrooke**, Charles Cornwallis, 5th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Neville. B. 1823, s. 1861. High Steward of Wokingham. *Heir*, Hon. Rev. L. Neville, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Braye**, Alfred Thomas Townshend, 5th L. (cr. 1529). Surname Verney-Cave. B. 1849, s. 1879. Lt.-Col. Comdg. 3rd Batt. Leicestershire Regt. *Heir*, Hon. A. V. Verney-Cave, s. L. U. *Stanford Hall, Market Harboro'. Brooks's, Travellers'.*
- Breadalbane**, Gavin, 1st M. of (cr. 1885). Surname Campbell. B. 1851, s. to Scotch peerage 1871. *m.* 1872, Lady Alma I. L. C. Graham, y. d. of D. of Montrose. K.G.; P.C.; Treasurer of Household '80-85; Lord-in-Waiting '73-4; J.P. for Perthshire; J.P. and D.L. for Argyll; late Lieut. 4th Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; late Capt. Shropshire Yeo.; Col. 5th Vol. Batt. Royal Highlanders; Brig.-Gen. Royal Company of Archers; Lord Steward of the Household '92-5; High Commr. to Gen. Assembly Church of Scotland '93-5; Dir. of the Ambulance Dept. of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and Dep. Chm. of the St. John's Ambulance Association '99. *Heir*, Hon. I. Campbell, bro. (to Sc. Earldom of Breadalbane only). L. *Taymouth, Aberfeldy, N.B.; 19, Cavendish Square, W. Reform.*
- Bridport**, Alexander Nelson, 1st V. (cr. 1868). Surname Hood. B. 1814. A general; an equerry to the Queen, and permanent Lord-in-Waiting; in '91 received G.C.B. from H.M. in recognition of his fifty years' service in her household and in '98 was granted the

- residence of Royal Lodge, Windsor Park, for life. Received the freedom of Chard, Somerset, on his leaving that neighbourhood. *Heir*, Hon. A. W. A. N. Hood, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Bristol**, Frederick William John, 3rd M. of (cr. 1826). Surname Hervey. B. 1834, s. 1864. High Steward of Liberty of Bury St. Edmunds; M.P. W. Suffolk '59-64; L.L. Suffolk *Heir*, F. W. Fane Hervey, n. C. *Carlton*.
- ***Bristol**, George Forrest, 48th Bp. of. Surname Browne. This see was founded in 1542, and was from 1836 until 1897 united to that of Gloucester, Dr. Ellicott being bishop of both dioceses from '63 until they were disunited in '97. The diocese consists of: (a) The deaneries of Bristol and Stapleton; (b) The deaneries of Malmesbury or Malmesbury North, Chippenham or Malmesbury South, and Cricklade, in the county of Wilts (except the parishes of Kemble and Poole Keynes in the deanery of Malmesbury, and the parishes of Somerford Keynes and Sharncliffe in the deanery of Cricklade, which four lastly mentioned parishes form part of the rural deanery of Cirencester), and the deanery of Bitton in the county of Gloucester. Dr. Browne, the new bishop, was born in 1833. E. at St. Catherine's, Cambridge, becoming B.A. '56, M.A. and Fellow '63, B.D. '79, D.C.L. '91, D.D. honoris causa '96. Was rector of Ashley-with-Silverley '69-75, proctor of Camb. Univ. '70-1, '77-8, and '79-80. Held, amongst other appointments, those of theological tutor at Glenalmond College, Bell lecturer in the Scottish Episcopal Church, and Disney professor of archaeology Camb. In '91 Dr. Browne was app. Canon and Treasurer of St. Paul's, and in '93 secretary of the London Diocesan Home Mission, becoming in '95 Bishop Suffragan of Stepney. Patron of 45 livings. His lordship m., '65, Mary Louisa, e. d. of Sir J. Stewart-Richardson, Bart. He is author of, among other works, "Ice Caves of France and Switzerland," five or six volumes on the early history of English Church, "Off the Mill," many publications on the position of the Church of England, etc.
- Brodrick** (see Middleton).
- Brougham and Vaux**, Henry Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1830). Surname Brougham. B. 1836, s. 1886. The first peer was the famous Lord Chancellor. *Heir*, Hon. H. Brougham, s. L.U. *Brooks's*.
- Brownlow**, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow, 3rd E. (cr. 1815). Surname Cust. B. 1844, s. 1867. P.C.; L.L. Lincs.; M.P. N. Shropshire '66-7; Sec. Local Govt. Board '83-6; Paymaster-Gen. '87-9; Under-Sec. War '80-92; A.D.C. to the Queen 1897. *Heir*, H. J. C. Cust, c. C. *Carlton*.
- Buccleuch and Queensbury**, William Henry Walter, 6th D. of Buccleuch and 8th D. of Queensbury (cr. 1663). Sits as E. of Doncaster (1662). Surname Montagu-Douglas-Scott. B. 1831, s. 1884. K.G., K.T.; M.P. Midlothian '53-68, '74-80; L.L. Dumfriesshire and Lt.-Gen. Roy. Company of Archers. *Heir*, E. of Dalkeith, M.P., s. C. *Carlton*.
- ***Buchan**, Shipley Gordon Stuart, 14th E. of (cr. 1469). Surname Erskine. B. 1850, s. 1898. Late Lieut. 3rd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; D.L. and J.P. co. Linlithgow. S.P. *Heir*, Ld. Cardross, s. Gogmagog Hills, Cambridge. *Carlton*, *Turf*.
- Buckinghamshire**, Sidney Carr, 7th E. of (cr. 1746). Surname Hobart-Hampden. B. 1860, s. 1885. D.L. Bucks; a Lord-in-Waiting Jan. to July '95. *Heir*, Hon. C. E. Hobart-Hampden, un. L. *Hampden House, Great Missenden, Bucks*; 3, *Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.* Grosvenor, *National Liberal*.
- ***Burdett-Coutts**, Angela Georgina, 1st Baroness (cr. 1871). Surname Burdett-Coutts. B. 1814. m. '81, Mr. W. Ashmead-Bartlett, who assumed the name of Burdett-Coutts, and has been M.P. for Westminster since '85. 1, *Stratton Street, W.*; *Holly Lodge, Highgate, N.*
- Burghclere**, Herbert Colstoun, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Gardner. B. 1846; *E. Harrow and Trin. Hall, Camb.*; M.P. Saffron Walden Div., '85-95; Pres. Board of Agriculture Aug. '92 to July '95; D.L. Middlesex; P.C. *Beech House, Christchurch, Hants*; 48, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- Burton**, Michael Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Bass. B. 1837. M.P. Stafford '65-8, E. Staffs. '68-85; Burton Div. '85-6. L. It was notified '97 that this peerage would by grant of patent of remainder pass to the Hon. Mrs. Baillie, daughter of Lord Burton, and to her heirs male. She has a s. living, George E. M. Baillie, b. '94. *Reform*.
- Bute**, John Patrick, 3rd M. of (cr. 1796). Surname Crichton-Stuart. B. 1847, s. 1848. K.T.; Hered. Sheriff Co. Bute and Keeper of Rothesay Castle and Falkland Palace; Hon. LL.D. Glasgow, Edinburgh, and St. Andrews; L.L. Buteshire; Ld. Rector St. Andrews Univ. '93 and '96; reed. the freedom of St. Andrews '96; Mayor of Cardiff '90; Provost of Rothesay '96. *Heir*, E. of Dumfries, s. C. *Mount Stuart, Isle of Bute*; *Cardiff Castle, Cardiff*; *Dumfries House, Ayrshire*; *House of Falkland, Falkland, Fife*; *S. John's Lodge, Regent's Park*. *Carlton*, *Athenæum*.
- Byron**, George Frederick William, 9th Lord (cr. 1643). Surname Byron. B. 1855, s. 1870. The sixth peer was the famous poet. *Heir*, Rev. Hon. F. E. C. Byron, bro. C. *White's*.
- Cadogan**, George Henry, 5th E. (cr. 1800). Surname Cadogan. B. 1840, s. 1873. P.C. K.G. Under-Sec. War '75-8; Under-Sec. Colonies '78-80; Lord Privy Seal '86-92; admitted to the Cabinet April '87; app. Lord-Lieut. Ireland '95; LL.D. Dublin '99. *Heir*, Visct. Chelsea, M.P., s. C. *Carlton*.
- Cairns**, Herbert John, 3rd E. (cr. 1878). Surname Cairns. B. 1863, s. 1890. First Earl was the well-known Lord Chancellor. *Heir*, Hon. W. D. Cairns, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- ***Caithness**, John Sutherland, 17th E. of (cr. 1455). Surname Sinclair. B. 1857, s. 1891. S.P. Resides at Lakota, North Dakota, U.S.A. *Heir*, Hon. N. M. Sinclair, bro.
- ***Caledon**, Erik James Desmond, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Alexander. I.P. B. 1885, s. 1898. A minor. *Heir*, Hon. Herbrand C. Alexander, bro. *Caledon, Co. Tyrone*; *Tytenhanger, St. Albans, Herts*.
- Calthorpe**, Augustus Cholmondeley, 6th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Gough-Calthorpe. B. 1829, s. 1893. J.P. Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Hants. *Heir*, Hon. Walter Gough-Calthorpe, s. 33, *Grosvenor Square, W.*; *Elvetham Park, Winchfield, Hants*.
- Cambridge**, H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, K.G., K.P., K.T., P.C., 2nd D. of (cr. 1801). B. 1819, s. 1850. *Gloucester House, Park Lane*. Army and Navy. (See special biography.)

Camden, John Charles, 4th M. (cr. 1812). Surname Pratt. B. 1872, s. 1872. *Heir*, Lord G. Pratt, *un.* *The Priory, Brecon.*

Camoy, Ralph Francis Julian, 5th L. (cr. 1264). Surname Stonor. B. 1884, s. 1897. The peerage was in abeyance from the reign of Hen. VI. to 1839. A minor. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Maurice Stonor, *bro.*

Campbell (*see* Stratheden).

Camperdown, Robert Adam Philips Haldane, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Duncan-Haldane. B. 1841, s. 1867. A Lord-in-Waiting '63-70; a Lord of the Admiralty '70-74. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. D. Haldane, *bro.* C. *Brooks's.*

Canterbury, Frederick, 94th Archbp. of (See founded 596.) Surname Temple. B. 1821. P.C., D.D. Dr. Temple is the s. of Major Temple, formerly Lieut.-Gov. of Sierra Leone, and was E. at Tiverton Grammar School and Balliol Coll., Oxford, graduating B.A. (double first '42), B.D. and D.D. '58. He was elected Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his College, and was appointed Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, Twickenham, '48, resigning this appointment in '55, when he was appointed Inspector of Training Colleges. Appointed ('58) Head Master of Rugby School, and held this office till '69. He was a member of Lord Taunton's Education Commission '64; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to her Majesty; and in '69 Mr. Gladstone nominated him as Bishop of Exeter. On the occasion of the confirmation of his election a section of the clergy opposed him because of his share in the famous "Essays and Reviews." He was appointed Bampton Lecturer '83, and was translated to London in '85. On the lamented death of Dr. Benson in Oct. '96 he was appointed to the Primacy. In '76 he married Beatrice, dau. of the late Rt. Hon. W. S. Lascelles. His lordship is the author of the opening essay, "Education of the World," in "Essays and Reviews," of "Sermons Preached at Rugby" ('58-65), and of "The Relation between Science and Religion, being the Bampton Lectures for '84." Hon. LL.D. Camb. '97. *Lambeth Palace, S.E. Athenæum.*

Canterbury, Henry Charles, 4th V. (cr. 1835). Surname Manners-Sutton. B. 1839, s. 1877. The first Visct. was Speaker of the House of Commons. *Heir*, Hon. H. F. W. Manners-Sutton, s. L.C. *White's.*

***Carbery**, John, 10th L. (cr. 1715). Surname Evans-Freke. I.P. B. 1892, s. 1898. A minor. *Heir*, Hon. Ralfe Evans-Freke, *bro.* *Castle Freke, Co. Cork.*

Carew, Robert Shapland George Julian, 3rd L. (cr. 1834). Surname Carew. B. 1860, s. 1881. D.L. Co. Wexford; m. '98, Julia Mary, d. late Albert Lethbridge. *Heir*, Hon. G. P. J. Carew, *bro.* L. *Castle Boro, Enniscorthy; Woodstown, Waterford; 28, Belgrave Sq., London. Brooks's.*

Carleton (*see* Shannon).

Carlisle, George James, 9th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Howard. B. 1843, s. 1889. M.P. for E. Cumberland '79-85; trustee of Nat. Gallery. *Heir*, Visct. Morpeth, s. L.U. *Naworth Castle, Carlisle; Castle Howard, York; 1, Palace Green, Kensington. Brooks's.*

Carlisle, John Wareing, 60th Bp. of (See founded 1132.) Surname Bardsley. B. 1835. D.D. E. Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he graduated M.A.; was ordained deacon '59.

He was for some time Archdeacon of Warrington, and subsequently Archdeacon of Liverpool and Chaplain to the Bishop of Liverpool. He was appointed Incumbent of St. Saviour's in that city in '70, and was elevated to the episcopal bench as Bishop of Sodor and Man in '87, and translated to the see of Carlisle in '91. *Rose Castle, Carlisle.*

Carnarvon, George Edward Stanhope Molyneux, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Herbert. B. 1866, s. 1890. Elected Lord High Steward of Newbury '90. *Heir*, Ld. Porchester, s. 43, *Portman Square, W.*

Carnwath, Robert Harris, 15th E. of (cr. 1639). Surname Dalzell. B. 1847, s. 1887. S.R.P. Formerly Major Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; retired as Lieut.-Col. *Heir*, Lord Dalzell, s. C. *Naval and Military.*

***Carrick**, Somerset Arthur, 5th E. of (cr. 1748). Surname Butler. B. 1835, s. 1846. I.P. Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Major C. H. S. Butler, c. *Mount Juliet, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.*

Carrington, Charles Robert, 1st E. (cr. 1895). Surname Wynn-Carrington. B. 1843, s. as L. Carrington 1868. G.C.M.G.; P.C.; Joint Hered. Lord Gt. Chamberlain; M.P. Wycombe '65-8; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81-5; Gov. N. S. Wales '85-90; Lord Chamberlain '92-5; Pres. of the N. Lindsey Liberal Association; Memb. London C.C. '98; Ald. Bucks C.C. '99; Chm. of National Liberal Club. *Heir*, Visct. Wendover, s. L. *Daws Hill Lodge, High Wycombe; Gwydyr Castle, North Wales; 50, Grosvenor Street, London.*

Carysfort, William, 5th Earl of (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Carysfort (1801). Surname Proby. B. 1836, s. 1872. K.P.; L.L. Co. Wicklow. C. 10, *Hereford Gardens, Park Lane; Elton Hall, Peterborough; Glenart Castle, Arklow, Ireland. Carlton, Travellers'.*

Castlemaine, Albert Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1812). Surname Handcock. B. 1863, s. 1892. m. 1895. I.R.P.; late Lieut. 4th Royal Enniskillen Fus. J.P., and H.M. Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum Westmeath; elected '98 a representative peer in place of the late Ld. Clarina. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. Handcock, *bro.* *Moydrum Castle, Athlone.*

***Castle-Stuart**, Henry James, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Stuart-Richardson. B. 1837, s. 1874. I.P. Assumed by royal licence the additional name of Richardson. *Heir*, Andrew John Stuart, c. *Stuart Hall, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone.*

Castletown, Bernard Edward Barnaby, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname FitzPatrick. B. 1848, s. 1883. M.P. Portarlinton '80-83; formerly in 1st Life Guards; served in Egyptian Campaign in Household Cav.; medal and clasp. 2nd class honours Law and Modern Hist. Oxon. L.U. *Granton Manor, Abbeyfeir; Doneraile Court, Ireland. Bachelors', Travellers'.*

Cathcart, Alan Frederick, 3rd E. and 12th Baron (1460) (cr. 1814). Surname Cathcart. B. 1828, s. 1859. LL.D. Camb. Volunteer decoration. Formerly in the Army. *Heir*, Lord Greenock, s. C. 31, *Grosvenor Place, S.W. United Service, Carlton, Yorkshire.*

***Cavan**, Frederick Edward Gould, 9th E. of (cr. 1647). Surname Lambart. B. 1839, s. 1887. I.P.; K.P.; P.C.; M.P. Somerset, E.D., '85-92; Vice-Chamberlain, Feb. to Aug. '86. *Heir*, Visct. Kilcoursie, s. L. *Wheatthampstead, Herts.*

- Cawdor**, Frederick Archibald Vaughan, 3rd E. (cr. 1827). Surname Campbell. B. 1847, s. 1898. Col. 3rd Brig. Welsh Div. R.A.; Chm. G.W. Ry. since '95; L.L. Pembrokeshire, C.C. Carmarthenshire; Chm. Carmarthenshire Quar. Sess.; M.P. Carmarthenshire '74-85, unsuccessfully contested Manchester '92, Wilts, Cricklade Div., '98; an Ecclesiastical Commissioner '80. Seconded Address '99. *Heir*, Visct. Emlyn, s. *Stackpole Court, Pembroke*; *Golden Grove, Carmarthen*; *Cawdor Castle, Nairn, N.B. Carlton*.
- ***Charlemont**, James Alfred, C.B., 7th V. (cr. 1665). Surname Caulfeild. B. 1830, s. 1892. I.P. D.L. and H.M. Vice-Lieut. of the co. of Tyrone; Col. 4th Battn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. *Heir*, James Edward Caulfeild, n. *Drumcainne, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone*; *Roxburgh Castle, Moy*; 48, *Hans Place, S.W. Guards*, *United Service, New Travellers*.
- Chaworth** (see Meath).
- Chelmsford**, Frederic Augustus, 2nd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Thesiger. B. 1827, s. 1878. A general. Was Com.-in-Chief in S. Africa. *Heir*, Hon. F. J. N. Thesiger, s. C. *Carlton, United Service*.
- Chesham**, Charles Compton William, 3rd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Cavendish. B. 1850, s. 1882. Has served in several regiments. *Heir*, Hon. C. W. H. Cavendish, s. L. *Travellers*.
- Chester**, Francis John, 33rd Bp. of. (See founded 1541.) Surname Jayne. B. 1845. The see, anciently part of Lichfield, was made a separate diocese by Henry VIII. in 1541. E. at Rugby and Wadham Coll., Oxon. Gained a Double First in the Final Schools in '68, when he was elected Fellow of Jesus College. Ordained '70; curate of St. Clement, Oxford. Subsequently Tutor of Keble College, and in '79 appointed Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter. In '86 he was presented to the Vicarage of Leeds, which he held until his elevation to the episcopal bench, '88. His Lordship initiated during '92 an interesting discussion on public-house reform, and has since urged the solution of the temperance problem on constructive, instead of destructive, lines, following in some degree the Gothenburg system. *The Palace, Chester. Athenæum*.
- Chesterfield**, Edwyn Francis, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Scudamore-Stanhope. B. 1854, s. 1887. Is also a baronet; P.C.; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '80; is Capt. 4th Batt. the King's (Shropshire) Lt. Infantry; Treas. of Household Aug. '92 to Mar. '94; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms Mar. '94 to July '95. *Heir*, Commander Hon. H. A. Scudamore-Stanhope, R.N., bro. '55. *Holme Lucy, Hereford*; 16, *Pont Street, S.W. Turf, Travellers*, *Bachelors*, *Brooks*'s.
- ***Chetwynd**, Richard Walter, 7th V. (cr. 1717). Surname Chetwynd. B. 1823, s. 1870. I.P. Formerly in the 14th Dragoon Guards. *Heir*, Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, s. *Carlton*.
- Cheylesmore**, William Meriton, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Eaton. B. 1843, s. 1891. *Heir*, Hon. H. F. Eaton, bro. C. 16, *Prince's Gate, S.W. Travellers*, *St. James's, Bachelors*, *Carlton*.
- Chichester**, Ernest Roland, 72nd Bp. of. Surname Wilberforce. B. 1840. (See founded in 1070, out of the old Saxon see of Selsey, founded in 681.) Is the third son of the late Dr. Wilberforce, successively Bishop of Oxford and Winchester, and grandson of William Wilberforce, the emancipator. E. at Exeter Coll., Oxon, where he graduated in '64. Ordained deacon the same year by his father, and appointed curate of Cuddesdon, Oxon. Subsequently held the curacy of Lea, Lincs., the rectory of Middleton Stoney, Oxon, '66-9, and the vicarage of Seaforth, Liverpool '73-8. Appointed Canon of Winchester '78; Sub-Almoner to the Queen '71-82; Bishop of Newcastle '82 and Chichester '95. L. *The Palace, Chichester. Athenæum*.
- Chichester**, Walter John, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Pelham. B. 1838, s. 1886. M.P. Lewes '65-74; Chm. Q. Sessions E. Sussex; late Chm. E. Sussex C.C. *Heir*, Hon. Rev. F. Pelham, bro. L. *Stanmer, Lewes*.
- Cholmondeley**, George Henry Hugh, 4th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1858, s. 1884. Is joint Hered. Gt. Chamberlain. *Heir*, E. of Rocksavage, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Churchill**, of Wychwood, Victor Albert Francis Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1815). Surname Spencer. B. 1864, s. 1886. Late a page of honour to the Queen, who stood sponsor to his lordship in '64, and to his infant son in '90; formerly in the Coldstream Guards. 1st peer was youngest son of 4th D. of Marlborough. A Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; a Lord-in-Waiting Aug. '89-95; Conservative Whip in House of Lords. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Spencer, s. C. *West Lavington, Devises*; *Rollston, Leicester*; 6, *Herbert Crescent, S.W.*
- Churston**, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Yarde-Buller. B. 1846, s. 1871. Formerly in the Army. *Heir*, Hon. J. Yarde-Buller, s. C. *Guards*.
- Clanbrassill** (see Roden).
- Clancarty**, William Frederick, 5th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Visct. Clancarty (1820). Surname Le Poer Trench. B. 1868, s. 1891; E. Eton; m. '89, Isabel Maud Penrice, d. of J. G. Bilton, Esq.; J.P. and D.L. Co. Galway; late Lieut. Shropshire Light Infantry. *Heir*, Richard J. Donough, Lord Kilconnel, s. C. *Garbally Park, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway*.
- ***Clanmorris**, John George Barry, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Bingham. B. 1852, s. 1876. I.P.; formerly in the Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Clanricarde**, Hubert George, 2nd M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Lord Somerhill (1826). Surname de Burgh-Canning. B. 1832, s. 1874. M.P. Galway '67-71; has been in the dip. service. *Heir*, Mar. of Sligo (to Ir. earldom). L. *Travellers*.
- Clanwilliam**, Richard James, 4th E. of (cr. 1776). Sits as Lord Clanwilliam (1828). Surname Meade. B. 1832, s. 1879. G.C.B.; K.C.M.G. Entered R.N. '45; Rear-Adm. '76; Adm. '86; Adm. of the Fleet '95; a Lord of the Admiralty '74-80; a Commissioner Roy. Patriotic Fund '88. Nav. Comm.-in-Chief at Portsmouth '91-4. *Heir*, Lord Gifford, s. C. *United Service*.
- Clarendon**, Edward Hyde, 5th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Villiers. B. 1846, s. 1870. M.P. Brecknock '69-70; Col. Herts Yeo. Cavalry; L.L. Herts; J.P. Warwickshire; a Lord-in-Waiting and A.D.C. to the Queen. *Heir*, Lord Hyde, s. L.U. *The Grove, Watford*.
- ***Clarina**, Lionel Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Massey. B. 1837, s. 1897. Lieut. 4th W. York Militia '54; Ensign 82nd Regt.

'55; joined Scots Fusilier Guards '55, Lieut.-Col. '66-70, when he retired. D.L. Co. Limerick. *Heir*, Hon. Eyre Nathaniel Massey, s. *Elm Park, Clarina, Co. Limerick*; 4, *Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W. Junior Constitutional*.

Clements (see Leitrim).

Clifden, Thomas Charles, 6th V. (cr. 1781). Surname Agar-Robartes. B. 1844. M.P. E. Cornwall '80-82. Is also Lord Robartes (cr. 1869) in the peerage of the United Kingdom, to which title he succeeded in '82, sitting in the House of Peers under it from that time. In '09 he succeeded to the Irish Viscounty of Clifden, and also to the barony of Mendip (cr. 1794) in the peerage of Great Britain, under which title the late Visct. had sat in the House of Lords. *Heir*, Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes, s. L. *Athenæum*.

Clifford of Chudleigh, Lewis Hen. Hugh, 9th L. (cr. 1672). Surname Clifford B. 1851, s. 1880. Lt.-Col. 5th (Haytor) Vol. Batt. Devon Regt. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. Clifford, bro. L.U. *Brooks's*.

Clifton (see Darnley).

Clinton, Charles Henry Rolle, 20th L. (cr. 1299). Surname Trefusis. B. 1834, s. 1866. M.P. N. Devon '57-66; Under-Sec. India '67-8; Col. N. Devon Yeo. Cav.; L.L. Devonshire '87; Chty. Comr. '74-80; Chm. Devon C.C. *Heir*, Hon. C. J. Trefusis, s. C. *Carlton*.

Clonbrock, Luke Gerald, 4th L. (cr. 1790). Surname Dillon. B. 1834, s. 1893. Attaché at Berlin and Vienna 1856-60; 2nd Secretary '61; retired '62; was Priv. Sec. to the Lord-Lieut. of Ireland '66-8, '74-6; L.L. Galway '92; I.R.P. '95; P.C. Ireland '98. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Edward Dillon, s. *Clonbrock, Ahascragh, Co. Galway*.

Cloncurry, Valentine Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Cloncurry (1831). Surname Lawless. B. 1840, s. 1869. D.L. Co. Kildare. *Heir*, Hon. E. Lawless, bro. C. *Carlton*.

***Clonmell**, Rupert Charles, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Scott. B. 1877, s. 1898. *Heir*, Hon. Louis Guy Scott, un. *Bishop's Court, Straffan, Co. Kildare*; *Eathorpe Hall, Leamington*.

Cobham, Charles George, 8th V. (cr. 1718). Surname Lyttelton. B. 1842, s. 1876. Fellow of Eton Coll.; M.P. East Worcestershire '68-74; Land Commr. for England '81-9; Deputy-Chairman G.W.R. '90-91; appointed Railway Commissioner '91; member of the Agric. Commn. '93; Chm. '96; sat as Ld. Lyttelton '76-89. *Heir*, Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, s. L.U. *Hagley Hall, Stourbridge. Brooks's*.

Colchester, Reginald Charles Edward, 3rd L. (cr. 1817). Surname Abbot. B. 1842, s. 1867. Has been a Charity Commissioner; first peer was Speaker of the House of Commons. C. *Carlton*.

Coleridge, Bernard John Seymour, 2nd L. (cr. 1873). Surname Coleridge. B. 1851, s. 1894. e. s. of 1st Lord, who was Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas '73-80, and Lord Chief Justice of England '80-94. E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Oxon (M.A. '78); called to Bar, Middle Temple, '77; chose the Western Circuit; Sec. of the Roy. Commn. Corrupt Practices Chester '88; M.P. Sheffield, Attercliffe D., '85-94; was junior counsel to Post Office on Western Circuit; Q.C. '92; J.P. Devon, and Chm. of the Devon Quarter Sessions; took his seat in House of Lords '94. The Att.-Gen., on

being consulted, gave it as his opinion that there was no legal obstacle to his practising at the Bar, notwithstanding his succession to the peerage, and that there was no objection to such a course. Elected Pres. Trin. Coll., London, '97. Chm. Pol. Com. Nat. Lib. Club '99. *Heir*, Hon. Geoffrey Duke Coleridge, s. L. *National Liberal, Devonshire*.

Colville of Culross, Charles John, 11th L., 1st B. (cr. 1604). Sits as Lord Colville (1885). Surname Colville. B. 1818, s. 1849. P.C. K.T. Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales '73; S.R.P. '51-85. *Heir*, Master of Colville, s. C. *Carlton*.

Combermere, Francis Lynch Wellington, 4th V. (cr. 1826). Surname Stapleton-Cotton. B. 1887, s. 1898. A minor. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. Richard Southwell G. Stapleton-Cotton, un. *Combermere Abbey, Whitechurch, Salop*.

Congleton, Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Parnell. B. 1839, s. 1896. Formerly Col. 2nd Batt. the Buffs; Col. Comdg. 15th Regimental District '84-5 and 18th District '88-92; Maj.-Gen. '93; served in the Crimea, and Zulu war '79; C.B.; has commanded Infantry Brigade at Malta since '95. *Heir*, Hon. H. B. Fortescue Parnell, s. C. 28, *Queen Street, W.*; *Rathleague, Queen's Co. Army and Navy, United Service, Carlton*.

Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., 1st D. of (cr. 1874). B. 1850. *Heir*, Prince Arthur, s. *Bagshot Park, Surrey; Buckingham Palace, London. Army and Navy*. (See special biography.)

Connemara, Robert, 1st L. (cr. 1887). Surname Bourke. B. 1827. P.C.; G.C.I.E. 3rd s. of 5th E. of Mayo; called to Bar, Inner Temp., '52; M.P. King's Lynn '68-87; Under-Sec. Foreign Affairs '74-80 and '85-6; Gov. of Madras '86-90. C. *Carlton*.

***Conyers**, Marcia Amelia Mary, Countess of Yarborough and Baroness Conyers in her own right (cr. 1509). B. 1863. Elder of the two daughters and co-heiresses of the 12th Baron Conyers deceased, m. 1886 the 4th Earl of Yarborough; barony called out of abeyance in her favour '92. *Heir*, Lord Worsley, s. *Brocksley Park, Lincolnshire*; 17, *Arlington Street, S.W.*

Conyngham, Victor George Henry Francis, 5th M. (cr. 1816). Sits as Ld. Minster (1821). Surname Conyngham. B. 1883, s. 1897. A minor. *Heir*, Lord Frederick Conyngham, bro. *Slane Castle, Ireland; Bifrons, Kent*.

Cork and Orrery, Richard Edmund St. Lawrence, 9th E. of (cr. 1620). Sits as Ld. Boyle (1711). Surname Boyle. B. 1829, s. 1856. P.C.; K.P.; L.L. Somerset; M.P. Frome '54-6; Master of Buckhounds '66, '68-74, '80-85; M. of Horse '86, '94-5; Hon. Col. N. Somersetshire Yeo.; A.D.C. to Queen. *Heir*, Visct. Dunganvan, s. L. *Marston House, Frome*; 40, *Charles Street, Mayfair. Turf, Brooks's, Devonshire*.

Cottenham, Kenelm Charles Edward, 4th E. of (cr. 1850). Surname Pepys. B. 1874, s. 1881. *Heir*, Hon. E. D. Pepys, bro. *Tandridge Court, near Godstone, Redhill*.

Cottesloe, Thomas Francis, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Fremantle. B. 1830, s. 1890. Called Bar, Inner Temp., '55; D.L., J.P., Chm. C. C. Bucks; Dep. Chm. Quar. Sess. Bucks; was M.P. Bucks '76-85. *Heir*, Hon. T. F.

- Fremantle, s. 43, *Eaton Square, London S.W.*; *Swanbourne House, Winslow, Bucks.*
- Courtown**, James George Henry, 5th E. o. (cr. 1762). Sits as *Ld. Saltersford (1794)*† Surname Stopford. B. 1823, s. 1858. Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Visct. Stopford, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Coventry**, George William, 9th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Coventry. B. 1838, s. 1843. P.C.; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '77-80, '85-6; Master of the Buckhounds '86-92, re-app. '95; late Chm. Worcestershire Quar. Sess.; app. *L.L. Worcestershire '91*. *Heir*, Visct. Deerhurst, s. C. *Croome Court, Worcester*; 1, *Balfour Place, Park Lane*. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Beefsteak*.
- Cowley**, Henry Arthur Mornington, 3rd E. (cr. 1857). Surname Wellesley. B. 1866, s. 1895. 1s Lieut. Gloucestershire Yeo. Cav.; J.P. Wilts. *Heir*, Visct. Dangan, s. *Draycott House, Chippenham*; 33, *Lowndes Sq., S.W. Turf*.
- Cowper**, Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th E. (cr. 1718). Surname Cowper. B. 1834, s. 1856. P.C.; K.G.; L.L. Beds; Viceroy of Ireland '80-82; has been Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms; Chm. Herts C.C.; Chm. Gresham University Commn. *Heir* (None to Earldom). L. *Travellers*.
- Cranbrook**, Gathorne, 1st E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Gathorne-Hardy. B. 1814. P.C.; G.C.S.I.; M.P. Leominster '56-65, Oxford Univ. '65-78; Pres. Poor Law Board '56-7; Home Sec. '67-8; Sec. for War '74-8; Sec. for India '78-80; Pres. Council '85-6, and '86-92; cr. a V. '78. *Heir*, Lord Medway, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Cranworth**, Robert Thornhagh, 1st L. (cr. 1899). Surname Gurdon. B. 1829. Called to Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '56; D.L.; J.P.; Chm. Quar. Sess. Norfolk; Col. 4th Vol. Batt. Norfolk Regt.; Chm. Norfolk C.C.; M.P. S. Norfolk '80-85, Mid Norfolk '85-6, '86-92, and April to July '95. *Heir*, Hon. Bertram Francis Gurdon, s. 5, *Portman Square, W. University, Brooks's*.
- Craven**, William George Robert, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Craven. B. 1868, s. 1883. m. 1893, *Cornelia, d. of Bradley Martin, Esq., of New York*; Capt. Berks Yeo. Cav.; D.L. Warwickshire. *Heir*, Visct. Uffington, s. *Coombe Abbey, Coventry*; *Ashdown Park, Shrivenham*; *Hampstead Marshall, Newbury*.
- Crawford**, James Ludovic, 26th E. of (cr. 1398). Sits as *Ld. Wigan (1826)*. Surname Lindsay. B. 1847, s. 1880. K.T.; M.P. Wigan '74-80; author of several astronomical works; was in Grenadier Guards; Col. Comdg. 1st V.B. Manchester Regt. (V.D.); premier E. of Scotland. *Heir*, Lord Balcarres, M.P., s. *Haigh Hall, Wigan*; 2, *Cavendish Square, W. Carlton*.
- Crawshaw**, Thomas, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Brooks. B. 1825. s. of John Brooks, of Crawshaw Hall, J.P. Leicestershire; J.P. and D.L. Lancashire; High Sheriff '84. *Heir*, Hon. W. Brooks, s. *Crawshaw, Rawtenstall, Lancs.*
- Crewe**, Robert Offley Ashburton, 1st E. of (cr. 1895). Surname Crewe-Milnes. B. 1858, s. as Lord Houghton 1885. P.C.; Private Sec. to E. Granville '83-4; a Lord-in-Waiting Feb. to July '86; Viceroy of Ireland Aug. '92 to July '95. m. Lady Peggy Primrose, younger d. of Lord Rosebery, in April '99. L. *Crewe Hall, Crewe, Cheshire*; *Fryston Hall, Ferry Bridge, Yorks*; 23, *Hill Street, W.*
- Crofton**, Edward Henry Churchill, 3rd L. (cr. 1797). Surname Crofton. B. 1834, s. 1869. I.R.P. *Heir*, Capt. Arthur E. L. Crofton, n. C. *Carlton*.
- ***Cromartie**, Sibell Lilian, Countess of (cr. 1861). Surname Mackenzie. B. 1878. e. d. late Earl of Cromartie, who was second son of Ann, Duchess of Sutherland, who was heiress of the 3rd Earl of Cromartie. The titles of the late Earl were continued by letters patent, March '95, to Lady Sibell Mackenzie, who was thereby to be known as Countess of Cromartie, Viscountess Tarbat, Baroness Castlehaven, and Baroness Macleod, and to her heirs. *Heiress*, Lady Constance Mackenzie, sis.
- Cromer**, Evelyn, 1st V. (cr. 1899). B. 1841. Surname Baring. He is the son of the late Henry Baring. Entered the R.A. in '58, Captain '68, Major '75, retired '79; private secretary to Lord Northbrook (Governor-General of India) '72-6; English Commissioner on Public Debt '76-9; Controller-General of Egyptian Finance '79-80; Finance Minister of India '80-83; Consul-General and Minister in Egypt since '83. Lord Cromer possesses a more complete knowledge of Egypt than any living English official, and has justly earned the title of Maker of Modern Egypt. He was created a baron in May '92, and was advanced to the dignity of Visct. in '99. He is first cousin to Lord Northbrook, and in '76 married Ethel, daughter of Sir Rowland (Stanley) Errington (d. '98). The degree of hon. D.C.L. was conferred on him by Oxford May '93. He is a G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., and G.C.M.G. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. Baring, s.
- Cross**, Richard Assheton, 1st V. (cr. 1886). Surname Cross. B. 1823. P.C.; G.C.B.; G.C.S.I.; M.P. Preston '57-62, S.W. Lancs. '68-85, Newton Div. '85-6; Home Sec. '74-80 and '85-6; Sec. for India '86-92; app. Lord Privy Seal '95. *Heir*, Richard Assheton Cross, g.s. C. *Carlton, Athenæum*.
- Cumberland and Teviotdale**, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, 3rd D. of (cr. 1799). B. 1845, s. 1878. K.G.; cousin to her Majesty; son of late King of Hanover. *Heir*, Prince George, s. *Gmunden, Austria*.
- Currie**, Philip Henry Wodehouse, 1st L. (cr. 1899). Surname Currie. B. 1834. P.C.; G.C.B. Entered Foreign Office '54; attached to Lord Wodehouse's special mission to the King of Denmark '63-4; app. senior Foreign Office clerk '74; secretary to M. of Salisbury's embassy to Constantinople '76; private secretary to M. of Salisbury '78-80; assistant under Foreign Sec. '82; permanent under Foreign Sec. '89-93; Ambassador at Constantinople '93-8, and at Rome since '98. *British Embassy, Rome*.
- ***Curzon of Kedleston**, George Nathaniel, 1st L. (cr. 1898). Surname Curzon. B. 1859. e. s. of Rev. Alfred, 4th (and present) Baron Scarsdale; E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A. '84 and M.A. '87); elected to a Fellowship at All Souls' Coll., Oxford, and was Pres. of the Union Debating Society; J.P. and D.L. Derbyshire; Under-Sec. of State India '91-2; Under-Sec. Foreign Affairs '95-8; Viceroy of India '98, when he was raised to the peerage; Gold Medallist Roy. Geog. Soc.; author of "Russia in Central Asia," "Persia

and the Persian Question," and "Problems of the Far East"; *m.* April '95, Mary, *e. d.* Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of Washington. C. His acceptance of an Irish peerage does not debar him from re-election as a member of the House of Commons for a constituency in Great Britain at the conclusion of his term of office.

Dalhousie, Arthur George Maule, 14th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Ramsay (1875). Surname Ramsay. B. 1878, s. 1887. *Heir*, Hon. Patrick W. Maule Ramsay, *bro.* *Brechin Castle, Brechin, N.B.*

Darnley, Edward Henry Stuart, 7th E. of (cr. 1725). Sits as Ld. Clifton (1608). Surname Bligh. B. 1851, s. 1896. Hered. High Steward of Gravesend. *Heir*, Hon. Ivo Francis Walter Bligh, *bro.* *Cobham Hall, Gravesend, Dumpton Park, Ramsgate.*

Dartmouth, William Heneage, 6th E. of (cr. 1711). Surname Legge. B. 1851, s. 1891. P.C.; M.P. West Kent '78-85, Lewisham '85-91; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household June '85 to Feb. '86, and Aug. '86 to Aug. '91; app. L.L. Staffordshire '91; Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons, Staffordshire '93. *Heir*, Visct. Lewisham, s. C. Patshull, *Wolverhampton*; 37, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Carlton.*

Dartrey, Vesey, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). Surname Dawson. B. 1842, s. 1897. Formerly Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Coldstream Guards; *m.* '82, *e. d.* of Sir G. Wombwell. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. E. S. Dawson, R.N., *bro.* *Dartrey, Co. Monaghan, Ireland*; 10, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. *Travellers'.*

Davey of Fernhurst, Horace, L. (cr. 1894). Surname Davey. B. 1833. P.C. 2nd s. of the late Peter Davey, Esq. E. at Rugby and at Univ. Coll., Oxford; was placed Double First in Mods. and in Final school; was also senior mathematical scholar and Eldon law scholar. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn '61; Q.C. '75; bencher '78; elected treas. of the hon. society of that Inn '98; M.P. Christchurch '80-85; Stockton-on-Tees '88-92; Sol.-Gen. Feb. to Aug. '86; Lord Justice of Appeal '93-4, when he was appointed Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, with a life peerage. L. 86, Brook Street, Verdley Place, Fernhurst, Sussex.

Dawnay (see Downe).

***de Blaquièrre**, William, 6th L. (cr. 1800). Surname de Blaquièrre. B. 1856, s. 1889. I.P. Descended from a noble French family. *Heir*, Hon. J. de Blaquièrre, s. *Brockworth Manor, Gloucester*; *The Circus, Bath.*

De Clifford, John Southwell, 25th L. (cr. 1229). Surname Russell. B. 1884, s. 1894. A minor *Heiresses*, Hon. Maud C. and Hon. Katherine Russell, *aunts.*

De Freyne, Arthur, 4th L. (cr. 1851). Surname French. B. 1855, s. 1868. *Heir*, Hon. A. French, s. C. *Carlton.*

Delamere, Hugh, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1870, s. 1887. *Heir*, Capt. Hugh C. Cholmondeley, c. C. 13, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W.*

De la Warr, Gilbert George Reginald, 8th E. (cr. 1761). Surname Sackville. B. 1869, s. 1896. *m.* '91, Hon. Muriel Agnes Brassey, *d.* of the 1st Lord Brassey; D.L. and J.P. Sussex; Capt. 2nd and 5th Ports Artill. Vol. *Heir*, Lord Sackville, *un.* *Buckhurst, Withyham, Sussex*; *Manor House, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.* *Carlton.*

De l'Isle and Dudley, Philip, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Sidney. B. 1853, s. 1898. Lieut. Rifle Brigade '73, Capt. '86, Maj. '91, when he retired. *Heir*, Hon. Algernon Sidney, *bro.* *Penshurst Place, Tonbridge*; *Ingleby Manor, Middlesbrough, Carlton*; *Naval and Military.*

De Mauley, William Ashley Webb, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Ponsonby. B. 1843, s. 1896. Formerly Lieut. Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Maurice Ponsonby, *bro.*

De Montalt, Cornwallis, 1st E. (cr. 1886). Surname Maude. B. 1817, s. as V. Hawarden (I.P.) 1856. I.R.P. (elected '62); formerly in the Life Guards; L.L. Co. Tipperary; a Lord-in-Waiting '85-6; created an E. of the U.K. '86. *Heir* (to Irish Viscounty) Lieut.-Col. R. H. Maude, C. *Carlton.*

De Ramsey, William Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Fellowes. B. 1848, s. 1897. *e. s.* of the 1st Lord; E. Eton; *m.* '77, Lady Rosamond Jane, *d.* of John, 6th D. of Marlborough; Sub-Lieut. 1st Life Guards '67, Lt. '68, Capt. '72, ret'd. '77; M.P. Hunts '80-85, and for N. or Ramsey D. '85-7; J.P. and D.L. Hunts; Custos Rotulorum Isle of Ely; a Lord-in-Waiting '90-92. *Heir*, Hon. Coulson Churchill, s. C. *Ramsey Abbey, Huntingdon*; *Haverland Hall, Norwich*; 2, Grosvenor Square, W. *Carlton.*

De Ros, Dudley Charles, 24th L. (cr. 1864). Surname Fitzgerald-de-Ros. B. 1827, s. 1874. Is premier baron; a Lieut.-Gen.; a Lord-in-Waiting '74-80, '85-6, and Aug. '86 to June '93. *Heiress*, Hon. Mrs. Anthony Dawson, *d.* C. *Carlton.*

De Saumarez, James St. Vincent, 4th L. (cr. 1831). Surname Saumarez. B. 1843, s. 1891. Was in the diplomatic service. *Heir*, Hon. J. St. V. B. Saumarez, s. C. *Saumarez Park, Guernsey*; *Shrubland Park, near Ipswich*; 43, Grosvenor Place, Marlborough, St. James's.

De Vesci, John Robert William, 4th V. (cr. 1776). Sits as Lord de Vesci (1884). Surname Vesey. B. 1844, s. 1875. *m.* '72, Lady Evelyn Charteris; L.L. Queen's Co.; formerly in Coldstream Guards; Com. Off. Hon. Art. Company. *Heir*, Yvo R. Vesey, *n.* (to Ir. title). L. *Abbey Leix, Ireland*; 78, Pall Mall, S.W. *Travellers', Brooks's, Guards'.*

***Decies**, William Marcus De La Poer, 4th L. (cr. 1812). Surname Horsley-Beresford. B. 1865, s. 1893. I.P.; D.L. Northumberland. *Heir*, Lieut. John Graham H. Horsley-Beresford, *bro.*

Denbigh, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine, 9th E. of (cr. 1622). Surname Feilding. B. 1859, s. 1892. Late Capt. R.A.; A.D.C. to Viceroy of Ireland '87; D.L. Warwick; app. a Lord-in-Waiting '97. Had charge of the Infant Life Protection Bill, which became law in '97. *Heir*, Visct. Feilding, s. *Carlton, Naval and Military.*

Denman, Thomas, 3rd L. (cr. 1834). Surname Denman. B. 1874, s. 1894. *Heir*, Richard Douglas Denman, *bro.*

Deramore, Robert Wilfrid, 3rd L. (cr. 1885). Surname de Yarburgh-Bateson. B. 1865, s. 1893; *n.* 1st Peer. D.L.; J.P.; Capt. York-shire Hussars Yeo. Cav. *m.* '97, Lucy Caroline, *d.* of the late Mr. W. H. Fife, of Lee House, Northumberland. *Heir*, G. N. de Yarburgh-Bateson, *bro.* (b. '70). C. *Heslington Hall, York*; *Belvoir Park, Belfast Carlton, Bachelors'.*

Derby, Frederick Arthur, 16th E. of (cr. 1485). Surname Stanley. B. 1841, s. 1893 (cr. Lord Stanley of Preston '86). P.C.; K.G.; G.C.B.; M.P. Preston '65-8, N. Lancs. '68-85, Blackpool D. '85-6; Lord of the Admiralty '68; Finan. Sec. War Office '74-7; Finan. Sec. Treasury '78; Sec. for War '78-80; Sec. for Colonies '85-6; Pres. Board of Trade July '86-8; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '88-93. L.L. Lancashire. *Heir*, Lord Stanley, M.P., s. C. *Knowles, Lancs*; 33, *St. James's Square*.

Derwent, Harcourt, 1st Lt. (cr. 1881). Surname Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone. B. 1829. M.P. Scarborough '69-80. *Heir*, Hon. F. H. Johnstone, s. L. *Travellers*.

Desart, Hamilton John Agmondesham, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Cuffe. B. 1848, s. 1898. I.P. C.B.; is Solicitor to the Treasury; Director of Public Prosecutions, and Queen's Proctor. *Heir*, Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe, *bro*.

Devon, Rev. Henry Hugh, 13th E. of (cr. 1553). Surname Courtenay. B. 1811, s. 1891. M.A. Merton Coll., Oxon; Rector of Powderham; Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Pepys Courtenay, g.-s. C. *Powderham Rectory, near Exeter*.

Devonshire, Spencer Compton, 8th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Cavendish. B. 1833, s. 1891. P.C.; K.G. He is *e. s.* of the late Duke of Devonshire. E. at Trin. Coll., Camb., where he graduated B.A. '54. The Duke was long familiar to the world by the title of the **Marquis of Hartington**, which he bore previous to his succession to the dukedom. He was returned for North Lancashire as a Liberal in '57, and in '59 moved the vote of want of confidence which resulted in the defeat of Lord Derby. In March '63 he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in April of the same year Under-Secretary of State for War in Lord Russell's administration. In Feb. '66 he obtained Cabinet rank as **Secretary for War**. At the general election of '68 he was defeated in North Lancashire, but was returned for the Radnor Boroughs. He was appointed **Postmaster-General** in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, and retained that office till '71, when he succeeded Mr. Chichester Fortescue as **Chief Secretary for Ireland**. On the retirement of Mr. Gladstone after his defeat in '74, Lord Hartington was unanimously chosen as **leader of the Liberal Party** at a meeting held at the Reform Club under the presidency of Mr. John Bright. In '79 he was elected **Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh**, which office he held till '91. At the general election of '80 he was elected M.P. for North-East Lancashire, and was sent for by the Queen on the defeat and resignation of Lord Beaconsfield. He declined, however, to form an administration, being content to serve again under Mr. Gladstone. He became **Secretary for India**, but returned to the War Office in '82. At the general election in '85 he was returned by an enormous majority for the Rossendale Division of Lancashire. When Mr. Gladstone formulated his policy of **Home Rule** Lord Hartington disagreed with him, and became the recognised leader of the **Liberal Unionist party**. Recognising his commanding influence with the Unionists of both parties, Lord Salisbury first offered to serve under him if he would accept the premiership, and after the secession of Lord Randolph Churchill, again endeavoured to induce him

to join his Cabinet. But, on the ground that he could best serve the Unionist cause without taking office, he declined both offers. Subsequent events only served to emphasise his antagonism to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy; and he has since assumed an attitude of close alliance with Lord Salisbury. He was appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour April '91. The Duke, as he became at the end of '91, was "inaugurated" as **Chancellor of Cambridge University** in Jan. '92, and "installed" in June, in succession to his father. In August he was married privately, at Christ Church, Mayfair, to Louise, Duchess of Manchester, a daughter of the late Count von Alton of Hanover, and widow of the 7th Duke of Manchester, who died in '90. She was born in '32. During the same month his grace was invested with the Order of the Garter. He was appointed Lord President of the Council in the Coalition Cabinet '95. Is President of a Cabinet Committee of National and Imperial Defence such as was recommended by the famous "Hartington Commission." Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire and Co. Waterford. Elected Mayor of Eastbourne '97. *Heir*, Victor Cavendish, M.P., *n.* 78, *Piccadilly, W.*

Digby, Edward Henry Trafalgar, 10th Lt. (cr. 1620). Surname Digby. B. 1846, s. 1889. Late Col. Coldstream Guards; M.P. Dorsetshire '76-85; J.P. Dorset. *Heir*, Hon. E. K. Digby, s. C. *Carlton*.

***Dillon**, Harold Arthur, P.S.A., Trustee British Museum and Nat. Portrait Gallery, 17th V. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1622). Surname Lee-Dillon. B. 1844, s. 1892. Late Lieut. Rifle Brigade and Major 4th Oxon. Lt. Inf. *Heir*, Hon. H. L. S. Lee-Dillon, s. (late Lt. Rifle Brigade. *Ditchley, Enstone, Oxon*; *Loughglyn House, Castlereagh, Roscommon. Army and Navy, Athenæum*.

Doncaster, E. of (see Buccleuch & Queensberry).

Donegall, George Augustus Hamilton, 5th M. of (cr. 1791). Sits as Baron Fisherwick (1790). Surname Chichester. B. 1822, s. 1889. Is Clerk of the Peace for Co. Antrim. *Heir*, Lord H. F. Chichester, *bro. Island Magee, Belfast*.

***Doneraile**, Edward, 6th V. (cr. 1785). Surname St. Leger. B. 1866, s. 1891. I.P. Son late Rev. E. F. St. Leger, rector of Scotton, Lincolnshire. *Heir*, Hon. R. St. Leger, *bro. C. 91, Victoria Street, Westminster*.

Donoughmore, John Luke George, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Viscount Hutchinson (1821). Surname Healy-Hutchinson. B. 1848, s. 1866. Was Assistant Com. for Eastern Roumelia '78-9. *Heir*, Visct. Suidale, s. C. *Carlton*.

***Dorchester**, Henrietta Anne (cr. 1786). Surname Carleton. B. 1846. Only surviving daughter of the late (and 3rd) Baron Dorchester. The 4th Baron died in '97, when the title became extinct, but in '99 the Barony was revived and conferred upon its present holder, with remainder to her heirs male. *m.* '64, P. P. Carleton, Esq.; 2ndly, '87, Maj.-Gen. R. Langford Leir, of Ditchat, Somerset, who assumed the additional surname of Carleton in '88. *Heir*, Hon. Dudley Carleton. *Greywell Hill, Winchfield, Hants*; *Ditchat, Evercreech, Somerset*.

Dormer, John Baptist Joseph, 12th Lt. (and a Bart.) (cr. 1615). Surname Dormer. B. 1830, s. 1871. Served in the Blues—Grenadier

- Guards in Crimea, and 74th Highlanders in India. *Heir*, R. J. Dormer, Esq., *neph.* L.U. *Travellers', Pratt's.*
- Douglas, L.** (*see Home*).
- Downe, Hugh Richard**, 8th V. (cr. 1680) in the peerage of Ireland. Surname Dawnay. B. 1844, s. 1857. Late A.-D.-C. to the Duke of Cambridge when Commander-in-Chief; Steward of the Jockey Club; Col. on the staff commanding a Cav. Brigade, 10th Hussars. cr. Baron Dawnay in the peerage of the U. K. '97. *Heir*, Hon. J. Dawnay, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Downshire, Arthur Wills John Wellington** Blundell Trumbull, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). Sits as E. of Hillsborough (1772). Surname Hill. B. 1871, s. 1874. *Heir*, E. of Hillsborough, s. C. *East Hampstead Park, Wokingham.*
- Drogheda, Ponsonby William**, 9th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Moore. I.R.P. B. 1846, s. 1892. J.P., D.L. Devon, J.P. Kildare and Queen's Co. App. a Representative Peer in room of Lord Dunsany '99. *Heir*, Viscount Moore, s. *Moore Abbey, Co. Kildare.*
- Ducie, Henry John**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Reynolds-Moreton. B. 1827, s. 1853. P.C.; M.P. Stroud '52-3; has been Capt. Yeo. of the Guard; is L.L. Gloucestershire; app. ('88) Lord Warden of the Stannaries. *Heir*, Lord Moreton, s. L. *Athenaeum*
- Dudley, William Humble**, 2nd E. of (cr. 1860). Surname Ward. B. 1867, s. 1885. m. Rachel, d. of Charles Gurney, Esq., '91; Major Worces. Yeo. Cav.; app. ('88) High Steward of Kidderminster; is Par. Sec. Board of Trade; Mayor of Dudley '95-7. *Heir*, Visct. Ednam, s. *Witley Court, Stourport, Worcester; 7, Carlton Gardens.*
- Dufferin and Ava, Frederick Temple**, 1st M. of (cr. 1888). Surname Hamilton-Blackwood. B. 1826. P.C., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Vice-Admiral of Ulster. His lordship is a lineal descendant of Sheridan. He succeeded his father in '41. E. at Christ Church, Oxford; was a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, and was attached to Earl Russell's special mission to Vienna in '55; British commissioner to Syria in relation to the massacre of Christians ('60); was Under-Secretary of State for India Nov. '64 to Feb. '66, and Under-Secretary for War from the last date till June following; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Dec. '68 to April '72; Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada '72-8; Ambassador at St. Petersburg '79-81, when he was appointed to Constantinople. Received from Oxford University the honorary degree of LL.D. June '79. He was subsequently sent on a special mission to Egypt; and in '84 succeeded Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India; resigned '88. Ambassador at Rome '88-91. The freedom of the City of London was conferred on his lordship in '89. He published in '90 a volume containing the able speeches which he delivered while Viceroy of India. His book, entitled "High Latitudes," has also had great popularity. He was in '91 installed as Lord Rector of St. Andrews University, and received from Cambridge University (June) the honorary degree of LL.D. He was appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in Nov. '91, and held "Grand Court of Shepway according to the antient usage" in June '92, but resigned the office in '95. His lordship succeeded Lord Lytton as English Ambassador
- at Paris in '92, holding this high appointment until '96, when he retired from the diplomatic service. His lordship was accorded a hearty welcome in the north of Ireland in the autumn of the same year, and in November became an hon. member of the Ulster Reform Club. He married in '62 a daughter of the late Mr. Archibald R. Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, Down. Lady Dufferin has done a great work in connection with the education of native women as medical practitioners in India. She has published an interesting "Record of Three Years' Work" in respect of this movement, and a volume entitled "Our Viceroyal Life in India." Elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University '99. K.P. *Heir*, Earl of Ava, s. L. *Clandeboyne, Co. Down. Travellers'.*
- Dunaleay, Henry O'Callaghan**, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Prittie. B. 1851, s. 1885. Formerly Lieut. Rifle Brig.; elected an I.R.P. '91. *Heir*, Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie, s. C. *Killoy, Nenagh. United Service.*
- *Dunboyne, Robert St. John Fitzwalter**, 25th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Butler. B. 1844. I.P. Called bar Inner Temple '69, and app. Master of the Court of Exchequer '74. D.L. Middlesex. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Fitzwalter G. P. Butler, s. *Ousley Lodge, Old Windsor.*
- Dundonald, Douglas Mackinnon** Baillie Hamilton, 12th E. of (cr. 1666). Surname Cochrane. B. 1852, s. 1885. S.K.P. '86; Col. Comdg. 2nd Life Guards; served in Egypt and Nile expeditions; C.B.; C.V.O. *Heir*, Lord Cochrane, s. L.U. *Gwyrch Castle, Abergelle, North Wales; 34, Portman Square. Army and Navy, Brooks's, Travellers', New (Edinburgh).*
- Dunleath, Henry Lyle**, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). Surname Mulholland. B. 1854, s. 1895. Formerly Lieut. R.E. and Major 5th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles; J.P. Co. Down, and High Sheriff '83; D.L. and M.P. Londonderry Co., North Div., '85-95. *Heir*, Hon. Andrew E. S. Mulholland, s. C. *Ballywalter Park, Co. Down.*
- Dunmore, Charles Adolphus**, 7th E. of (cr. 1686). Sits as Ld. Dunmore (1831). Surname Murray. B. 1841, s. 1845. A Lord-in-Waiting '74-80; formerly L.L. Stirlingshire. *Heir*, Visct. Fincastle, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Dunning** (*see Rollo*).
- Dunraven and Mount Earl, Windham Thomas**, 4th E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Kenry (1866), Surname Wyndham-Quin. B. 1841, s. 1871. K.P.; formerly Life Guards; Under-Sec. Colonies '85-6; reapp. July '86; resig. Feb. '87; is owner of the celebrated yacht *Valkyrie*, with which he contested for the America Cup '95. L.L. Limerick; Memb. London C.C. '95-99. App. member of P.C. in Ireland '99. *Heir*, Capt. W. H. Wyndham-Quin, c. C. *Carlton.*
- *Dunsandle and Clanconal, James Frederick**, 4th L. (cr. 1845). Surname Daly. B. 1849, s. 1894. I.P.; was assist. priv. sec. to Lord Beaconsfield.
- *Dunsany, Edward John Moreton Drax**, 18th B. (cr. 1461). Surname Plunkett. B. 1878, s. 1899. *Heir*, Hon. Reginald A. R. Plunkett, b.
- Durham, Brooke Foss**, 84th Bp. of. (See founded 635.) Surname Westcott. B. 1835. E. at Cambridge, where his career was most distinguished. He took his degree at the age of 23, and was bracketed Senior Classic, as well as 2nd Chancellor's Medalist, and 23rd Wrangler. Shortly after his election as a Fellow of

- Trinity Coll. he became assistant master at Harrow, and remained in this position for nineteen years. Twenty-nine years ago he was appointed *Regius Professor of Divinity* at Cambridge. Assisted in the revision of the *New Testament*, and published, in collaboration with Dr. Hort, a new edition of the *Greek Testament*. Canon of Peterborough '69, and became Canon of Westminster fifteen years later. He was Professorial Fellow of King's Coll., Cambridge, '82-90, and a Member of the Royal Ecclesiastical Courts Commission. His work on "*The Canon*" brought him a great reputation for scholarship, as did also his commentaries on the Gospel and Epistles of St. John and on the Epistle to the Hebrews. Was appointed (March '90) to the bishopric of Durham. His lordship intervened as arbitrator and peacemaker in the great strike of the Durham coal miners, and showed great tact and skill in bringing about a settlement. He has since taken a deep interest in the conditions under which the miners work and live. Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford '81, Hon. D.D. of Edinburgh '84, Hon. D.D. of Durham '90, Hon. D.D. of Dublin '93. *The Castle, Bishop Auckland. Lollards' Tower, Lambeth.*
- Durham, John George, 3rd E. of (cr. 1833). Surname Lambton. B. 1855, s. 1879. L.L. Co. Durham; formerly Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. Lambton, bro. L. *Turf, Guards*.
- Dynevor, Arthur de Cardonnel. 6th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Rice. B. 1836, s. 1878. Lt. Carmarthenshire Artill. Militia '70-71. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. Rice, s. C. *Carlton.*
- *Dysart, William John Manners, 9th E. of (cr. 1643). Surname Tollemache. B. 1859, s. 1878. S.P.; L.L. of Rutlandshire. *Heiress*, Lady A. Scott, sis. *Backminster Park, Grantham.*
- Ebury, Robert Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1857). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1834, s. 1893. Retired Capt. Life Guards; M.P. Westminster '65-74; D.L. Northampton. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Victor Grosvenor, s. *Moor Park, Rickmansworth, Herts.*
- Edinburgh, H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert, 1st D. of (cr. 1866); reigning duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha since Aug. '93. B. 1844. K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.; Admiral of the Fleet; second son of the Queen. *Heir-pres.* to the Saxe Coburg Duchy, H.R.H. Prince Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, Duke of Albany, *n.* (See special biography.)
- Effingham, Henry Alexander Gordon, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Howard. B. 1866, s. 1898. D.L. Yorks. *Heir*, Gordon F. H. C. Howard, c. *Tusmore House, Bicester. Travellers', Bachelors*.
- Egerton, Wilbraham, 1st E. Surname Egerton. Cr. 1897, Earl Egerton of Tatton in Co. Palatine of Chester and Visct. Salford in Co. Palatine of Lancaster. B. 1832, s. (as 2nd L.) 1883. *m.* 1st, Mary Sarah, d. of E. Amherst, (d. '92)—2nd, in '94, Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos; M.P. N. Cheshire '58-68, Mid Cheshire '68-83; Ecclesiastical Commr. for Eng. '80; Chm. of Royal Comm. on Education of Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, etc., '86; Chm. Manchester Ship Canal Co. '87-94; app. Lord Chan. of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, '99; Chm. Queen Victoria Clergy Sustentation Fund. *Heir*, Hon. A. de T. Egerton, M.P., bro. C. *Tatton Park, Knutsford; 7, St. James's Square, S.W. Carlton.*
- Eglintoun and Winton, George Arnulph, 15th E. of (cr. 1507). Sits as E. of Winton (1859). Surname Montgomerie. B. 1848, s. 1892. L.L. Ayrshire. Formerly Lieut. Gren. Guards. *Heir*, L. Montgomerie, s. *Eglinton Castle, Kilwinning, Ayrshire.*
- Egmont, Augustus Arthur, 8th E. of (cr. 1733). Sits as Ld. Lovell and Holland (1762). Surname Perceval. B. 1856, s. 1897. *Heir*, Charles John Perceval, Esq., bro. *Cowdray Park, Midhurst, Sussex.*
- Eldon, John, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Surname Scott. B. 1845, s. 1854. First peer was famous Ld. Chan.; is V.-Chm. Dorset C.C. *Heir*, Visct. Encombe, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Elgin and Kincardine, Victor Alexander, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Elgin (1849). Surname Bruce. B. 1849, s. 1863. P.C., K.G.; G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E; was Treas. of Household and First Commr. of Works '86; L.L. of Fife; Gov.-Gen. of India '94-99; D.C.L. Oxford '99. *Heir*, Lord Bruce, s. L. *Broomhall, Dunfermline; 18, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Brooks's, Travellers*.
- *Elibank, Montielieu Fox, 10th L. (cr. 1643). Surname Oliphant-Murray. B. 1840, s. 1871. S.P.; formerly commander R.N.; served China '60; L.L. Peeblesshire. *Heir*, Hon. A. W. C. Oliphant-Murray, Master of Elibank, s. *Naval and Military.*
- Ellenborough, Charles Towry Hamilton, 4th L. (cr. 1852). Surname Towry-Law. B. 1856, s. 1890. *Heir*, Ed. Downes Law, c.
- Ellesmere, Francis Charles Granville, 3rd E. of (cr. 1846). Surname Egerton. B. 1847, s. 1862. Hon. Col. D. of Lancaster's Own Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Visct. Brackley, s. C. *Bridge-water House, Cleveland Square, S.W. Travellers*.
- Elphinstone, Sidney Herbert, 16th L. (cr. 1509). Sits as Ld. Elphinstone (1885). Surname Elphinstone. B. 1869, s. 1893. *Heir*, Hon. Mountstuart W. Elphinstone, bro. *Carberry Tower, Musselburgh, N.B. Carlton, Marlborough.*
- Ely, Alwyne, 59th Bp. of. (See founded 1109.) Surname Compton. B. 1825. App. 1886. His lordship is brother to the late Marquis of Northampton. E. Trin. Coll., Camb., graduating as 14th Wrangler '48; proceeded D.D. '79; ordained '50. Formerly his lordship was rector of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, '52-79, Hon. Canon of Peterborough '56-79, Rural Dean of Preston and Archdeacon of Oakham '74, Dean of Worcester and High Almoner to her Majesty '79, Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation of Province of Canterbury '80; *m.* Florence, d. of the late Rev. Robert Anderson. He still holds the position of High Almoner to the Queen. *Palace, Ely; 37, Dover Street, W.*
- Ely, John Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Loftus (1801). Surname Loftus. B. 1852, s. 1889. *Heir*, Lord G. H. Loftus, bro. C. 7, *St. Katherine's, Regent's Park, S.W.*
- Emly, Gaston Thomas William, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Monsell. B. 1858, s. 1894. J.P. and D.L. Limerick; was State Steward to Earl Cowper when Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, and Gent. Usher to Earl Spencer when Lord Lieut. of Ireland; *m.* '81, Frances Vincent, *y. d.* of the late John Power, Esq., of Gurteen, Co. Waterford. His sister married the present Count de Poher de la Poer of Gurteen, Co. Waterford, who claims to be Lord Power

- and Coroghmore in the Peerage of Ireland. Lord Emly's father filled a number of public offices, including that of Postmaster-General, and sat in Parliament '47-74. L. *Tervoe, Co. Limerick. Athenæum.*
- Enniskillen**, Lowry Egerton, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Ld. Grinstead (1815). Surname Cole. B. 1845, s. 1886. M.P. Enniskillen '80-85; formerly in the Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Visct. Cole, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Erne**, John Henry, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Fermanagh (1876). Surname Crichton. B. 1839, s. 1885. K.P.; M.P. Enniskillen '68-80, Fermanagh '80-85; a Lord of the Treasury '76-80; is L.L. Fermanagh. *Heir*, Visct. Crichton, s. C. *Carlton, White's.*
- Erroll**, Charles Gore, 10th E. of (cr. 1452). Sits as Ld. Kilmarnock (1831). Surname Hay. B. 1852, s. 1891. Cornet Royal Horse Guards '69; Col. Commanding '91; is hered. Lord High Constable of Scotland; Assistant Adj.-Gen. for Cavalry; Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen Univ. *Heir*, L. Kilmarnock, s. *Staines Castle, Aberdeenshire*; 10, *Chesham Street, S.W.*
- Erskine**, William Macnaghten, 5th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Erskine. B. 1841, s. 1882. First peer was Lord Chancellor. *Heir*, Hon. M. Erskine, s. C. *Carlton; Naval and Military.*
- Esher**, Reginald Baliol, 2nd V. (cr. 1897). Surname Brett. B. 1852; s. 1899. Son of 1st Visct. Esher, the great judge, who was raised from a Baron to a viscount in '97 on his retirement from the Mastership of the Rolls; Private Sec. to the Marquess of Hartington '78-85; represented Penryn in the Commons from '80-85, and in '95 was app. Permanent Under-Sec. to the Office of Works. *Heir*, The Hon. Maurice V. Baliol Brett, s. 2, *Tilney Street, W.*
- Essex**, George Devereux de Vere, 7th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Capell. B. 1857, s. 1892. Lieut. Gren. Guards '77-82; Capt. Herts Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Visct. Malden, s. *Cashiobury Park, Herts.*
- Ettrick** (see Napier).
- Exeter**, William Thomas Brownlow, 5th M. of (cr. 1801). Surname Cecil. B. 1876, s. 1898. Lieut. 3rd Batt. Northants Regt.; appointed J.P. Kesteven '98; elected Chm. of the Stamford Bd. of Guardians '98, in succession to his father, which post has always been filled by a M. of Exeter. Appointed Custos Rotulorum of the Soke of Peterboro' in succession to his father '98. *Heir*, Ean Francis Cecil, c. *Burghley House, near Stamford*; 14, *Ashtley Gardens, S.W.*
- Exeter**, Edward Henry, 62nd Bp. of. (See founded 1050.) Surname Bickersteth. B. 1825, App. 1885. The earlier prelates took the title of Bishops of Crediton from the year 909. His lordship is the only son of the late Rev. E. Bickersteth, rector of Watton, Herts. E. at Trin. Coll., Camb. Was Chancellor's English Medallist three years in succession ('44-6); graduated B.A., Sen. Opt., and 3rd class Classical Tripos, '47; M.A. '50; Hon. D.D. '85; priest '49; vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead, '55-85, and rural dean of Highgate '78-85. Appointed Dean of Gloucester '85, and in the same year consecrated Lord Bishop of Exeter. Among his chief works are "Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever—a Poem in Twelve Books" ('66), "From Year to Year" ('83), the "Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer," a "Commentary on the New Testament,"
- "The Shadowed Home and the Light Beyond," and "The Feast of Divine Love" ('96). *The Palace, Exeter.*
- Exmouth**, Edward Addington Hargreaves, 5th V. (cr. 1816). Surname Pellew. B. 1890, s. 1899. A minor. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. W. Pellew, *un.*
- *Fairfax**, John Contée, 11th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Fairfax. B. in Virginia 1830, s. 1869. S.P.; is M.D. of New York City. *Heir*, Hon. A. K. Fairfax, s. *Northampton, Prince George Co., Maryland (Brightseat P.O.).*
- Fairlie** (see Glasgow).
- Falkland**, Byron Plantagenet, 12th V. (cr. 1620). Surname Cary. B. 1845, s. 1886. Elected S.R.P. '94; formerly Major, Sussex Regt.; ret. as Lieut.-Col. '84; app. ('91) to command 4th Batt. Yorks Regt. *Heir*, Hon. L. P. Cary, s. *Carlton.*
- Falmouth**, Evelyn Edward Thomas, 7th V. (cr. 1720). Surname Boscawen. B. 1847, s. 1889. C.B.; Major and Col. 2nd Batt. Coldstream Guards; formerly A.D.C. to Comm. of Forces, Ireland; served with distinction in Egyptian Campaign '82, Nile Exped. '84; J.P. Kent, *Heir*, Hon. E. H. T. Boscawen, s. *White's.*
- Farnham**, Somerset Henry, 10th L. (cr. 1756). Surname Maxwell. B. 1849, s. 1896. I.R.P.; Hon. Maj. 4th batt. Irish Fusiliers, late Lieut. 98th Regt. D.L. Cavan; m. '75, Lady Florence, d. Marquis of Headfort; has unsuccessfully contested Cavan and Tyrone; elected '98 a representative peer in place of E. of Caledon. *Heir*, Hon. Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, s. *Farnham, Cavan. Kildare Street, Carlton, Naval and Military.*
- Farquhar**, Horace Brand, 1st L. (cr. 1898). Surname Farquhar. B. 1844; a s. of Sir Walter Minto-Farquhar. A J.P. and D.L. Middlesex and London; Pres. of the London Municipal Society, and formerly a Director of the British S. Africa Co., res. '98; Mem. L.C.C. '89-98; M.P. West Marylebone '95-98; cr. a Baronet '92. 7, *Grosvenor Square, W.*
- Farrer**, Thomas Cecil, 2nd L. (cr. 1893). Surname Farrer. B. 1859, s. 1899. Son of the 1st L., who was for many years Permanent Sec. to the Board of Trade, and for some time Chm. of the L.C.C. Has the 3rd-class Medjidie. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Claude Farrer, s. 24A, *Bryanston Square. New University, National Liberal.*
- Fermanagh** (see Erne).
- *Fermoy**, Edward Fitz-Edmund Burke, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Roche. B. 1850, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. Roche, M.P., bro. L. *Kildare Street Club.*
- Ferrers**, Sewallis Edward, 10th E., Visct. Tamworth (and a Bart.) (cr. 1711). Surname Shirley. B. 1847, s. 1859. m. Oct. '85, Lady Ina Maud, 4th d. 3rd. E. of Bantry. *Heir*, W. K. Shirley, c. C. *Staunton Harold, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire*; *Chartley Castle, Stafford. Carlton.*
- Feversham**, William Ernest, 1st E. of (cr. 1868). Surname Duncombe. B. 1829, s. as 3rd L. '67; M.P. E. Retford '52-7, N. Riding Yorkshire '59-67. *Heir*, Visct. Helmsley, g.s. C. *Carlton.*
- *Ffrench**, Charles A. T. R. J. J., 6th L. (cr. 1798). Surname Ffrench. B. 1868, s. 1893. s. of 5th Lord. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Martin Ffrench, s.
- Field**, William Ventris, 1st L. (cr. 1890). Surname Field. B. 1813. P.C.; practised as so-

- licitor London '40-43; Bar, Inner Temp., '50; Q.C. '64; Judge Q. B. Div. '75-90. *Athenæum*.
- Fife**, Alexander William George, 1st D. of (cr. 1889). Surname Duff. B. 1849. K.T.; P.C.; M.P. Elgin '74-9; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '80-83; L.L. Elgin '72; D. of U.K. '89; formerly Vice-Pres. of the British South Africa Co., res. '98; *m.* Princess Louise of Wales, July 27th, '89; has two daughters, the elder being Lady Alexandra, b. '01. L.U. *Duff House, Banff; Mar Lodge, Braemar, N.B.; East Sheen Lodge, Surrey; 15, Portman Square, W.*
- Fingall**, Arthur James Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Fingall (1831). Surname Plunkett. B. 1839, s. 1881. State Steward to E. Spencer when Viceroy of Ireland. *Heir*, Hon. O. J. H. Plunkett (Lord Killeen), s. (born June '96). *Brooks's*.
- Fisherwick** (see Donegall).
- Fitzhardinge**, Charles Paget Fitzhardinge, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Fitzhardinge. B. 1830, s. 1896. M.P. Gloucester '62-5; D.L. Gloucestershire and Sussex. *Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire*.
- Fitzwilliam**, William Thomas Spencer, 6th E. (cr. 1746). Surname Wentworth-Fitzwilliam. B. 1815, s. 1857. K.G.; Hon. Col. Yorks. Dragoons; A.D.C. to Her Majesty from '34-94; L.L. West Riding of Yorks. '57-92. M.P. Malton '37-41 and '46-7, Wicklow '47-57. *Heir*, Visct. Milton, M.P., *g.s.* L.U. *Wentworth, Woodhouse, Rotherham; Coollatin, Shillelagh, Ireland; 4, Grosvenor Square, Royal Yacht, Jockey, Travellers', Brooks's*.
- Foley**, Henry Thomas, 5th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Foley. B. 1850, s. 1869. *Heir*, Hon. F. C. Foley, *bro.* L. *Audley Square, W Travellers'*.
- Forbes**, Horace Courtenay Gammell, 19th L. (cr. 1442). Surname Forbes. B. 1829, s. 1868 S.R.P.; is premier baron of Scotland. *Heir*, Hon. A. M. Forbes, *bro.* C. *Carlton*.
- Forester**, Cecil T. Weld, 5th L. (cr. 1821). Surname Forester. B. 1842, s. 1894. *m.* Emma Georgina, *d.* of Sir Wolstan Dixie, Bart.; M.P. Wenlock '74-85; J.P. Salop and Kent; D.L. Salop; elected Mayor of Wenlock '98. *Heir*, Hon. George C. B. Weld Forester, s. C. *Willey Park, Brosely, Salop; Rose Bank, Birchington-on-Sea, Thanet. Carlton*.
- Fortescue**, Hugh, 3rd E. (cr. 1789). Surname Fortescue. B. 1818, s. 1861. Called to Lords as Baron Fortescue '59; M.P. Plymouth '41-52; Marylebone '54-9; a Lord of the Treasury '46-7; Sec. Poor Law Board '47-51. *Heir*, Visct. Ebrington, s. L.U. *Castle Hill, N. Devon; 48, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Brooks's, Travellers'*.
- Foxford** (see Limerick).
- *Frankfort**, Raymond Harvey, 3rd V. (cr. 1816). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1835, s. 1889. I.P.; entered the Army '54; served in Crimea, India, Abyssinia, and Egypt; commanded the Dublin district '95-7. *Heir*, Hon. R. H. L. J. de Montmorency, Lieut. 21st Lancers, s. *Carlton*.
- Gage**, Henry Charles, 5th V. (cr. 1720). Sits as Ld. Gage (1790). Surname Gage. B. 1854, s. 1877. *m.* '94, Leila Georgina, *d.* of Rev Frederick and the Hon. Adelaide Peel: D.L. Sussex. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Rainald Gage, s. C. *Firle, Lewes, Sussex. Carlton, Bachelors'*.
- Gainsborough**, Charles William Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1841). Surname Noel. B. 1850, s. 1881. J.P.; D.L.; served 10th Hussars; Chm. Rutland C.C. *Heir*, Visct. Campden, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Galloway**, Alan Plantagenet, 10th E. of (cr. 1623). Sits as Ld. Stewart of Garlies (1796). Surname Stewart. B. 1835, s. 1873. K.T.; M.P. Wigtownshire '68-73; formerly in the Horse Guards. *Heir*, Hon. R. H. Stewart, *bro.* C. *Carlton*.
- Galway**, George Edmund Milnes, 7th V. (cr. 1727). Sits as Lord Monckton (1887). Surname Monckton-Arundell. B. 1844, s. 1876. M.P. for North Nottinghamshire '72-85; created a peer of the U.K. '87; A.D.C. to the Queen '97. *Heir*, Hon. G. V. Monckton-Arundell, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Gardner**, Alan H., L. (cr. 1800). Surname Gardner. B. 18—, s. 1883. Peerage conferred for distinguished naval services.
- *Garvagh**, Charles John Spencer George, 3rd L. (cr. 1818). Surname Canning. B. 1852, s. 1871. I.P.; Lt. 2nd Brig. R.A. (N. Irish Div.). *Heir*, Hon. L. E. S. G. Canning, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Gerard**, William Cansfield, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Gerard. B. 1851, s. 1887. Was Lt. Life Guards; ret. '76; hon. Major Lanes Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. F. J. Gerard, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Gifford**, Edric Frederic, 3rd L. (cr. 1824). Surname Gifford. B. 1849, s. 1872. V.C.; served in Ashantee and Zulu wars; Col. Sec. Western Australia '80-83, Gibraltar '84-8, Leeward Islands '88. *Heir*, Hon. E. B. Gifford, *bro.* C. *Carlton*.
- Glanusk**, Joseph Russell, 1st L. (cr. 1899). Surname Bailey. B. 1840. Hon. Col. Brecon Rifle Vol.; D.L. Brecon '62-75; L.L. and custos rot. Brecon since '75; M.P. Herefordshire '65-85; Hereford '86-92. *Heir*, Hon. J. H. Russell Bailey, s. *Glanusk Park, Crickhowell, Brecknockshire; Hay Castle, Hereford; Easton Court, Tenby*.
- Glasgow**, David, 7th E. of (cr. 1699) in the peerage of Scotland. Surname Boyle. B. 1833, s. 1890. Ret. Capt. R.N.; served in Russian and China wars; Gov. of New Zealand '92-97; J.P. and D.L. Ayrshire; cr. Baron Fairlie, in the peerage of the U.K., '97. *Heir*, Visct. Kelburne, s. *Kilburne, Fairlie, N.B. Carlton and U.S. Clubs*.
- Glenesk**, Algernon, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Borthwick. B. 1830. Is proprietor of the *Morning Post*; Vice-Grand-Master of the Primrose League; President of the Newspaper Press Fund; F.J.I.; J.P. Middlesex; Knighted '80; created a Baronet '87; M.P. S. Kensington '85-95. *Heir*, Hon. O. A. Borthwick, s. C. 139, *Piccadilly, W. Carlton, St. James's*.
- Gloucester**, Charles John, 31st Bp. of. Surname Ellicott. B. 1819. *E.* at St. John's Coll., Camb., where he graduated with distinction '41; Fellow of St. John's '44. Rector of Pilton '48; resigned his benefice to prosecute his critical studies at Cambridge '54. Professor of New Testament Exegesis at King's Coll. Lond., '58; Hulsean Professor of Divinity at Camb. '59; Dean of Exeter '61. Elevated to the episcopal bench in '63. Chairman of the company of Revisers of the New Testament. Bishop Ellicott holds high rank as a commentator, and has published commentaries on the Galatians and other Pauline Epistles, Hulsean Lecture '60, "Historical Lectures on the Life of our Lord." Addresses on "The Being of God," "Salutary and

- Fundamental Doctrine," and "Sacred Study." His lordship held the see of Bristol conjointly with that of Gloucester from his consecration in '63—these sees having been united in '36—until '97, when, the sees being separated, he remained Bp. of Gloucester. *C. Palace, Gloucester. Athenæum.*
- Gordon** (see Aberdeen).
- Gormanston**, Jenico William Joseph, 14th V. (cr. 1478). Sits as Ld. Gormanston (1868). Surname Preston. B. 1837, s. 1876. Was in the Army; Gov. of Leeward Islands '85-7; Gov. of British Guiana '87-93, when he was app. Governor of Tasmania. *Heir*, Hon. J. E. Preston, s. C. *Government House, Hobart Town. Carlton.*
- Gort**, Standish Prendergast, 4th V. (cr. 1816. Surname Vereker. B. 1819, s. 1865. I.P.; hon. Col. Limerick City Artillery. *Heir*, Hon. J. G. P. Vereker, s. L.U. 1, *Portman Square, W. Union.*
- Gosford**, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow, 4th E. of (cr. 1866). Sits as Baron Worlingham (1835). Surname Acheson. B. 1841, s. 1864. K.P.; L.L. of Armagh; Hon. Col. 3rd Bat. Roy. Irish Fusiliers. *Heir*, Visct. Acheson, s. L. 22, *Mansfield Street, W.; Gosford Castle, Ireland. Travellers'.*
- Gough**, Hugh, 3rd V. (cr. 1849). Surname Gough. B. 1849, s. 1895. Is Sec. Embassy, Berlin; formerly so served at Washington. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh W. Gough, s. *Loughcutra Castle, Galway; British Embassy, Berlin. St. James's, Travellers'.*
- Grafton**, Augustus Charles Lennox, 7th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Fitzroy. B. 1821, s. 1882. K.G.; C.B.; a General ret.; an Extra Equerry to the Queen; J.P. and C.C. Northants, J.P. Bucks, and Suffolk. *Heir*, E. of Euston, s. L. *Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire; Euston Hall, Suffolk. Travellers'.*
- Graham** (see Montrose).
- Granard**, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, 8th E. of (cr. 1684). Sits as Baron Granard (1806). Is also Visct. Granard and Baron Clanehugh (I.P.), and a Nova Scotia Bart. Surname Forbes. B. 1874, s. 1889. A Lieut. 3rd Batt. Gordon Highlanders; A.D.C. to the Lord-Lieut. of Ireland; J.P., D.L. Co. Longford. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. Forbes, bro. (born 1877). *Castle Forbes, Co. Longford. Bachelors'.*
- Granby**, Henry John Brinsley, M. of (cr. 1793). Surname Manners. B. 1852. Was principal Private Secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Leicestershire, Melton Div., '88-95; has been Capt. 3rd Batt. Leicestershire Regt. (Militia); Hon. Col. 1st Vol. Batt. Leicestershire [Regt.]; J.P. Leicestershire; is *e.s.* and heir to the Duke of Rutland, and was in '96 summoned to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Manners of Haddon (1679). Moved Address in autumn session '99. *Heir*, Lord Roos of Belvoir, s. 16, *Arlington Street, Piccadilly.*
- Grantley**, John Richard Brinsley, 5th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Norton. B. 1855, s. 1877. First peer was Speaker House of Commons. *Heir*, Hon. Richard H. Brinsley Norton, s. C. *Grantley Hall and Markenfield Hall, Ripon, Yorks; 2, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W. Carlton.*
- Granville**, Granville George, 3rd E. (cr. 1833). Surname Leveson-Gower. B. 1872, s. 1891. Attaché in H.M. Diplomatic Service Jan. '94, 3rd Sec. Jan. '96; son of the eminent states-
- man who so long led the Liberal Party in the House of Lords; a Lord-in-Waiting Feb. to July '95. *Heir*, Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, bro. *Kensington Palace, W.*
- *Graves**, Clarence Edward, 4th L. (cr. 1794). Surname Graves. B. 1847, s. 1870. I.P.; formerly R.N. *Heir*, H. C. P. Graves, Esq., c. C. *Carlton.*
- *Gray**, Eveleen, Baroness (cr. 1445) in the peerage of Scotland. B. 1847. Surname Smith-Gray. m. '63, James Maclaren Stuart Smith, and succeeded the 14th E. of Moray in the barony '95; assumed with her husband by royal licence in '97 the additional name of Gray to follow that of Smith. *Heir*, Hon. J. Maclaren Stuart Smith-Gray, s. *Brownwood, Enniscortey, Co. Wexford; 14, Boltuns, S.W.*
- Greville**, Algernon William Fulke, 2nd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Greville. B. 1841, s. 1883. M.P. Westmeath '65-74; Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen '68-73; a Lord of the Treasury '73-4; formerly Capt. 1st Life Guards. *Heir*, Hon. R. H. F. Greville, M.P., s. L. *Clanhugh, Mullingar; 8, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Brooks's, Kildare Street, Devonshire.*
- Grey**, Albert Henry George, 4th E. (cr. 1806). Surname Grey. B. 1851, s. 1894. First-class Senior Law and Hist. Tripos Camb. '74; M.P. S. Northumberland '80-85, Tyneside, '85-6; a Director British South African Company and Administrator, '96-7; L.L. Northumberland; is nephew of the Earl Grey who was born 1802 and died '94, and who, in course of a long political career, was Under-Sec. Colonies, Under Home Sec., Sec. for War, Sec. for Colonies, and was in the House of Commons 19 years. The second Earl (the present Earl's grandfather) was Prime Minister '30-34. *Heir*, Visct. Howick, s. *Howick House, Lesbury, Northumberland.*
- Grey de Ruthyn**, Rawdon George Grey, 24th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Clifton. B. 1858, s. 1887. *e.s.* late Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, who died Dec. '87, and in whose favour her Majesty was pleased in '85 to terminate the abeyance into which the barony had fallen on the death of the 4th Marquis of Hastings and 22nd Baron Grey de Ruthyn. Hereditary Bearer of the Gold Spurs at the Coronations. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Talbot Clifton, bro. *Warton Hall, Lytham. Carlton.*
- Grimthorpe**, Edmund, 1st. L. (cr. 1886). Surname Beckett. B. 1816. Q.C.; was leader of Parl. bar as Mr. E. B. Denison, subsequently as Sir E. Beckett; is Chancellor of York. *Heir*, E. W. Beckett, M.P., n. C. 33, *Queen Anne Street, W. Athenæum.*
- Grinstead** (see Enniskillen).
- Guildford**, Frederick George, 8th E. of (cr. 1752). Surname North. B. 1876, s. 1885. *Heir*, Dudley John North, c. *Waldershare Park, Dover; Glemham Hall, Wickham Market, Suffolk.*
- *Guillamore**, Hardrees Standish, 5th V. (cr. 1831). Surname O'Grady. B. 1841, s. 1877. I.P.; formerly R.A.; J.P. and D.L. Co. Limerick. *Heir*, Hon. F. S. O'Grady, bro. *Cahir Guillamore, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick.*
- Gwydyr**, Peter Robert, 4th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Burrell. B. 1810, s. 1870. Sec. to the Lord Gt. Chamberlain '37-70. *Heir*, Hon. W. M. C. Burrell, s. L.U. *Stoke Park, Ipswich.*
- Haddington**, George, 11th E. of (cr. 1619). Surname Arden-Baillie-Hamilton. B. 1827,

- s. 1870. S.R.P.; formerly in the Guards; L.L. of Haddingtonshire; Vice-Lieut. Col. Berwick; J.P. Cheshire; Hon. Col. Lothians Yeo. Cav.; A.D.C. to the Queen for Yeo. Cav. '93. *Heir*, Lord Binning, s. C. *Tynninghame, Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire, Carlton*
- Haldon**, Lawrence Hesketh, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Palk. B. 1846, s. 1883. The first peer will be remembered in the House of Commons as Sir Lawrence Palk. *Heir*, Hon. L. W. Palk, s. C. *Turf*.
- Haliburton**, Arthur Lawrence, 1st L. (cr. 1898). Surname Haliburton. B. 1832, at Windsor, Nova Scotia, being a younger son of Mr. Justice Haliburton. Served on the British Commissariat staff in the Crimean campaign, and afterwards in Canada and London; transferred to the C.S. '70; Assist. Und. Sec. for War '88, permanent Und. Sec. '95-97; G.C.B. '97; Hon. D.C.L. King's Coll. Windsor, Nova Scotia. *Heir*, none. 57, *Lowndes Square, S.W. St. James', Athenaeum*.
- Halifax**, Charles Lindley, 2nd V. (cr. 1866). Surname Wood. B. 1839, s. 1885. Pres. of English Church Union; Eccles. Com. '86. The first Viscount filled numerous important offices, including those of Chancellor of the Exchequer, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sec. of State for India. *Heir*, Hon. Edward F. L. Wood, s. *Athenaeum, Brooks's*.
- Halsbury**, Harding Stanley, 1st E. of (cr. 1898). Surname Giffard. B. 1825. P.C.; M.P. Launceston '77-85; Sol.-Gen. '75-80; Ld. Chancellor '85-6, July '86 to Aug. '92, and since June '95. After graduating at Merton Coll., Oxford, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple '50, becoming Q.C. '65. He practised first on the South Wales and Chester Circuit. He was engaged in most of the celebrated trials of his time, including the Overend, Gurney, and the Tichborne cases. Created Baron Halsbury on his elevation to the Woolsack in '85, and Viscount Tiverton and Earl of Halsbury '98. In June '91 his lordship received the hon. degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University, and in '99 he was presented with the freedom of Tiverton. *Heir*, Viscount Tiverton, s. C. 4, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Carlton*.
- ***Hambleden**, Emily, 1st Viscountess (cr. 1891). Surname Smith. Widow of late Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, who at his decease was First Lord of Treas., Leader of House of Commons, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. This peerage was conferred in recognition of the public services of her late husband. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., s. 23, *Belgrave Square, London*.
- Hamilton** and **Brandon**, Alfred, 13th D. of (cr. 1643). Sits as D. of Brandon (1711). Surname Douglas-Hamilton. B. 1862, s. 1895. Is premier peer of Scotland, and hered. Keeper of Holyrood Palace; has been Lieut. R.N. *Heir*, Percy S. D. Hamilton, c. *Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire; Kinnel House, Linlithgowshire*.
- Hamilton** of **Dalzell**, John Glencairn Carter, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Hamilton. B. 1829. M.P. Falkirk '57-9, S. Lanarkshire '68-74 and '80-85; a Lord-in-Waiting '92-4. *Heir*, Hon. Gavin George Hamilton, s. L. *Dalzell, Motherwell, N.B.; 54, Eaton Place, S.W.*
- Hampden**, Henry Robert, 2nd V. (cr. 1884). Surname Brand. Is also Baron Dacre, a title dating from 1307. B. 1841, s. 1892. G.C.M.G.; M.P. Herts '65-73; Stroud '74 and '80-85; Stroud Div. '85-6; Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance '83-5; J.P. Herts and Sussex; Gov. N.S. Wales '95-9. The first Viscount was Speaker of the House of Commons '72-84. *Heir*, Hon. T. W. Brand, s. *The Hoo, Welwyn, Herts*.
- Hampton**, Herbert Perrott Murray, 3rd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Pakington. B. 1848, s. 1893. Called Bar, Inner Temple, '76. J.P., D.L. Worcestershire. *Heir*, Hon. Herbert Stuart Pakington, s. *Westwood Park, Droitwich; Waresley Court, Kidderminster*.
- ***Harborton**, James Spencer, 6th V. (cr. 1791). Surname Pomeroy. B. 1836, s. 1862. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, s. 108, *Cromwell Road, S.W. United University*.
- Hardinge**, Henry Charles, 3rd V. (cr. 1846). Surname Hardinge. B. 1857, s. 1894. Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 7th Batt. Rifle Brigade, and late Capt. Rifle Brig.; served in the Nile Exped. (85) with Camel Corps, receiving medal with two clasps. *Heir*, Hon. Henry R. Hardinge, s. *South Park, Penshurst, Kent*.
- Hardwicke**, Albert Edward, 6th E. of (cr. 1754). Surname Yorke. B. 1867, s. 1897. Formerly Capt. 3rd Batt. (D. of Edinburgh's) Wilts Regt.; was hon. attaché to Embassy at Vienna '86-91; D.L. and J.P. Cambs.; Memb. L.C.C. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. John Manners Yorke, un.
- Hare** (see Listowel).
- Harewood**, Henry Cluck, 5th E. of (cr. 1812). Surname Lascelles. B. 1846, s. 1892. Hon. Col. Yorks Hussars Yeo. Cav.; formerly Capt. Gren. Guards; J.P. Yorks West Riding; A.D.C. to the Queen '97. *Heir*, Visct. Lascelles, s. *Harewood House, Hanover Square*.
- Harlech**, William Richard, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Ormsby-Gore. B. 1819, s. 1876. M.P. Sligo '41-52, Co. Leitrim '58-76; L.L. Co. Leitrim. *Heir*, Hon. G. R. Ormsby-Gore, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Harrington**, Charles Augustus, 8th E. of (cr. 1742). Surname Stanhope. B. 1844, s. 1881. Maj. Cheshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. W. Stanhope, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- Harris**, George Robert Canning, 4th L. (cr. 1815). Surname Harris. B. 1851, s. 1872. E. at Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford. Col. commanding E. Kent Yeomanry.; Chairman E. Kent Quarter Sessions. Although well known for his success as a cricketer, and as Captain of the Kent County Club, it was not till '85 that Lord Harris came into public notice as a statesman. He held the office of Under-Sec. for India '85-6, and in Lord Salisbury's second Government was Under-Sec. for War '86-9; Gov. of Bombay '90-95; G.C.I.E.; app. a Lord-in-Waiting and G.C.S.I. '95. *Heir*, Hon. George St. Vincent Harris, s. C. *Belmont, Faversham, Kent; 6, Oxford Square, W. Carlton*.
- Harrowby**, Dudley Francis Stuart, 3rd E. of (cr. 1809). Surname Ryder. B. 1831, s. 1882. P.C.; M.P. Lichfield '56-9, Liverpool '68-82; Vice-Pres. Council '74-8; Pres. Board of Trade '78-80; Lord Privy Seal '85-6. Chm. Staffs. C.C. *Heir*, Hon. H. D. Ryder, bro. C. *Sandon Hall, Staffordshire, Carlton, Travellers', Athenaeum*.
- Hartismere** (see Henniker).
- Hastings**, George Manners, 11th L. (cr. 1264). Surname Astley. B. 1857, s. 1875. *Heir*, Hon. A. E. D. Astley, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Hatherton**, Edward George Percy, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Littleton. B. 1842, s. 1888.

- C.M.G.; was Hon. Commsnr. in Lunacy '90-8; J.P., D.L., C.C. Staffs., and Chm. Quarter Sessions; formerly Major and Lieut.-Col. Gren. Guards; and Col. Sec. and Mil. Sec. to Lord Dufferin and Lord Lorne, Govs.-Gen. of Canada. *Heir*, Hon. E. C. R. Littleton, s. U. *Teddesley, Penkridge, Stafford*; 55, *Warwick Square, S.W. Travellers*.
- Hawke**, Martin Bladen, 7th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Hawke. B. 1860, s. 1887. Late Capt. and Hon. Maj. 3rd Batt. of Princess of Wales's Own (Yorks Regt.); Captain of Yorks County cricket team. *Heir*, Commander Hon. S. Hawke, R.N., *bro.* C. *Wighill Park, Tadcaster. Carlton, Bachelors', Yorkshire*.
- Hawkesbury**, Cecil George Savile, 1st L. (cr. 1893; orig. cr. 1876). Surname Foljambe. B. 1846. *m.*, 1st, '69, Louisa Blanche, *e. d.* of Fredk. John and Lady Fanny Howard (died '71); and, '77, Susan Louisa, *e. d.* of Wm. Henry Fredk. and Lady Emily A. Cavendish. *E. Eton*. Is a retired Lieut. R.N.; served in New Zealand war '63-4; D.L. Notts and E. Riding; J.P. for these counties and elsewhere; M.P. Notts. ('80-85; Mansfield D. '85-92; a Lord-in-Waiting to H.M. the Queen April '94 to July '95; seconded Address '94. *Heir*, Hon. Arthur Foljambe, s. L. *Kirkham Abbey, York*; 2, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Brooks's*.
- Hay** (see Kinnoull).
- Headfort**, Geoffrey, 4th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenlis (1831). Surname Taylour. B. 1878, s. 1894. *Heir*, Edward Henry H. Taylour, c. C. *Headfort House, Kells, Co. Meath*; 32, *Wilton Place, S.W.*
- Headley**, Charles Mark, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Allanson-Winn. B. 1845, s. 1877. I.R.P. (elected '83). *Heir*, R. G. Allanson-Winn, Esq. c. C. *Carlton*.
- Heneage**, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1896). Surname Heneage. B. 1840. P.C.; M.P. Lincoln '65-8, Grimsby '80-92, '93-5; entered 1st Life Guards '57; retired '63; *m.* 64, Lady E. C. Hare, *d.* of 2nd E. of Listowel; Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster and Vice-Pres. of the Com. of Council on Agriculture '86; J.P. and D.L. Lincolnshire; High Steward of Grimsby. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. George Heneage, s. L.U. *Hainton Hall, Lincoln*.
- Henley**, Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1799). Sits as Ld. Northington (1885). Surname Henley. B. 1849, s. 1898. Attaché in the diplomatic service '68-73. *Heir*, Hon. Anthony Ernest Henley, *bro.*
- Henniker**, John Major, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Hartismere (1866). Surname Henniker-Major. B. 1842, s. 1870. M.P. E. Suffolk '66-70; a Lord-in-Waiting '77, '85-6, '86-92, and for a short time in '95; Chm. Qr. Sess. E. Suffolk C.C.; Gov. of the Isle of Man '96. *Heir*, Hon. A. E. J. Henniker-Major, s. C. *Carlton, White's, Travellers*.
- Hereford**, John, 94th Bp. of. Surname Percival. B. 1834. Consecrated '95. The see was founded 676 (income £4200). *E. Queen's Coll., Oxon*; Jun. Math. Univ. Sch. '55; double 1st cl. Mod., '56; B.A. (double 1st cl.) '58; M.A. '61; Hon. LL.D. of Univ. of St. Andrews '70; D.D. '95; was ordained deacon '60, and priest '61, by Bp. of Oxford; formerly Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxford; Head Master of Clifton Coll. '62-78; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of Exeter '69-82; Preb. of Exeter '71-82; Select Preacher at Oxford '82; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of London '84-6; Pres. of Trinity Coll., Oxford, '78-87; Canon of Bristol '82-7; Select Preacher at Oxford '88; Head Master of Rugby '86-95. *The Palace, Hereford*.
- Hereford**, Robert, 16th V. (cr. 1549). Surname Devereux. B. 1843, s. 1855. Is premier Viscount of England. *Heir*, Hon. R.C. Devereux, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Herries**, Marmaduke Francis, 12th L. (cr. 1489). Sits as Lord Herries (1884). Surname Constable-Maxwell. B. 1837, s. 1876. L.L. E. Riding, Yorks, and Kirkcudbrightshire. *Heiress*, Hon. G. M. Constable-Maxwell, *d. L. Athenæum*.
- Herschell**, Richard Farrer, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Herschell. B. 1878; s. his father, who was a distinguished lawyer and Lord Chancellor in two of Mr. Gladstone's administrations, in '99.
- Hertford**, Hugh de Grey, 6th M. of (cr. 1793). Surname Seymour. B. 1843, s. 1884. P.C.; M.P. Co. Antrim '69-74, s. Warwickshire '74-80; was in the Guards; Compt. of the Household '79-80. *Heir*, E. of Yarmouth, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Heytesbury**, William Frederick, 3rd L. (cr. 1828). Surname Holmes-à-Court. B. 1862, s. 1891; *m.* Nov. '87, Margaret Anna, *d.* of late J. Nixon Harman, Esq. *Heir* (to the title), Hon. L. Holmes-à-Court, *bro.* *Heytesbury, Wilts*; *Westover, Isle of Wight. New Club*.
- Hill**, Rowland Richard, 4th V. (cr. 1842). Surname Clegg-Hill. B. 1863, s. 1895. *E. Eton. m.* '90, Annie, *d.* of William Irwin, Esq. Formerly Capt. 3rd Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt.; Patron of the living of Broughton V., Salop. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. Clegg-Hill, *bro.* *Hawkestone Park, Shrewsbury*.
- Hillingdon**, Charles William, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Mills. B. 1855, s. 1898. Is a partner in the banking firm of Glyn, Mills, & Co. M.P. Kent, Sevenoaks D. '85-91; D.L. and J.P. Kent; Treas. of the Gold Standard Defence Assn. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Thomas Mills, s. *Camelford House, Park Lane, W.*
- Hillsborough**, E. of (see Downshire).
- Hindlip**, Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Allsopp. B. 1877, s. 1897. Lieut. 3rd Batt. Worcestershire Regt. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. Allsopp, *un.*
- Hobhouse**, Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Hobhouse. B. 1810. P.C.; barrister '45; Q.C. '62; Charity Comm. '66; Comm. of Endowed Sch. '69; Legal Mem. of Gov.-Gen. of India's Coun. '72-7; Mem. Jud. Com. of P.C. since '81; Mem. Lond. Sch. Bd. '82-4; Ald. Lond. C.C. '89-92; an Appellate Judge in House of Lords '87. L. 15, *Bruton Street, W. Athenæum*.
- Holm Patrick**, Hans Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1897). Surname Hamilton. B. 1886, s. 1898; a minor. Is maternally descended from the great Duke of Wellington. *Abbotstown House, Castleknock, co. Dublin*.
- Home**, Charles Alexander, 12th E. of (cr. 1605). Sits as Ld. Douglas (1875). Surname Douglas-Home. B. 1834, s. 1881. K.T., L.L. of Lanarkshire and Lt.-Col. Lanarkshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Ld. Dunglass, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Hood**, Francis Wheler, 4th V. (cr. 1795). Surname Hood. B. 1838, s. 1846. Formerly Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. Hood, s. C. *Travellers*.
- Hood** of Avalon, Arthur W. Acland, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Hood. B. 1824; s. of Sir Alexander Hood. Entered R.N. '37; served on coast of Syria '40; in naval brigade

- at siege of Sebastopol, and in command of the *Acorn* in China War; director of Naval Ordnance '69-74; a Lord of the Admiralty '77-9, '85-6, and '86-9; commanded Channel Squadron '79-81; G.C.B.; J.P. Somerset. *Wootton House, Glastonbury*; 19, *Queen's Gate Place, S.W.*
- Hopetoun**, John Adrian Louis, 7th E. of (cr. 1703). Sits as Ld. Hopetoun (1809). Surname Hope. B. 1860, s. 1873. P.C., G.C.M.G.; a Lord-in-Waiting '85-6, and July '86 to Aug. '89; Lord High Commissioner to Gen. Assem. Ch. of Scotland '87; Gov. of Victoria '89-95; Paymaster-Gen. '95-98; app. Lord Chamberlain in room of the late Lord Lathom, '98, and is Chancellor of the Royal Victorian Order. *Heir*, Ld. Hope, s. C. *Carlton*.
- ***Hotham**, John, 5th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Hotham. B. 1838, s. 1872. I.P.; formerly R.N., and served in the Crimea. *Heir*, Hon. Rev. J. H. Hotham, c. C. *Carlton*.
- Hothfield**, Henry James, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname Tufton. B. 1844. L.L. Westmorland; a Lord-in-Waiting Feb. to July '86. Was for fifteen years at the head of the Liberal party in Westmorland, but in '94 severed his connection with it on account of what he regarded as the most iniquitous budget of the ministry, coupled with their mode of conducting the business of the country; Mayor of Appleby, '95-6. *Heir*, Hon. J. S. R. Tufton, s. *Brooks's*.
- Howard de Walden**, Thomas Evelyn, 8th L. (cr. 1597). Surname Ellis. B. 1880, s. 1899. A minor. An officer in the 10th Hussars, now (Nov. '99) on active service in the Transvaal. *Heir*, Rev. Wm. Charles Ellis, *un.*
- Howard de Glossop**, Francis Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Fitzalan-Howard. B. 1859, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. B. E. Fitzalan-Howard, s. L. *White's*.
- Howe**, Richard William Penn, 3rd E. (cr. 1821). Surname Curzon-Howe. B. 1822, s. 1876. Mil. Sec. to Com.-in-Chief India '54; is a general; Col. and Life Guards; served in Kaffir War; L.L. of Leicestershire '88. *Heir*, Visct. Curzon, M.P., s. C. *Turf*.
- Howth**, William Ulick Tristram, 4th E. of (cr. 1767). Sits as Ld. Howth (1881). Surname St. Lawrence. B. 1827, s. 1874. K.P.; M.P. Galway '68-74; formerly in the Army; State Steward to Viceroy of Ireland '55-8 and '59-66. L. *Travellers*.
- Huntingdon**, Warner Francis John Plantagenet, 14th E. of (cr. 1529). Surname Hastings. B. 1868, s. 1885. Maj. 3rd Batt. Leinster Reg. (Royal Canadians); m. Maud, 2nd d. of Sir Samuel Wilson, M.P., June 11th, '92. *Heir*, Hon. O. W. Hastings, bro. C. *Sharavogue, King's Co.*; 10, *Grosvenor Street, W.* *Praet's, Carlton, Kildare Street, Nimrod*.
- ***Huntingfield**, Joshua Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Vanneck. B. 1842, s. 1897. Retired Lieut.-Col. Scots Guards; I.P. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. Vanneck, bro. *Bachelors*.
- Huntly**, Charles, 11th M. of (cr. 1599). Sits as Lord Meldrum (1851). Surname Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1863. P.C.; L.L.D.; is premier M. of Scotland; has been a Lord-in-Waiting; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81; elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen Univ. '90, in '93, and again in '96; C.C. for Hunts and Aberdeenshire. *Heir*, Lord Esme Stuart Gordon, bro. L.U. *Aboyne Castle, N.B.*; *Orton Longueville, Peterborough, Devonshire*
- Hutchinson** (see Donoughmore).
- Hylton**, Hylton George Hylton, 3rd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Jolliffe. B. 1862. Represented Somerset, Wells Div., in the Commons from '95 until his succession to the peerage; was for some time a second sec. in the diplomatic service; J.P. Somerset; late Capt. N. Somerset Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Capt. Hylton Jolliffe, *un.* *Merstham House, Red Hill, Surrey*.
- Idlesleigh**, Walter Stafford, 2nd E. of (cr. 1885). Surname Northcote. B. 1845, s. 1887. c. s. of late earl, to whom he was private sec. '67-8 and '74-7; Comm., Deputy-Chm., and Chm. of Board of Inland Revenue '77-92; and is Chm. of the Roy. Commn. on Sewage Disposal. *Heir*, Visct. St. Cyres, s. *Pynes, Exeter*; 23, *Manchester Square, London, W.* *Athenæum*.
- Ilchester**, Henry Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Fox-Strangways. B. 1847, s. 1865. P.C.; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms '74; L.L. Dorsetshire. *Heir*, Lord Stavordale, s. C. *Melbury, Dorchester; Abbotsbury, Dorchester; Holland House, Kensington, W.* *Turf*.
- Inchiquin**, Edward Donough, 14th L. (cr. 1536). Surname O'Brien. B. 1839, s. 1872. I.R.P. (elected '73); K.P.; L.L. Co. Clare. *Heir*, Hon. L. W. O'Brien, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Innes** (see Roxburgh).
- Inverclyde**, John, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Burns. B. 1829. Head of the Cunard Co., and first to recommend to the Government the adaptation of merchant ships for war purposes. Hon. Lieut. R.N. Reserve; D.L. and J.P. Renfrew, Lanark, and co. of city of Glasgow. *Heir*, Hon. George A. Burns, s. *Castle Wemyss, Wemyss Bay, Renfrewshire*; 1, *Park Gardens, Glasgow. Travellers*; *Western Club, Glasgow*; and *R.Y. Squadron, Cowes*.
- Iveagh**, Edward Cecil, 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Guinness. B. 1847. 3rd s. Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, and bro. of 1st L. Ardilaun; D.L. Dublin city, sheriff '76; cr. a bart. on occasion of visit of Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland. K.P. *Heir*, Hon. Rupert E. Cecil Guinness, s. C. 5, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- James of Hereford**, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname James. B. Hereford 1828. E. Cheltenham Coll.; Lecturer's Prizeman at the Inner Temple '50-51; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '52; nominated to the ancient office of "postman" of Court of Exchequer '67; appointed Q.C. '69; M.P. Taunton '69-85; Bury, Lanc., '85-95; was Solicitor-General '73, and Attorney-General '73-4 and '80-85. During the latter period he introduced and carried through Parliament the Corrupt Practices (Parliamentary Elections) Act. Sir Henry James, as he then was, refused to join Mr. Gladstone's '86 Administration, though offered the Lord Chancellorship, because of the views which he held upon the Home Rule question. Was subsequently one of the active leaders of the Liberal Unionist party. He was one of the counsel for the *Times* in the action of O'Donnell v. Walter, and as one of the leading counsel for that organ in the *Parnell Commission* delivered an able address, which formed quite a retrospect of the history of Ireland. He took a prominent part in the discussion of the Home Rule Bill during the '93 session, and succeeded in getting several of his amendments adopted. Was one of the Chairmen of Standing Committees. On the formation

- of Lord Salisbury's coalition Cabinet ('95) he was offered, and accepted, the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a peerage. Is a P.C. and LL.D.; appointed ('96) a member of the Judicial Committee of the P.C. Appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission on Accidents to Railway Servants, '99. 47, *Cadogan Square, S.W. Brooks's*.
- Jersey**, Victor Albert George, 7th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Villiers. B. 1845, s. 1859. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; E. at Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford; L.L. and C.C., Oxon; Alderman M.C.C.; Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen '75-77, and afterwards Paymaster-General '89-90; Governor-General of New South Wales '90-93; is Chm. of the Light Railway Commissioners. *Heir*, Visct. Villiers, s. C. *Middleton Park, Bicester; Osterley Park, Isleworth*.
- Keane**, John Manley Arbutnot, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Keane. B. 1816, s. 1882. Formerly in the Army. C. *Carlton*.
- Kelvin**, William, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Thomson. B. at Belfast 1824. E. at Glasgow Univ. and Cambridge, where he graduated ('45) as second wrangler, and was elected to a fellowship. Prof. of Natural Philosophy in the Univ. of Glasgow '46-99. His jubilee as Professor was celebrated in '95, when he received the hon. degree of LL.D. Editor of the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal* '46, in which he contributed valuable additions to the mathematical theory of electricity. It is, however, in connection with submarine telegraphy that Lord Kelvin's labours in electrical science are best known. His electrical measuring instruments are largely used in electrical engineering, and his compass and sounding machine have been found most useful by navigators. He has also made important additions to the sciences of electricity and magnetism. His mathematical insight is seen to the greatest advantage in his investigation of the nature of heat. Pres. of the British Association '71. Knighted in '66. Created *Grand Officier* of the *Légion d'Honneur* in '89; is also a knight of the order "Pour le Mérite" of Germany, a commander of the order of Prince Leopold of Belgium, and a foreign associate of the French Academy. He is joint author with Professor Tait of the well-known treatise on "Natural Philosophy." Was President of the Royal Society '90-5; three times President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., P.R.S.E., D.L. of Glasgow; G.C.V.O. Hon. Col. of the Corps of Electrical Engineers now forming. *Netherhall, Largs, Ayrshire; 15, Eaton Place, S.W. Athenæum, Reform, Whitehall, R. Y. Squadron, Savile*.
- Kenlis** (see Headfort).
- Kenmare**, Valentine Augustus, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenmare (1856). Surname Browne. B. 1825, s. 1872. P.C.; K.P.; M.P. Co. Kerry '52-71; Compt. of the Household '56-8; Vice-Chamberlain '59-66 and '68-72; Lord Chamberlain '80-85; L.L. Co. Kerry. *Heir*, Visct. Castlerosse, s. L. *Brooks's*.
- Kenry** (see Dunraven).
- Kensington**, William, 2nd L. (cr. 1886, Peerage U.K.), 5th L. (Peerage of Ireland). Surname Edwardes. B. 1868, s. 1896. Lieut. 2nd Life Guards; D.L. Pembrokeshire. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Hugh Edwardes, *bro.*
- Kenyon**, Lloyd, 4th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Kenyon. B. 1864, s. 1869. First peer was a distinguished judge. *Heir*, Hon. G. T. Kenyon, *un. C. Carlton*.
- Ker** (see Lothian).
- Kesteven**, John Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Is a baronet (cr. 1640). Surname Trollope. B. 1851, s. 1874. *Heir*, Hon. R. C. Trollope, *bro. C. Casewick, Stamford. Arthur's, Windham, Junior Carlton*.
- Kilmaine**, Francis William, 4th L. (cr. 1789). Surname Browne. B. 1843, s. 1875. D.L. Cardiganshire; elected an I.R.P. '90. *Heir*, Hon. J. E. D. Browne, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Kilmarnock** (see Erroll).
- Kilmaree**, Francis Charles, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Surname Needham. B. 1842, s. 1880. K.P.; I.R.P.; M.P. for Newry '72-4; Lt.-Col. Shropshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Visct. Newry, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Kimberley**, John, 1st E. of (cr. 1866). Surname Wodehouse. B. 1826. P.C.; K.G.; D.C.L.; s. as Baron Wodehouse '46; Envoy to St. Petersburg '56-8; Under Foreign Sec. '52-6 and '59-61; Viceroy of Ireland '64-6; Lord Privy Seal '68-70; Sec. for Colonies '70-74 and '80-82; Sec. for India '82-5, Feb. to July '86; Sec. for India and Lord Pres. of the Council from Aug. '92 to Mar. '94, when he was appointed Foreign Sec., retaining this latter office until the resignation of the Rosebery Administration June '95; Chm. of Grand Com. '89-90. His Lordship was leader of the Liberal peers during Mr. Gladstone's last administration, and, following the resignation of Lord Rosebery ('96), was (Jan. '97) unanimously chosen to again fill the position. Is Chancellor of the Univ. of London. *Heir*, Lord Wodehouse, s. L. *Kimberley House, Wymondham, Norfolk; 35, Lowndes Square, Brooks's, Athenæum, Travellers*.
- *Kingsale**, Michael Constantine, 33rd L. (cr. 1811). Surname de Courcy. B. 1855, s. 1895. I.P.; premier baron of Ireland, and is descended from John 1st E. of Ulster, who invaded the province 1187; enjoys the hereditary privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign. *Heir*, Hon. M. W. R. de Courcy, s. *Stoketon, Saltash, Cornwall*.
- *Kingston**, Henry Edwyn, 9th E. of (cr. 1768). Surname King-Tenison. B. 1874, s. 1896. *m.* Ethel Lisette, youngest d. of Sir Andrew Barclay Walker. Lieut. 5th Batt. Connaught Rangers. *Heir*, Visct. Kingsborough, s. *Kilronan Castle, Carrick-on-Shannon. Carlton, Wellington*.
- *Kinloss**, Mary, 8th Baroness (cr. 1601). (In the Peerage of Scotland.) Surname Morgan-Grenville. B. 1852, s. 1889. d. of the last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; *m.* '84, Luis Ferdinand Harry Courthorpe Morgan, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville, s. *Carlton*.
- Kinnaird**, Arthur FitzGerald, 11th L. (cr. 1682). Surname Kinnaird. B. 1847, s. 1887. D.L. and J.P. Perthshire, Kent, and London. M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb. *Heir*, Hon. D. A. Kinnaird (Master of Kinnaird), s. L.U. *Rossie Priory, Inchture, Perthshire; 10, St. James's Square, S.W. Athenæum, Brooks's, New Club, Edin.*
- Kinnear**, Alexander Smith, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Kinnear. B. 1833. Called to the Bar (Scotch) 1856; Q.C. '81; appointed Dean of Faculty of Advocates '81, and a Lord of Session '82, with the designation of Lord Kinnear. Is Chm. of the Scottish Universi-

- ties Commission. 2, *Moray Place, Edinburgh.*
- Kinnoull**, Archibald Fitzroy George, 12th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Hay (1711). Surname Hay. B. 1855, s. 1897. Formerly Lieut. in the Black Water and afterwards Col. Egyptian Gendarmerie; served with distinction under Baker Pasha in the campaign on the Red Sea. *Heir*, Visct. Dupplin, s. *Dupplin and Balhousie Castles, Perthshire*; 36, *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- Kintore**, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, 10th E. of (cr. 1677). Sits as Ld. Kintore (1838). Surname Keith-Falconer. B. 1852, s. 1880. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; LL.D.; Lt.-Col. and Col. Commdg. 3rd Gordon Highlanders; a Lord-in-Waiting '85-6, and again in '95; Captain Yeo. Guard July '86-9; Gov. of S. Australia '80-95. *Heir*, Lord Falconer, s. *C. Keith Hall, Inverurie, N.B.*; 5, *Portman Street, W. United Service, Marlborough, St. James's, Carlton.*
- Kitchener of Khartoum**, Horatio Herbert, 1st L. (cr. 1898). Surname Kitchener. He is the eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. H. H. Kitchener, and was b. in 1850. Educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he joined the Royal Engineers, and was employed for some time in and after '74 on the Palestine and Cyprus Surveys. He served, having volunteered, as a major of cavalry in the Egyptian Army in '82, with the Nile Expedition in '84, and became Governor of Suakin '86. For his bravery in the action of Handub in '88, when he led the Egyptian troops against Osman Digna, he was made A.D.C. to the Queen, and in the subsequent fighting he was mentioned in despatches and made a C.B. From '88 till '92 he held the rank of Adj.-Gen. in the Egyptian Army, and in the latter year was appointed Sirdar. After the taking of Dongola, in '96, he was made K.C.B., and subsequently organised the final irresistible advance against the Khalifa, which resulted in his utter defeat at Omdurman in Sept. '98. For this he was awarded a peerage, as Baron Kitchener of Khartoum and of Aspoll, in the County of Suffolk. On his return to England he was given an enthusiastic reception, and he was presented with the freedom of the City of London and a sword of honour. Appointed Grand Master of English Freemasons in Egypt and the Soudan '99. D.C.L. Oxford '99. Received, June '99, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament and a grant of £30,000 as an acknowledgment of his eminent services in planning and conducting the campaign on the Nile in '96-8 which culminated in the battle of Omdurman, the capture of Khartoum, and the overthrow of the power of the Khalifa.
- Knutsford**, Henry Thurstan, 1st V. (cr. 1895); 1st B. cr. 1888. Surname Holland. B. 1825; e. s. late Sir H. Holland, Bart., Phys.-in-Ord. to the Queen; P.C.; E. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; called Bar, Inner Temp., '49, bench '81; legal adviser at Col. Off. '67-70; Assist. Under Sec. State Colonies '70-74; M.P. Midhurst 74-85, Hampstead 85-8; Finan. Sec. Treas. '85; Vice-Pres. Council '85-6 and '86-7; Col. Sec. of State Jan. '87 to Aug. '92.; J.P. County of London and Surrey; G.C.M.G., and Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; appointed a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery
- '96. *Heir*, Hon. Sydney George Holland, s. *C. Pinewood, Witley, Surrey*; 75, *Eaton Square, S.W.*
- Lamington**, Charles Wallace Alexander Napier, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Cochrane-Baillie. B. 1863, s. 1890. K.C.M.G.; M.P. North St. Pancras '86-90; app. Gov. of Queensland '95. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Brisbane W. Cochrane-Baillie, s. *C. Carlton.*
- Lanesborough**, John Vansittart Danvers, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Butler. B. 1839, s. 1866. I.R.P.; ret. Capt. R. N.; L.L. Co. Cavan. *Heir*, Lord Newtown-Butler, s. *C. Carlton.*
- Langford**, Hercules Edward, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Rowley. B. 1848, s. 1854. I.R.P.; formerly in the Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Hon. J. H. W. Rowley, s. *C. Carlton.*
- Lansdowne**, Henry Charles Keith, 5th M. of (cr. 1784). Surname FitzMaurice. B. 1845, s. 1866. K.G.; P.C. He is the e. s. of the 4th Marquis by the late Hon. Emily Jane, d. of the Comte de Flahault and the Baroness Keith and Nairne; was Under-Secretary for War April '72 to Feb. '74, Under-Secretary India Office May to Aug. '80, and Governor-General of Canada '83-8; Governor-General of India from '88 till Dec. '93; app. a Trustee of the National Gallery '94; app. Sec. of State for War July '95; L.L. Wilts; LL.D. Dublin '99. *Heir*, E. of Kerry, s. *L. Travellers'.*
- Lathom**, Edward George, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). Surname Bootle-Wilbraham. B. 1864; ed. at Eton; late Major Royal Horse Guards; Capt. Lancashire Hussars Yeo. Cav.; s. ('98) his father, who was Lord Chamberlain '85-6, July '86 to Aug. '92, and '95 to '98, and died Nov. 10th, '98. App. Prov. Grand Master of the W. Lancs. Freemasons '98; Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem '99. *Heir*, Hon. Edward William, Lord Skelmersdale, s. *Lathom House, Ormskirk, Marlborough, Turf.*
- Lauderdale**, Frederick Henry, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Surname Maitland. B. 1840, s. 1884. Formerly in Army; elected S.R.P. '89; L.L. Berkshire '90. *Heir*, Visct. Maitland, s. *Thirlestane Castle, Lauder, Co. Berwick. Carlton.*
- Lawrence**, John Hamilton, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Lawrence. B. 1846, s. 1879. s. of the famous Gov.-Gen. of India; app. a Lord-in-Waiting '95. *Heir*, Hon. A. G. Lawrence, s. *L. Brooks's.*
- Leconfield**, Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Wyndham. B. 1839, s. 1869. M.P. West Sussex '54-69; formerly in the Life Guards; Vice-Chm. W. Sussex C.C. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. C. H. Wyndham, s. *C. Carlton.*
- Leeds**, George Godolphin, 10th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Osborne. B. 1862, s. 1896. M.P. for Brixton D. '87-96; Assist. Sec. to Colonial Sec. '87-8; Treas. of H.M. Household '95-6; late Lieut. Yorks Hussar Yeo. Cav.; Memb. L.C.C. '98. Descended from Sir E. Osborne, Lord Mayor of London in 1582. *Heir*, Lieut. Lord Francis Osborne, R.N., bro., C. 11, *Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. Travellers'.*
- Leicester**, Thomas William, 2nd E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Coke. B. 1822, s. 1842. K.G.; Keeper of Privy Seal to Prince of Wales; L.L. Norfolk. *Heir*, Visct. Coke, s. *U.*
- Leigh**, William Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Leigh. B. 1824, s. 1850. P.C.; is L.L.

- of Warwickshire. *Heir*, Hon. F. D. Leigh, s. L. *Brooks's*.
- Leinster**, Maurice, 6th D. of (cr. 1766). Sits as V. Leinster (1747). Surname FitzGerald. B. 1887, s. 1893. Is premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ireland. A minor. *Heir-pres.*, Ld. Desmond, bro. Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.
- Leitrim**, Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1795). Surname Clements; will sit in the House of Lords as Baron Clements (1831) when of age. B. 1879, s. 1892. *Heir*, Hon. F. P. Clements, bro.
- Leven and Melville**, Ronald Ruthven, 11th E. of (cr. 1641). Surname Leslie-Melville. B. 1835, s. 1889. S.R.P.; a partner in the banking firm of Melville, Evans, & Co.; app. a Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland '98 and '99. *Heir*, Lord Balgonie, s. Carlton, Travellers'.
- Lichfield**, Augustus, 92nd Bp. of. (See founded 656.) Surname Legge. B. 1839, app. 1891. He is the 5th s. of the late Earl of Dartmouth. E. Eton and Christ Ch., Oxon. Graduated B.A. '61, and proceeded to M.A. in '64, when he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Lichfield, and licensed to the curacy of Hands-worth. Receiving priest's orders in '65, he came to St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, in '66, where he remained as curate till '67, when he was appointed vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham. Hon. Canon of Rochester in '77. Two years later he became vicar of Levensham; appointed rural dean of Greenwich '80, and subsequently of Lewisham, on its formation into a separate deanery '86. Succeeded Dr. MacLagan as Bishop of Lichfield in June '91. *The Palace, Lichfield*.
- Lichfield**, Thomas Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Anson. B. 1856, s. 1892. D.L. and J.P. Staffordshire. *Heir*, Visct. Anson, s. Shugborough Hall, Stafford; 38, Great Cumberland Place, W.
- Lifford**, James Wilfred, 5th V. (cr. 1781). Surname Hewitt. B. 1837, s. 1887. I.P.; J.P. Co. Donegal. *Heir*, Hon. A. R. Hewitt, bro. C. Austin House, Broadway, Worcs.
- Lilford**, John, 5th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Powys. B. 1863, s. 1896. Capt. 3rd Batt. Northampton Regt. (Militia). *Heir*, Hon. T. A. Powys, s. Lilford Hall, Northamptonshire.
- Limerick**, William Henry Edmond de Vere Sheaffe, 4th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Ld. Foxford (1815). Surname Pery. B. 1863, s. 1896. Late Lieut. Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Visct. Glentworth, s.
- Lincoln**, Edward, 88th Bp. of. (See founded about 800.) Surname King. B. 1829, app. 1885. The see was known formerly as Lindisse, then Leicester, then Dorchester, when in 1067 it became the diocese of Lincoln. His lordship is the son of the late Ven. Archdeacon King. E. Oriel Coll., Oxon., where he graduated B.A. '51, M.A. '55, and D.D. '73; ordained deacon '54, and priest '55, and consecrated Lord Bishop of Lincoln April 25th, '85. Dr. King was formerly curate of Wheatley, Oxfordshire ('54-8); chaplain and assistant lecturer at Cuddesdon College '58, being made Principal '63. Ten years later he became Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford. He is an enthusiastic High Churchman, and is known as an author by his sermons "Ezra and Nehemiah," "Addresses to Men and other Sermons" ('78); "Meditations on the Last Seven Words" ('76). In '88 proceedings
- were instituted against him by the Church Association (*q.v.*) for alleged illegal ritualistic practices, and after long delay the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered judgment in favour of the Bishop on every point (Aug. 2nd, '92). *Old Palace, Lincoln. Athenæum*.
- *Lindsay**, David Clark Bethune, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Surname Lindsay. B. 1832, s. 1894. S.P.; J.P. Fifeshire. *Heir*, Visct. Garnock, s. Kilconquhar Castle, Fife; Wormistone. Caledonian and Scottish Conservative.
- Lindsey**, Montagu Peregrine Albemarle, 12th E. of (cr. 1626). Surname Bertie. B. 1861, s. 1899. Was A.D.C. to Lord Carrington when Governor of New South Wales; late Capt. 4th Battn. Northamptonshire Regt. (Militia). D.L., J.P. Lincolnshire. *Uffington; Stamford. Carlton, Wellington*.
- Lingen**, Ralph Robert Wheeler, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Lingen. B. 1819. M.A. Scholar of Trin., and Fellow Ball. Coll., Oxford; called to Bar, Linc. Inn, '47; hon. Fellow Trin. Coll., Oxford; hon. D.C.L.; was Sec. to Committee of Council on Educ. '49-69; Perm. Sec. to Treas. '69-85; K.C.B. '78; Ald. L.C.C. '88-93. L.U. 13, Wetherby Gardens, S.W. *Athenæum*.
- *Lisburne**, Ernest Edmund Henry Malet, 7th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Vaughan. B. 1892, s. 1899. I.P. A minor. *Heir*, Capt. George Augustus Vaughan.
- *Lisle**, George William James, 6th L. (cr. 1758). Surname Lysaght. B. 1840, s. 1898. I.P. Served in New Zealand militia during the Maori war of '64-5. *Heir*, Hon. Horace George Lysaght, s. C. Mallow, Co. Cork.
- Lister**, Joseph, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Lister. B. 1827. s. of the late Joseph J. Lister, of Upton, Essex. Is President of the Royal Society; Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen; Emeritus Prof. of Clinical Surgery in King's College, and Chm. of the Ins. of Preventive Medicine; B.A. and M.B. Lond.; F.R.C.S.E. and F.R.C.S. Edin.; Hon. LL.D. Edin., Glasgow, Camb., Montreal, and Toronto; D.C.L. Oxon, and M.D. Dublin. Presented with the Harben gold medal '99. Has also had conferred upon him many foreign distinctions. 12 Park Crescent, Portland Place, W.
- Listowel**, William, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Hare (1869). Surname Hare. B. 1833, s. 1856. K.P.; formerly in the Guards; severely wounded at Alma; a Lord-in-Waiting '80. *Heir*, Visct. Ennismore, s. L. Kingston House, Prince's Gate, S.W. *Brooks's*.
- Liverpool**, John Charles, 1st Bp. of. (See founded 1880.) Surname Ryle. B. 1816. He is the e. s. of the late Mr. J. Ryle, M.P., of Macclesfield; E. Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford, graduating (36) Craven Scholar and first-class Classics; rector of Helmingham '44-61; vicar of Stradbroke '61-80; app. first Dean of Salisbury and then Bishop of Liverpool by Lord Beaconsfield '80. Author of "Christian Leaders a Hundred Years Ago," "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels," in 7 vols., and other works. *Athenæum*.
- Llandaff**, Henry, 1st V. (cr. 1895). Surname Matthews. B. 1826. P.C.; s. Hon. Henry Matthews, late puisne judge of Ceylon; E. partly on the Continent and partly in England. Having graduated B.A. at the Univ. of Paris he studied at Univ. Coll., London, and sub-

sequently graduated B.A., with honours in classics and mathematics, and LL.B. at the London Univ., where he obtained the Univ. Law Scholarship of £50 a year for three years. In the same year he was appointed a Fellow of Univ. Coll., the only other Fellow of the year being Bagehot the economist. In '45, when he was only eighteen, Mr. Matthews was admitted at Lincoln's Inn, and in '50 he was called to the Bar, and commenced practice in '52. Sixteen years later he took silk; was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and was returned to the House of Commons as Independent Conservative member for Dungarvan. From '72-6 he acted as Examiner in Common Law to the Council of Legal Education. Was M.P. Dungarvan (L.C.) '68-74. In '85 he unsuccessfully contested North Birmingham as a Conservative. In July '86 he contested East Birmingham, and by the fusion of the Liberal Unionists with the Conservatives was returned, and continued to represent the division until his elevation to the peerage. When Lord Salisbury formed his second Administration after the general election of '86 Mr. Matthews was appointed **Home Secretary**, and held that office until the Conservative reverse of '92. He was while practising connected with several *causes célèbres*, notably the Borghese case, the Slade case, *Lyon v. Home* (the spiritualists), *Reg. v. Boulton and Park*, the Epping Forest case, the Tichborne case, Armstrong case, and the Crawford divorce case. Lord Llandaff was in '97 appointed Chm. of the Roy. Comm. on the London Water Supply. 6, *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*

Llandaff, Richard, 93rd Bp. of. (See founded in the sixth century.) Surname Lewis. B. 1821. His lordship is the s. of John Lewis, Esq., of Henllan, Narbeth, Pembroke, and was E. at Bromsgrove School, and Worcester Coll., Oxford; graduated D.D. by diploma '83, in which year he was consecrated Lord Bishop of Llandaff. His lordship was formerly rector of Lampeter Velfry '51-83; Prebendary of Caerfarchell and of Mydrim in St. David's Cathedral '67-75; Archdeacon of St. David's; and chaplain to the Bishop of St. David's '75-83. His lordship presided at the Church Congress ('89) at Cardiff. C. *The Palace, Llandaff; Henllan, Narbeth, Pembrokeshire. Athenæum.*

Langattock, John Allan, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1837. Surname Rolls. J.P. and D.L. Monmouthshire (High Sheriff '75); late Capt. Roy. Glouces. Hussars; Hon. Col. 1st Monmouthshire Vol. Art.; M.P. Monmouthshire '80-85; elected Mayor of Monmouth '96-7, re-elected '97. *Heir*, Hon. J. M. Rolls, s. C. *The Hendre, Monmouth; South Lodge, Rutland Gate, S.W. Carlton, Arthur's.*

Loch, Henry Brougham, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., D.C.L., 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Loch. B. 1827. Served 2 years as Midshipman in the Navy; left and entered the 3rd Bengal Cavalry; served in the Sutlej campaign; was 2nd in Command Skinner's Horse; A.D.C. to Lord Gough (commander-in-chief); served in Bulgaria '54; was secretary to the Earl of Elgin's special mission to China '57; and again in '60; brought home Treaty of Yedds '58; was taken prisoner during the war with China, and subjected to much cruelty; bearer of the ratified Treaty of Tien-tsin '60; was private secretary to Sir George Grey (Home

Secretary); and appointed **Governor of the Isle of Man** '63, where he effected many public improvements and legislative reforms, including the reconstitution of the House of Keys. He was subsequently appointed Commissioner of her Majesty's Woods and Forests. Appointed Governor of Victoria '84-9, where he made himself very popular. He was appointed (April '89) to succeed Sir Hercules Robinson as Gov. of Cape Colony and of S. Africa. During the Matabele War, and difficulties with the Transvaal, which he successfully settled, Sir Henry Loch, as High Commissioner in South Africa, was conspicuously before the public. Was created a Privy Councillor in May '95, and two months later was elevated to the peerage; *m.* '62, Elizabeth, d. of Hon. E. E. Villiers. *Heir*, Hon. E. Douglas, s. *Stoke College, Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk; 23, Lowndes Square, S.W. Travellers', Athenæum, Marlborough.*

Lofts (see Ely).

Londesborough, William Hy. Forester, 1st E. of (cr. '87). Surname Denison. B. 1834. M.P. Beverley '37-59, Scarborough '59-60; succ. as 2nd L. '60. *Heir*, Visct. Raincliffe, s. C. *Travellers'.*

London, Mandell, 109th Bp. of. (This see was founded at a very early date, the bishops formerly possessing archiepiscopal powers. The income of the see is £10,000, and in precedence it ranks after Canterbury and York.) Surname Creighton. B. 1843, app. 1896. He was ordained priest in '73, and received the living of Embleton two years later. He was appointed Rural Dean of Alnwick in '70, and Hon. Canon in Newcastle diocese '82. After five years' occupancy of a canon's stall at Worcester he was transferred early in '91 to the Windsor Chapter. He was nominated as Bp. of Peterborough in '91, and translated to London in '97. As author of the "History of the Papacy during the Period of the Reformation," and numerous other historical works, including one on "Queen Elizabeth," published in '96, and as the founder and first editor of the *English Historical Review*, Dr. Creighton has attained considerable literary eminence. He became **Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History** at Cambridge in '84. He is P.C., D.D. (Oxford and Cambridge), LL.D. (Glasgow), D.C.L. (Durham), D. Litt. (Dublin) and LL.D. (Harvard University, U.S.A.); app. '98 a trustee of the Nat. Portrait Gallery. *Fulham Palace, London, S.W. Athenæum.*

Londonderry, Charles Stewart, 6th M. of (cr. 1816). Sits as E. Vane (1823). Surname Vane-Tempest-Stewart. B. 1832, s. 1884. P.C.; K.G.; M.P. Co. Down '78-84; Viceroy of Ireland '86-9; Chm. London School Board '95-8; A.D.C. to the Queen '97. Lord Londonderry's attitude towards certain provisions of the Ministerial Workmen's Compensation Bill brought him into prominence during the session of '97. The 2nd peer was the minister long known as Visct. Castlereagh. *Heir*, Visct. Castlereagh, s. C. *Carlton.*

Longford, Thomas, 5th E. of (cr. 1875). Sits as Lord Silchester (1821). Surname Pakenham. B. 1864, s. 1887. Capt. 2nd Life Guards. *Heir*, Hon. E. M. Pakenham, bro. C. *Pakenham Hill, Castlepollard, Ireland; 24, Bruton Street, W.*

Lonsdale, Hugh Cecil, 5th E. of (cr. 1807). Surname Lowther. B. 1857, s. 1882. Heredi-

- tary Adm. of the coasts of Westmorland and Cumberland, and Lord Warden of the West Marshes; Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Border Reg. and Cumberland Royal Artillery; Col. Westmorland and Cumberland Hussars; J.P. Cumberland, Westmorland, and Rutland. Entertained the German Emperor at Lowther in Aug. '95; Mayor of Whitehaven '95-6. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. Lowther, *bro.* C. *Lowther Castle, Penrith; Whitehaven Castle, Cumberland; Barleythorpe Hall, Oakham, Rutland; Quorn, Loughborough; 14 and 15, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Carlton, Turf.*
- Lothian**, Schomberg Henry, 9th M. of (cr. 1701). Sits as Ld. Ker (1821). Surname Kerr. B. 1833, s. 1870. K.T.; P.C.; LL.D.; Lord Keeper Privy Seal of Scotland, and Capt.-Gen. Royal Scottish Archers; Col. 3rd Batt. Lothian Regt.; Pres. Royal Geog. and Antiquarian Societies of Scotland; Sec. for Scotland and Vice-Pres. Scotch Ed. Dept. March '87-92; President of Art Union of London '93. *Heir*, Lord Jedburgh, s. C. *Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith, N.B.; 39, Grosvenor Square, W. Carlton.*
- Loudoun**, Charles Edward Hastings, 11th E. of (cr. 1833). Sits as Ld. Botreaux (1868). Surname Abney-Hastings. B. 1855, s. 1874. D.L. Ayrshire. *Heir*, Hon. P. F. Rawdon-Hastings, *bro.* C. *Carlton.*
- *Louth**, Randal Pilgrim Ralph, 14th L. (cr. 1541). Surname Plunkett. B. 1863, s. 1883. I.P.; late Lt. 3rd Batt. Wilts. Regt. *Heir*, the Hon. Otway R. P. O. Plunkett, s. *Louth Hall, Ardee, Co. Louth.*
- Lovaine** (see Percy).
- Lovat**, Simon Joseph, 16th L. (cr. 1449). Sits as Ld. Lovat (1837). Surname Fraser. B. 1871, s. 1887. *Heir*, Hon. H. J. Fraser, *bro.* L. *Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, Inverness; 14, Bruton Street, W.*
- Lovelace**, Ralph Gordon Noel, 2nd E. of (cr. 1838). Surname Milbanke. *e.* s. and *heir* of first Earl by his first wife, the only *d.* of the celebrated Lord Byron. B. 1839, s. to the Barony of Wentworth 1862, on the death of his grandmother, and sat under that title, though with the courtesy title of Visct. Ockham, until he succeeded to the earldom '93. *Heir* (to earldom), Hon. Lionel F. Noel, *bro.* *Heir-pres.* (to Barony of Wentworth), Hon. Ada Mary, *d.* L. *Wentworth House, Chelsea. Athenæum.*
- Lovell and Holland** (see Egmont).
- Lucan**, George, 4th E. of (cr. 1795). Surname Bingham. B. 1830, s. 1888. Served in the Rifle Brig. and Coldstream Guards, retiring as Lt.-Col. '60; Vice-Adm. of Prov. of Connaught; Knight of Legion of Honour and Medjidie; was A.D.C. to his late father in the Crimea, and was present at Alma and Balaclava; M.P. for Mayo '65-74; J.P. Co. Middlesex; elected an I.R.P. '89; K.P. '98. *Heir*, Lord Bingham, s. C. *Laleham House, Staines; Castlebar House, Castlebar, Ireland. Carlton, Turf.*
- Ludlow**, Henry Charles, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Lopes. B. 1828. Called to the Bar (Inn. Temp.) '52. M.P. Launceston '68-74, Frome '74-6. Was appointed Recorder of Exeter '67, which office he held until '76, when he was made a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. A Lord Justice of Appeal since '85-97, and Chm. of the Wilts Quarter Sessions since '96. Elevated to the peerage on the occasion of H.M. Jubilee and his retirement from the Court of Appeal, and granted an annuity for life of £3500. P.C. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Ludlow Lopes, s. 8, *Cromwell Place, S. Kensington, S.W.; Heywood, Westbury, Wills. Carlton and Athenæum.*
- Lurgan**, William, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Brownlow. B. 1853, s. 1882. Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Hon. J. R. Brownlow, *bro.* L. *Carlton.*
- Lyttelton** (see Cobham).
- Lytton**, Victor Alexander George Robert, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). Surname Bulwer-Lytton. B. 1876, s. 1891. His lordship's father, who s. as 2nd Lord '73, was Minister to Portugal, Viceroy of India '76-80, Ambassador to Paris '87-92. The first lord was the celebrated author. *Heir*, Hon. Neville Bulwer-Lytton, *bro.* *Knebworth, Herts.*
- Lyveden**, FitzPatrick Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1850). Surname Vernon. B. 1824, s. 1873. Has been in the diplomatic service. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Percy Vernon, *n.* C. 12, *Queen's Gate Place, S.W.*
- Macclesfield**, George Loveden William Henry, 7th E. of (cr. 1721). Surname Parker. B. 1888, s. 1896. A minor. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil T. Parker, *un.* 22, *Down Street, W.*
- *Macdonald**, Ronald Archibald, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Macdonald. B. 1853, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. S. G. J. Macdonald, s. C. *Carlton.*
- *Macdonald of Earnslcliffe**, Susan Agnes, 1st Baroness (cr. 1891). Surname Macdonald. Widow of late Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., many years Prime Minister of Canada, at whose decease this peerage was conferred in recognition of his public services.
- Maenaghten**, Edward, L. (cr. 1837). Surname Macnaghten. B. 1830. P.C.; B.A. Camb. '52, M.A. '59, and Fell. Trin.; Linc. Inn '57; Q.C. '80; Benchers '83; M.P. Co. Antrim '80-85, N. Antrim '85-7; a Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary '87; LL.D. Dublin '99. C. *Carlton.*
- Magheramorne**, James Douglas, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname M'Garel-Hogg. B. 1861, s. 1890. Capt. 1st Life Guards; was A.D.C. to Lord Aberdeen when Viceroy of Ireland. *Heir*, Hon. Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, *bro.* C. *Magheramorne, Co. Antrim; 36, Lowndes Street, S.W.*
- Malcolm of Poltalloch**, John Wingfield, 1st L. (cr. 1896). Surname Malcolm. B. 1833. E. Eton and Christ Ch., Oxon; M.P. Boston '60-74 and '74-8, Argyleshire '86-92; C.B.; Volunteer Decoration; formerly Col. 5th Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. C. *Poltalloch, Lochgilphead; Queen Anne's Mansions, St. James's Park, S.W.*
- Malmesbury**, James Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Harris. B. 1872, s. 1890. Capt. 3rd Hants Regt. (Militia); late Lieut Hampshire Yeo. Cav. J.P. Hants. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. Alex. Charles Harris, *twin bro.* *Heron Castle, Christchurch, Hants. Bachelors'.*
- Manchester**, James, 3rd Bp. of. (See founded 1847.) Surname Moorhouse. B. 1826, app. 1886. E. St. John's Coll., Camb.; graduated B.A., Sen. Opt., '53, M.A. '60, D.D. *jure dig.* '76; was ordained deacon '53, and priest '54, Ely; consecrated Lord Bishop of Melbourne '76, and was translated to Manchester '86. Formerly curate of St. Neots '53-5, Sheffield '55-9, Hornsey '50-61; perpetual curate of St. John, Fitzroy Square, '61-7; vicar of Pad-

- dington and rural dean '67-76; Warburtonian Lecturer '74; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, and prebendary of Caddington Major in St. Paul's Cathedral '74-6. *Hulsean Lecturer* ("Our Lord Jesus Christ the Subject of Growth in Wisdom") '65. Other books written by his lordship are "Nature and Revelation," "Jacob," "The Expectation of the Christ," "Christ and His Surroundings," "Dangers of the Apostolic Age," "The Teaching of Christ," "Church Work, its Means and Methods," and "The Roman Claim to Supremacy" ('94-5). *Bishop's Court, Manchester. Athenæum.*
- Manchester**, William Angus Drogo, 9th D. of (cr. 1719). Surname Montagu. B. 1877, s. 1892. *Heir*, Lord Charles Montagu, *un. Kimbolton Castle.*
- Manners**, John Thomas, 3rd L. (cr. 1807). Surname Manners. B. 1852, s. 1864. Formerly in the Guards. *Heir*, Hon. John Neville Manners, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Mansfield**, William David, 5th E. of (cr. 1792). Surname Murray. B. 1860, s. 1898. J.P. Perth and Dumfries; Capt. 3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards; retired '94. Is hereditary Keeper of the Palace of Scone. The first Earl was the celebrated judge. C. *Carlton.*
- Manvers**, Sydney William Herbert, 3rd E. (cr. 1806). Surname Pierrepoint. B. 1825, s. 1860. M.P. South Notts '52-60. *Heir*, Visct. Newark, M.P., s. C. *Carlton.*
- Mar**, John Francis Erskine, 34th E. (cr. ante 1404). Surname Goodeve-Erskine. B. 1836, s. 1866. S.R.P.; present holder's title confirmed by Act '85. *Heir*, Lord Garioch, s. C. *Sunnington Rise, Bournemouth. Carlton.*
- Mar and Kellie**, Walter John Francis, 12th and 14th E. of (cr. 1865). Surname Erskine. B. 1881, s. 1888. S.R.P.; late Lieut. Scots Guards; L.L. Co. Clackmannan since '98. *Heir*, Lord Erskine, s. *Alloa House, Clackmannanshire.*
- Marlborough**, Charles Richard John, 9th D. of (cr. 1702). Surname Spencer-Churchill. B. 1871, s. 1892. *m.* '95 Consuelo, d. of W. K. Vanderbilt, of New York. Is Chancellor of the Primrose League; app. Paymaster-General in room of E. of Hopetoun, '99; P.C. '99. The first Duke was the celebrated military commander. *Heir*, M. of Blandford, s. (b. '97).
- Masham**, Samuel, 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Cunliffe-Lister. B. 1815. Is one of the largest landowners in Yorks; contested unsuccessfully N.W. Riding Yorks '80, and Skipton D. Yorks '85. *Heir*, Hon. Samuel Cunliffe-Lister, s. C. *Swinton, Masham, Yorks.*
- Massereene**, Clotworthy John Eyre, 11th V. (cr. 1660). Sits as Ld. Oriel (1821). Surname Skeffington. B. 1842, s. 1863. Is also Visct. Ferrard, I.P., cr. 1797, and Baron "Lough Neagh." The 1st L. Oriel was last Speaker of Irish House of Commons. *Heir*, Hon. O. J. C. W. M. Skeffington, s. C. *Antrim Castle, Antrim; Oriel Temple, Co. Louth. Carlton, New, Travellers', Kildare Street, Dublin, Royal St. George's Yacht, Kingsdown, and Ulster, Belfast.*
- Massy**, John Thomas William, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Massy. B. 1835, s. 1874. I.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. H. S. J. Massy, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Mayo**, Dermot Robert Wyndham, 7th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Bourke. B. 1851, s. 1872. Formerly in Gren. Guards. His father, when Gov.-Gen. of India, was assassinated in 1872; an I.R.P. since '90. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. M.A. Bourke, R.N., *bro. C. Carlton.*
- Meath**, Reginald, 12th E. of (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld. Chaworth (1831). Surname Brabazon. B. 1841, s. 1887. H.M. Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum County and City of Dublin; P.C.; D.L.; Hon. Col. 5th Batt. R.D. Fusiliers. Long known in public life, before succeeding to title, as Ld. Brabazon; Ald. London C.C.; Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem '99. *Heir*, Lord Ardee, s. C. *Kiluddery, Bray, Ireland; Ardee Cottage, Ottershaw, Chertsey; 83, Lancaster Gate, W. Travellers', Bachelors', Kildare Street, Dublin.*
- Meldrum** (see Huntly).
- Melville**, Henry, 5th V. (cr. 1802). Surname Dundas. B. 1835, s. 1886. *Heir*, Hon. C. Saunders Dundas, *bro. Melville Castle, Lasswade, Edinburgh.*
- Mendip** (see Clifden).
- Meredyth** (see Athlumney).
- Methuen**, Paul Sanford, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Methuen. B. 1845, s. 1891. K.C.V.O., C.B.; C.M.G.; Ensign and Lieut. Scots Guards '64; became Maj.-Gen. '90, Lieut.-Gen. '98; went on special service to Gold Coast '73; Brig.-Maj. Home Dist. '74; commandant at headquarters in Egyptian expedition '82; A.A.G. Home District '82-4; commanded Bechuanaland Field Force, "Methuen's Horse," '85; Adj.-Gen. S. Africa '88; Tirah campaign '96; General commanding the Home District '92. *Heir*, Hon. P. A. Methuen, s. *Corsham Court, Wilts. Guards', Travellers'.*
- *Mexborough**, John Horace, 5th E. of (cr. 1766). Surname Savile. B. 1843, s. 1899. I.P.; J.P. and D.L. West Riding of Yorks.; J.P. Middlesex, Berks, London and Westminster. Unsuccessfully contested Pontefract in '72, and again in '74. Was for some years a lieut. in the First West Yorks Yeo. Cav., and in '77 filled the position of High Sheriff for the West Riding. *Heir*, Lieut. J. H. Savile, *h.-bro. Methley Park, Leeds; 33, Dover Street, W.*
- Middleton**, Digby Wentworth Bayard, 9th L. (cr. 1711). Surname Willoughby. B. 1844, s. 1877. Formerly Capt. Scots Guards. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. P. Willoughby, *bro. C. Carlton.*
- Midleton**, William, 8th V. (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brodrick (1706). Surname Brodrick. B. 1830, s. 1870. High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames; M.P. Mid Surrey '68-70; formerly Pres. of the National Protestant Church Union; L.L. Surrey. *Heir*, Rt. Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, M.P., s. C. *Carlton, Athenæum.*
- *Milltown**, John, 8th E. of (cr. 1763). B. 18—, s. 1891. I.P.
- Minster** (see Conyngham).
- Minto**, Gilbert John, 4th E. of (cr. 1813). Surname Elliot, Murray-Kynnmound-Elliot. B. 1845, s. 1891. Formerly in Scots Guards; attached to Turkish army on the Danube, Russo-Turkish war '77; served in Afghanistan (Kurram Valley) '79; accompanied Gen. Sir F. Roberts (Lord Roberts) as priv. sec. to S. Africa '81; served in Egyptian Campaign '82; Mil. Sec. to Gov.-Gen. of Canada '83-6; Chief of Staff in campaign in N.-W. Territories of Canada '85; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '98; Brig.-Gen. Commanding Scottish Border Brig.; D.L. Roxburgh; L.L.D. (hon.) Queen's Univ., Kingston, Canada. *Heir*, Visct.

- Melgund, s. *Minto House, Hawick, N.B. Guards', Turf, Brooks's.*
- ***Molesworth**, the Rev. Samuel, 8th V. (cr. 1716). Surname Molesworth. B. 1829, s. 1875. I.P. *Heir, G. B. Molesworth, s. Lansdown Crescent, Bath; 33, Park Lane, W.*
- Monck**, Henry Power Charles Stanley, 5th V. (cr. 1803). Baron (P.L.) 1797. Baron (U.K.) 1866. Surname Monck. B. 1849, s. 1894. J.P. Cos. Dublin and Wicklow; D.L. Co. Wicklow; E. Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford (B.A., S.C.L., '71); late Capt. Coldstream Guards. *Heir, Hon. C. H. S. Monck, s. C. Charleville Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow; 78, Belgrave Road, S.W. Carlton, Travellers', Kildare Street.*
- Monckton** (see Galway).
- Moncreiff**, Henry James, 2nd B. (cr. 1874). Surname Moncreiff. B. 1840, s. 1895. Sheriff Renfrew and Bute '81-8; Judge Supreme Courts Scotland since '88; D.L. Kinross-shire. L.U. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. and Rev. R. C. Moncreiff, bro. *Tullibole Castle, Kinross; 15, Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh. Brooks's, Athenæum, New (Edinburgh).*
- Monk Bretton**, John William, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname Dodson. B. 1869, s. 1897. E. Eton and New Coll., Oxford; formerly in the Diplomatic Service; D.L., J.P., and C. E. Sussex. The 1st Lord was an M.P. for 27 years, filling in course of that period the offices, among others, of Pres. of the Local Govt. Board and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. L.U. *Conyboro, Lewes, Sussex; 12, Park Lane, W.*
- Monkswell**, Robert, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Collier. B. 1845, s. 1886. E. Eton and Camb. (1st class Law Tripos '66); Inner Temple '69; has been Conveyancing Counsel to Treasury and Official Exam. High Court of Justice; Memb. L.C.C.; a Lord-in-Waiting '92-5; Under-Sec. of State for War Jan. to June '95; assist. private sec. to the Sec. for Foreign Affairs '99. *Heir, Hon. R. A. Hardcastle Collier, s. L. 7, Chelsea Embankment. Brooks's, Athenæum.*
- Monson**, Debonnaire John, 8th Baron (cr. 1728). Surname Monson. B. 1830, s. his brother Visct. Oxenbridge 1898. C.V.O. '96; served in the Indian Mutiny; Capt. 5th and 96th Regts.; J.P. Kent and Surrey; Comptroller and Treas. to the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. *Heir, Hon. Augustus D. J. Monson, s. Burton Hall, Lincoln; 1, Buckingham Palace Mansions. Army and Navy, Marlborough.*
- Montagu of Beaulieu**, Henry John, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Douglas-Scott-Montagu. B. 1832. M.P. Selkirkshire '61-8, S. Hampshire '68-84; 2nd s. of 5th D. of Buccleuch and Queensberry; app. Official Verderer of the New Forest '90. Hon. J. W. E. D. Scott-Montagu, M.P., s. C. Carlton.
- Monteagle** (see Sligo).
- Monteagle of Brandon**, Thomas, 2nd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Spring-Rice. B. 1849, s. 1886. g.s. of the first Ld., the well-known minister. Hon. S. E. Spring-Rice, s. L.U. *Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick; 21, Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Montrose**, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald, 5th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Graham (1722). Surname Graham. B. 1852, s. 1874. K.T.; Lt.-Col. Comdt. 3rd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; L.L. Shropshire; app. Lord Clerk Register for Scotland '90; A.D.C. to the Queen '97. *Heir, M. of Graham, s. C. Carlton.*
- Moore** (see Drogheda).
- Moray**, Edmund Archibald, 15th E. of (cr. 1561). Sits as Ld. Stuart of Castle Stuart (1796). Surname Stuart-Gray. B. 1840, s. 1895; called to Bar, Inner Temp., '67. *Heir, Francis J. Stuart-Gray, bro. Gray House, Forfarshire; Darnaway Castle, Moraysh; Donibristle, Fife; Doune Lodge, Perthshire; Castle Stuart, Invernessshire.*
- Morley**, Albert Edmund, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Parker. B. 1843, s. 1864. P.C.; a Lord-in-Waiting '68-74; Under-Sec. for War '83-85; First Com. of Works Feb. to April '86; Vice-Chm. Devon C.C.; has been Chm. of Committees, and Dep.-Speaker of House of Lords since '89. *Heir, Visct. Boringdon, s. L. Saltram, Plympton, Devon; 31, Prince's Gardens, S.W. Travellers'.*
- Morris**, Michael, L. (cr. 1889). Surname Morris. B. 1827. P.C. Irel. '66, Eng. '89; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin; Gold Medallist '47; Hon. LL.D. '87; called to Irish Bar, Dublin, '49; Q.C. '63; Bencher King's Inn '66, Lincoln's Inn '90; Solicitor-General and Attorney-General for Ireland '66-7; High Sheriff of Galway '50; J.P. Cos. Galway and Cavan; Recorder of Galway '57-65; M.P. for Galway '65-7; Justice of Common Pleas '67-76; Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas '76-87; a Commr. on Nat. Educ. in Ireland, and a Senator and Vice-Chancellor of the Royal University; Lord Chief Justice of Ireland '87-9; Baronet '85; created a life-peer ('89) on his appointment as a Lord of Appeal. *Spiddal, Co. Galway; 34, Grosvenor Place, S.W. Athenæum, Carlton.*
- Morton**, Sholto George Watson, 21st E. of (cr. 1458). Surname Douglas. B. 1844, s. 1884. S.R.P. *Heir, Lord Aberdour, s. C. Carlton.*
- Mostyn**, Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan, 3rd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Lloyd-Mostyn. B. 1856, s. 1884. J.P. Kent, Carnarvon, and Flint. *Heir, Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn, s. C. Carlton.*
- ***Mount Cashell**, Edward George Augustus Harcourt, 6th E. of (cr. 1781). Surname Moore. B. 1829, s. 1898. E. Eton and St. John's Coll., Camb. (M.A. '54); called Bar Lincoln's Inn '54. Is son of the Rev. Hon. E. G. Moore, Canon of Windsor, third son of the 2nd Earl. *United University, Carlton.*
- Mount Edgecumbe**, William Henry, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Surname Edgecumbe. B. 1832, s. 1861. P.C.; M.P. Plymouth '59-61; Lord Chamberlain '79-80; app. Lord Steward of the Household July '86 to Aug. '92; is L.L. Cornwall; Chm. Cornwall C.C.; appointed Vice-Adm. of the Co. of Cornwall '97; was Chm. of Electrical Communication with Lighthouses Commn. *Heir, Visct. Valletort, s. C. Carlton.*
- ***Mountgarret**, Henry Edmund, 13th V. (cr. 1550). Surname Butler. B. 1816, s. 1846, I.P.; D.L. and J.P. Co. Kilkenny. *Heir, Hon. H. E. Butler, s. C. Carlton.*
- ***Mountmorres**, William Geoffrey Bouchard, 6th V. (cr. 1763). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1872, s. 1880. E. Radley and Balliol Colleges, Oxford (Scholar and Exhibitioner of both). Represents Mile End Division on Lond. County Council. I.P. *Heir, Hon. Francis R. De Montmorency, un. 160, Oakley*

Street, Chelsea, S.W. Junior Carlton, Authors', New.

Mount-Stephen, George, 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Stephen. B. 1829. Emigrated ('50) to Canada, and became merchant in Montreal. In '78 he was chosen president of the Bank of Montreal. Having become interested in railways in Minnesota, U.S., he was chosen first president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in '81. In '87, as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, he and Sir Donald Smith gave £200,000 to found the Victoria Hospital at Montreal, and in '97 they gave an additional £200,000 for its permanent endowment. Was created **baronet** in '86 for his public services in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. *5, Carlton House Terrace; Bocket Hall, Hatfield.*

Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton, Charles Botolph Joseph, 24th L. Mowbray (cr. 1283), 25th L. Segrave (cr. 1283), and 21st L. Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts (cr. 1448). Surname Stourton. B. 1867, s. 1893. Formerly Lieut. 3rd Batt. E. Yorks (Militia) Regt.; D.L. and J.P. W. Riding, Yorks; m. July 26th, '93, Mary, only child of the late Thomas A. Constable, Esq., Manor House, Otley, Yorks. Issue: a d., Winifred Mary, b. Aug. 21st, '94, and a s., William Marmaduke, b. Aug. 31st, '95 (*Heir*). *Allerton Park, Knaresborough.*

Muncaster, Josslyn Francis, 1st L. in the peerage of the U.K. (cr. 1898), 5th L. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1783). Surname Pennington. B. 1834, s. 1862. M.P. for W. Cumberland '72-80; Cumberland (Egremont D.) '85, '86-92. L.L. Cumberland. *Heir*, Hon. A. J. Pennington, bro. C. *Carlton.*

Munster, William George, 2nd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Fitz-Clarence. B. 1824, s. 1842. Has served in Scots Fusil. and 1st Life Guards. First E. was son of William IV. by Mrs. Jordan. *Heir*, Lord Tewkesbury, s. C. *Travellers'.*

Muskerry, Hamilton Matthew Fitzmaurice, 4th L. (cr. 1781). Surname Fitzmaurice-Deane-Morgan. B. 1854, s. 1868. I.R.P.; formerly in the R.N. *Heir*, Hon. H. R. T. F. G. Deane-Morgan, s. *Springfield Castle, Co. Limerick. Carlton, St. George's Yacht.*

Napier and Ettrick, William John George, 11th L. (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld. Ettrick (1872). Surname Napier. B. 1846, s. 1898. Entered diplomatic service '69, Third Sec. '73, Second '76; and was also Sec. at Stockholm and Tokio. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Francis E. B. Napier, s.

Napier of Magdala, Robert William, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Napier. B. 1845, s. 1890. Lt.-Col. retired; B.Sc.; served in Abyssinia. *Heir*, Lt.-Col. the Hon. G. C. Napier, bro. C. *9, Lovandes Square, S.W. Carlton.*

Nelson, Horatio, 3rd E. (cr. 1805). Surname Nelson. B. 1823, s. 1835. Is a g.n. of the celebrated Admiral. *Heir*, Visct. Trafalgar, s. C. *Carlton.*

Newborough, William Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Wynn. B. 1873, s. 1888. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas John Wynn, bro. L.

Newburgh, Sigismund Nicholas Venantius Gaetano Francis Giustiniani, 6th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Bandini. B. 1818, s. 1877. S.P.; is Prince Giustiniani Bandini in the Roman States. *Heir*, Visct. Kynnaired, s. *Rome.*

Newcastle, Edgar, 2nd Bp. of. (See created 1882.) Surname Jacob. B. 1844, app. 1896.

E. New Coll., Oxford; 1st class Mods. '65, 3rd class Lit. Hum. '67, B.A. '68, M.A. '70, D.D. '95, Hon. D.D. (Durham) '96. He was ordained deacon '68, priest '69, and was curate of Taynton, Oxon, '68-9, of Witney '69-71, and of St. James's, Bermondsey, '71-2. In '72 he was appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta, and was his Commissary '76-88; made Hon. Canon of Winchester '84. The work for which he is best known was done at Portsea, of which he was made vicar '78, and which he held till Jan. '96, when he was consecrated Bishop of Newcastle. In '76 he was made Examining Chaplain to the Bp. of Winchester; in '90 Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, having being Hon. Chaplain '87-90; in '93 Rural Dean of Landport and Chaplain to H.M. Prison, Kingston, Portsmouth; and in '95 Proctor in Convocation for Hants and the Isle of Wight. He is the author of "The Divine Society," being the '90 Cambridge Lectures on Pastoral Theology. *Benwell Tower, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

Newcastle, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas, 7th D. of (cr. 1756). Surname Pelham-Clinton. B. 1864, s. 1879. *Heir*, Lord H. Francis Pelham Clinton-Hope, bro. C. *Carlton.*

Newlands, William Wallace, 1st L. (cr. 1808). Surname Hozier. B. 1825; s. of the late James Hozier, Esq., of Newlands, Lanarkshire. Vice-Lieut., J.P., and D.L. for Lanarkshire; Convener of the Comms. of Supply for that county; and J.P. and D.L. for county of the city of Glasgow; formerly Lieut. Roy. Scots Greys. *Heir*, Hon. James Hozier, M.P., s. *Mauldshe Castle, Carlisle, Lanark; 16, Grosvenor Place, S.W.*

Newton, Thomas Wodehouse, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). B. 1857, s. 1898. Surname Legh. M.P. for Lancashire, Newton D., '86-98. Entered diplomatic service '80, but retired '86; J.P. Cheshire; Capt. and Hon. Major Lancashire Hussars Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. R. W. D. Legh, s. C. *7, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Carlton, Turf, St. James's.*

Norbury, William Brabazon Lindesay, 4th E. of (cr. 1827). Surname Toler. B. 1862, s. 1873. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. H. R. Toler, s. C. *Carlton Park, Market Harborough.*

Norfolk, Henry, 15th D. of (cr. 1483). Surname Fitz-Alan-Howard. B. 1847, s. 1860. K.G.; P.C.; is premier Duke and Earl and hered. Earl Marshal of England; has been a member of the L.C.C.; Mayor of Sheffield '95-7; app. Postmaster-Gen. July '95. *Heir*, E. of Arundel and Surrey, s. C. *Carlton.*

Normanby, the Rev. Constantine Charles Henry, 3rd M. of (cr. 1838). Surname Phipps. B. 1846, s. 1890. J.P. and D.L. for N. Yorks; was vicar of St. Mark's, Worsley, near Manchester, '72-90; Canon of Windsor '91. *Heir*, George Phipps, n. *Mulgrave Castle, Lythe, Whitby, Yorks; The Cloisters, Windsor Castle.*

Normanton, Sidney James, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). Sits as Ld. Somerton (1873). Surname Agar. B. 1865, s. 1897. D.L. for Co. Southampton. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. A. Agar, bro. *Somerley, Ringwood, Hants; 77, Pall Mall. Bachelors', St. James's.*

Northampton, William George Spencer Scott, 5th M. of (cr. 1812). Surname Douglas-Maclean-Compton. B. 1851, s. 1897. Was for several years in the Dip. Service, and was attached to the mission of the late Marquis,

- his father, to Spain in '81 to invest the King with the Order of the Garter; priv. sec. to Earl Cowper when Viceroy of Ireland '80-2; M.P. Stratford-on-Avon Div. '85-6, and for the Barnsley Div. from '89 until he succ. to the peerage; J.P. and D.L. Warwickshire; for several years member of the L.C.C., and in '98 returned for the Northampton C.C. *Heir*, E. Compton, s. *Castle Abbey, Northampton; Compton Winyates, Kineton, Warwickshire*; 51, *Lennox Gardens, S.W. St. James's, Travellers*.
- Northbourne**, Walter Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname James. B. 1846, s. 1893. M.P. Gateshead '74-93; J.P. and D.L. Kent. *Heir*, Hon. W. J. James, s. L. 6, *Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
- Northbrook**, Thomas George, 1st E. of (cr. 1876). Surname Baring. B. 1826. P.C.; G.C.S.I.; D.C.L.; LL.D.; F.R.S.; s. as 2nd L. '66; M.P. Falmouth '57-66; Ld. Admiralty '57-8; Under-Sec. India '59-64; Under Home Sec. '64-6; Under-Sec. War '69-72; Gov.-Gen. India '72-6; First Ld. Admiralty '80-85; app. L.L. Hants '90. *Heir*, Visct. Baring, s. L.U. 4, *Hamilton Place, W.*; Stratton, *Micheldever Station, Hants. Travellers*, *Brooks's, Athenaeum*.
- *Northesk**, David John, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). Surname Carnegie. B. 1865, s. 1891. S.P.; Capt. 3rd Batt. Gloucestershire Regt.; A.D.C. to the Gov. of Victoria. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. D. G. Carnegie, bro. *Ethie Castle, Arbroath, N.B.*
- Northington** (see Henley).
- North of Kirtling**, William Henry John, 11th L. (cr. 1554). Surname North. B. 1836, s. 1884. K.M.; late Lt. 1st Life Guards; Maj. Q.O. Oxford Hussars. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. J. North, s. C. Carlton.
- Northumberland**, Henry George, 7th D. of (cr. 1766). Surname Percy. B. 1846, s. 1899. E. Oxford; m. '68, Lady Edith, d. 8th D. of Argyll; late Col. 3rd Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers and of 2nd Northumberland (Percy) Artillery Vol.; M.P. N. Northumberland '68-85; Treasurer of Household '74-5; called to the House of Peers in his father's Barony of Loraine '87; K.G., P.C. *Heir*, E. Percy, M.P., s. C. *Alnwick Castle, Northumberland*; 28, *Grosvenor Square, S.W.*
- Norton**, Charles Bowyer, 1st L. (cr. 1878). Surname Adderley. B. 1814. P.C.; M.P. North Staffordshire '41-78; Pres. Board of Health and Vice-Pres. Council '58-9; Under-Sec. Colonies '66-8; Pres. Board of Trade '74-8. *Heir*, Hon. C. L. Adderley, s. C. Carlton.
- Norwich**, John, 89th Bp. of. Surname Sheepshanks. B. 1834, app. 1893. E. at Christ's Coll., Camb., of which he was a scholar. He was ordained to the Leeds parish church '57, and from '59 to '67 was rector of New Westminster, in British Columbia; vicar of Bilton, Yorks, '68-73; and afterwards of St. Margaret's, Anfield, near Liverpool; perpetual curate till March '93, when he was appointed Bishop. *Palace, Norwich*.
- O'Hagan**, Thomas Towneley, 2nd L. (cr. 1870). Surname O'Hagan. B. 1878, s. 1885. The first Lord was Lord Chan. of Ireland. Lieut. 2nd Batt. Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Hon. M. Towneley O'Hagan, bro. *Towneley, Burnley, Guards*.
- O'Neill**, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname O'Neill. B. 1839, s. 1883. M.P. Co. Antrim '63-80. *Heir*, Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, s. C. Carlton.
- Onslow**, William Hillier, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Onslow. B. 1853, s. 1870. Elected High Steward of Guildford '75; Lord-in-Waiting '80 and '86-7; Under-Sec. Colonies '87; Parliamentary Sec. Board Trade '88; Gov. New Zealand '88-92; Under-Sec. India since '95; Ald. L.C.C. '95, where he for some time filled the position of Leader of the Moderate Party; retired '99; Vice-Pres. of the Roy. Colonial Inst. '98. *Heir*, Visct. Cranley, s. C. Carlton.
- Oranmore and Browne**, Geoffrey Dominick Augustus Frederick, 2nd L. (cr. 1836). Surname Brown-Guthrie. B. 1819, s. 1860. I.R.P. (elected '69). *Heir*, Hon. G. H. Browne-Guthrie, s. C. Carlton.
- Orford**, Robert Horace, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Walpole. B. 1854, s. 1895. Has been in R.N.; Capt. W. Norfolk Mil. C. *Heir*, Clare Horatio Walpole, bro. *Wollerton Park and Mannington Hall, Aylsham, Norfolk*; 36, *Bruton Street, W. Carlton, Travellers*.
- *Oriell** (see Massereene).
- *Orkney**, Edmund Walter, 7th E. of (cr. 1696). Surname Fitzmaurice. B. 1867, s. 1889. S.P.; Major 3rd Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry; J.P. Bucks; m. '92, Constance Macdonald, y. d. of the late David Gilchrist. *Heir*, Hon. A. Fitzmaurice, bro. C. *Glanmore, Templemore; Wing Lodge, Wing, Bucks. Pratt's, Carlton, White's, Kildare St., Dublin*.
- Ormathwaite**, Arthur, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Walsh. B. 1827, s. 1881. M.P. Leominster '65-8, Radnorshire '68-80; formerly in Life Guards; LL. Radnorshire; Chm. Radnorshire C.C. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, s. C. Carlton.
- Ormonde**, James Edward William Theobald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Ld. Ormonde (1821). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1854. K.P.; is Vice-Adm. of Leinster, and heret. Chief Butler of Ireland; formerly Capt. Life Guards; L.L. Co. Kilkenny. *Heir*, Lord J. Butler, bro. C. Carlton.
- Overton**, John Campbell, 1st L. (cr. 1893). Surname White. B. 1843. E. at Glasgow Univ., M.A. '64. Convener and D.L. of Co. Dumbarton. L. *Overton, Dumbartonshire*.
- Oxenford** (see Stair).
- Oxford**, William, 32nd Bp. of. Surname Stubbs. B. 1825. E. at Ripon Grammar School and Christ Church, Oxon, where he graduated 1st class Lit. Hum. and 3rd class Math. '48; became a Fellow of Trinity College, and proceeded M.A. '51, D.D. by decree of Convocation '79; is also LL.D. Edinburgh, Cambridge, Dublin, and Heidelberg; D.C.L. Oxon. Ordained deacon '48, and priest '50. *Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford* '66, and has held various other appointments of importance at the University. **Author of many learned works**, amongst which are "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum," "Select Charters and other Illustrations of English Constitutional History, from the Earliest Period to the Reign of Edward I.," and "The Constitutional History of England in its Origin and Development." Formerly his lordship was vicar of Navestock, Essex ('50-57); Examiner in the School of Law and Modern History '65-6, Select Preacher '70, Examiner in the School of Theology '71-2, and of Modern History '73-6, and '81; rector of Cholderton, Wilts,

- '75-9, Canon of St. Paul's '79-84. Consecrated Bishop of Chester April 25th, '84, and translated to Oxford in '89. A foreign knight of the Prussian order *pour le mérite* '97. *Cuddesdon Palace, Wheatley, Oxon. Athenæum.*
- Pauncefote**, Julian, 1st L. (cr. 1899). Surname Pauncefote. B. 1828. Called Bar Inner Temple '52; joined the Oxford Circuit; appointed Att.-Gen. of Hong Kong '65, Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court '69-72, and knighted for his services to the colony; app. Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands '73. In '74 he was app. Assist. Under Sec. for the Colonies; Assist. Under Sec. for Foreign Affairs '74; Permanent For. Under Sec. '82. In '89 his lordship, then Sir Julian Pauncefote; was app. Envoy Extraordinary to the United States, and in '93 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to that country. Was in '94 created a Privy Councillor. He represented Great Britain as First Delegate to the Suez Canal Conference at Paris in '85, and to the Peace Conference at the Hague in '99. 20, *Chesham Street, S.W. Arthur's, Wellington. British Embassy, Washington.*
- Peel**, Arthur Wellesley, 1st V. (cr. 1895). Surname Peel. B. 1829. y. s. late Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister; *E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxon.*, of which college he is the Visitor; graduated M.A.; Hon D.C.L. '87; P.C. Entered Parliament as M.P. for Warwick '65; continued to represent it until '85, from which date until '95 he represented Warwick and Leamington; was a Liberal until the Home Rule split, when he became Unionist. Has held the following official appointments: Parl. Sec. to Poor Law Board '68-71; Parl. Sec. to Board of Trade '71-3; Patronage Sec. to Treasury '73-4; Under-Sec. for Home Department '80. He is D.L. and J.P. for Warwickshire and Bedfordshire, and in '98 was elected an Alderman and appointed Vice-Chm. of the Beds C.C. He was appointed Speaker during Mr. Gladstone's second Administration on the retirement of Sir Henry Brand, late Viscount Hampden, in '84, and was thrice re-elected to the Chair, his occupancy of which gained him universal respect and admiration. His retirement in April '95 was a most impressive scene. The thanks of the House for his distinguished services in the Chair were voted to him with enthusiastic unanimity, in compliance with an address from the House. Her Majesty conferred upon him the dignity of a Viscounty, and he was afterwards granted by statute a pension of £4000 for life in consideration of his eminent services. Was presented with the freedom of the City of London in a gold casket July '95. Was Chm. of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Licensing Laws. *Heir*, Hon. William Robert Wellesley Peel, s. *The Lodge, Sandy, Beds. United University.*
- Pembroke and Montgomery**, Sidney, 14th E. of (cr. 1551). Surname Herbert. B. 1853, s. 1895. P.C., G.C.V.O.; is hered. visitor of Jesus Coll., Oxford, and High Steward of Wilton; app. Lord Steward of the Household July '95; M.P. Wilton '77-85; Croydon '86-95; a Lord of the Treas. '85-92; was one of the Jun. Conservative Whips, and for several years Chm. of the Kitchen Com. House of Commons. *Heir*, Ld. Herbert, s. C. *Wilton House, Salisbury. Carlton.*
- Penrhyn**, George Salto Gordon, 2nd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Douglas-Pennant. B. 1836, s. 1886. Is owner of the extensive slate quarries near Bangor; M.P. Carnarvonshire '66-8 and '74-80. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Sholto Douglas-Pennant, M.P., s. C. *Carlton.*
- Penzance**, James Plaisted, 1st L. (cr. 1869); Surname Wilde. B. 1816. P.C.; a Baron of the Court of Exchequer '60-63; Judge of Probate and Divorce Court '63-72; formerly filled the office of Dean of Arches, and is Chancellor of York. L. *Eashing Park, Godalming, Brooks's.*
- ***Perth and Melfort**, George, 14th E. of (cr. 1605). Surname Drummond. Born 1807, s. 1840. S.P.; formerly Capt. 93rd Highlanders; is Duc de Melfort and Comte de Lussan in France. *Heir* to the Earldom of Perth, Visct. Strathallan; to the Earldom of Melfort and the French Honours, his d., Lady Marie Louise Susan Edith Grace. C. *The Cottage, Kew, Surrey. Scottish.*
- ***Peterborough**, Edward, 28th Bp. of. (See founded 1541.) Surname Glyn. B. 1843, app. 1896. y. s. of the 1st Lord Wolverton, and uncle to the present peer. E. at Harrow and Univ. Coll. Oxon.; B.A. '67; ordained deacon and priest by the Archbp. of York, to whom he was chaplain '77-93; curate of Doncaster '68-71; vicar '75-8; vicar of St. Mary, Beverley, '72-5; hon. chaplain to the Queen '81-4, when he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to H.M.; vicar of Kensington '78-96. m. '82, Lady Mary Campbell, d. of the Duke of Argyll. Consecrated to the see of Peterborough '97. *The Palace, Peterborough.*
- Petre**, Bernard Henry Philip, 14th L. (cr. 1603). Surname Petre. B. 1858, s. 1893. Late Lieut. 1st Lincolnshire Regt. *Heir*, Hon. Philip B. J. Petre, bro. 94, *Piccadilly.*
- Pirbright**, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname De Worms. B. 1840. E. King's College, London, of which he was elected a Fellow '63; called Bar, Inner Temple, '63; Parl. Sec. Brd. of Trade '85-6 and '86-8; Und.-Sec. for Colonies '88-92; was Pres. Internat. Conf. on sugar bounties, and H.M. Plenipotentiary '87-8; P.C.; F.R.S.; M.P. Greenwich '80-85, Liverpool, East Toxteth, '85-95; appointed '98, by H.M., one of the adnl. commrs. for the Paris Exhibition of 1900. C. *Carlton.*
- Playfair**, George James, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). Surname Playfair. B. 1849, s. 1898. Lieut.-Col. R.A. The 1st L. was a distinguished chemist and politician, and filled several offices in Liberal administrations. *Heir*, Lyon G. H. Lyon Playfair, s. C. *Fintray House, Aberdeenshire. Naval and Military.*
- Plunket**, William Lee, 5th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Plunket. B. 1864, s. 1897. Formerly in H.M. Diplomatic Service; m. Lady Victoria, d. of 1st M. of Dufferin and Ava. The late Lord was Archbishop of Dublin. *Heir*, Hon. Terence C. Plunket. C. *Old Connaught House, Bray, Co. Wicklow. Carlton.*
- Poltimore**, Augustus Frederick George Warwick, 2nd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Bampfylde. B. 1837, s. 1858. P.C.; Treas. of the Household '72-4. *Heir*, Hon. C. R. G. W. Bampfylde, s. C. *Poltimore Park, Exeter; Court Hall, North Molton, N. Devon. Carlton, Marlborough.*
- Polwarth**, Walter Hugh, 6th L. (cr. 1690). Surname Hepburne-Scott. B. 1838, s. 1867.

- S.R.P.; L.L. Selkirkshire. *Heir*, Master of Polwarth, s. C. *Harden, Roxburghshire; Merton House, St. Boswell's, N.B.*
- Ponsonby** (see Bessborough).
- Portarlington**, Lionel George Henry Seymour, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Dawson-Damer. B. 1858, s. 1892. I.R.P. since '96; Capt. Dorsetshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Visct. Carlow, s.
- Portland**, William John Arthur Charles James, 6th D. of (cr. 1716). Surname Cavendish-Bentinck. B. 1857, s. 1879. P.C., G.C.V.O.; formerly in Coldstream Guards; late Col. Hon. Artillery Com.; reapp. Master of the Horse '86-92, '95; L.L. Caithness-shire '89, L.L. Notts. '98; Pres. of the Home of Rest for Horses; m. June 11th, '89, Miss Dallas-Yorke. *Heir*, M. of Titchfield, s. C.
- Portman**, William Henry Berkeley, 2nd V. (cr. 1873). Surname Portman. B. 1829, s. 1888. M.P. Shaftesbury '52-7, and Dorsetshire '57-85; D.L. and J.P. Somerset and Dorset; Col. W. Somerset Yeo. Cav. '54-72; Chm. Dorset C.C. *Heir*, Hon. E. W. B. Portman, s. L.U. Bryanston, Blandford, Dorset; 22, *Portman Square, W.*
- Portsmouth**, Newton, 6th E. of (cr. 1743). Surname Wallop. B. 1856, s. 1891. Hereditary Bailiff of Burley, New Forest; M.P. Barnstaple '80-85, S. Molton D. '85-91; E. Balliol Coll., Oxon; M.A. '79; J.P. Hants and Devon; Ald. Hants C.C.; D.L. Hants and Co. Wexford. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. Wallop, bro. L.U. *Brooks's*.
- Poulett**, E. (cr. 1706).
- Powerscourt**, Mervyn Edward, 7th V. (cr. 1743). Surname Wingfield. B. 1836, s. 1844. I.R.P. (elected '65); cr. Baron Powerscourt in peerage of the United Kingdom '85; K.P.; P.C. (Ireland); formerly in 1st Life Guards; Pres. Royal Dublin Soc.; Chm. Bd. Dublin Hospitals; Pres. Art Union Ireland; Chm. Bd. of Guardians, Rathdown Union; a Gov. Nat. Gall., Ireland; D.L. Co. Wicklow; J.P. Dublin and Wicklow. *Heir*, Hon. M. R. Wingfield, s. L.U. *Powerscourt, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, Ireland; 51, Portland Place, W. Marlborough, Kildare Street.*
- Powis**, George Charles, 4th E. of (cr. 1804). Surname Herbert. B. 1862, s. 1891. m. '90, Hon. Violet Lane Fox, d. of late Lord Conyers; is directly descended from the famous Lord Clive; L.L. Shropshire. *Heir*, Visct. Clive, s. C. *Carlton.*
- ***Queensberry**, John Sholto, 8th M. of (cr. 1682). Surname Douglas. B. 1844, s. 1858. S.P.; formerly a S.R.P., but failed to secure reelection in '80. *Heir*, Lord Douglas, s. C. *Turf.*
- Radnor**, William, 5th E. of (cr. 1765). Surname Pleydell-Bouverie. B. 1841, s. 1889. P.C.; M.P. S. Wilts '74-85, Enfield D. '85-9; Treas. of the Household '85-6 and '86-9; Prov. Grand Master of Mark Masons for Wiltshire. *Heir*, Visct. Folkestone, M.P., s. C. *Carlton.*
- ***Radstock**, Granville Augustus William, 3rd L. (cr. 1800). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1833, s. 1857. I.P.; M.A. Balliol Coll., Oxon; formerly Lieut.-Col. West Middlesex R.V. *Heir*, Hon. Granville Geo. Waldegrave, s. *Mayfield, Southampton.*
- Raglan**, George FitzRoy Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Somerset. B. 1857, s. 1884. Formerly Capt. Gren. Guards, now Capt. Roy. Eng. Milit. The first peer was the Field Marshal who died in the Crimea. *Heir*, Hon. F. R. Somerset, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Ramsay** (see Dalhousie).
- Ranfurly**, Uchter John Mark, 5th E. of (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Ranfurly (1826). Surname Knox. B. 1856, s. 1875. A Lord-in-Waiting '95-7, when he was app. Gov. of New Zealand. *Heir*, Visct. Northland, s. C. *Northland House, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone. Carlton, Bachelors', Travellers', R.Y.S. (Cowes), Ulster (Belfast).*
- Rathdonnell**, Thomas Kane, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname McClintock-Bunbury. B. 1848, s. 1879. Formerly in the Army; elected an I.R.P. '89; app. L.L. Co. Carlow '90. *Heir*, Hon. W. McClintock-Bunbury, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Rathmore**, David Robert, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Plunket. B. 1838. Called Irish Bar '62; Q.C. '68; Law Adviser Irish Govt. '68; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '75-7; Paymaster-Gen. '80; 1st Commr. of Works '85-6 and '86-92; M.P. Dublin Univ. '70-95; P.C.; L.L.D.; is a Direc. L. & N. W. Ry. C. *The Oaks, Wimbledon. Carlton.*
- Ravensworth**, Henry George, 2nd E. of (cr. 1874). Surname Liddell. B. 1821, s. 1878. M.P. S. Northumberland '52-78. *Heir*, Hon. A. C. Liddell, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Rayleigh**, John William, 3rd L. (cr. 1821) Surname Strutt. B. 1842, s. 1873. E. at Trin. Coll., Camb.; B.A.; Senior Wrangler and 1st Smith's Prizeman '65; Sc.D. Camb. and Dublin; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and McGill Univ. Montreal; formerly Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge. Succeeded Professor Tyndall in the professorship of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution. L.L. Essex. Was formerly one of the secretaries of the Royal Society. Scientific adviser to the Trinity House. Author of "Theory of Sound" and of numerous memoirs relating to Mathematics and Physics. *Heir*, Hon. R. J. Strutt, s. C. *Terling Place, Witham, Essex. Athenæum.*
- Reay**, Donald James, 11th L. (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Reay (1881). Surname Mackay. B. 1839, s. 1876. G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; Chief of Clan Mackay; Ld. Rector of St. Andrews '84-6; Gov. of Bombay '85-90; L.L. Roxburghshire '92; Under-Sec. for India '94-5. President University College, London, and Royal Asiatic Society; elected Chm. London Sch. Bd. '97. *Heir*, Baron Æ. Mackay, c. (to Sc. barony). L. *Carolside, Earlston, Berwickshire, N.B.; Ophemert, Netherlands; 6, Great Stanhope Street, W. Travellers', Athenæum, St. James's, New Edinburgh.*
- Rendel**, Stuart, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Rendel. B. 1834. s. of the late J. M. Rendel, F.R.S. E. at Eton and Oriel Coll., Oxon; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '61, but never practised; director of the firm of Armstrong, Mitchell, & Co.; J.P. Montgomeryshire, for which county he was M.P. '80-94; was Pres. of the Welsh Nat. Council. L. *Hatchlands, Guildford; 1, Carlton Gardens. Athenæum, Brooks's.*
- ***Rendlesham**, Frederick William Brook, 5th L. (cr. 1816). Surname Thellusson. B. 1840, s. 1852. I.P.; M.P. for E. Suffolk '74-85. *Heir*, Hon. F. A. C. Thellusson, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Revelstoke**, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Baring. B. 1863, s. 1897. Is a director of the Bank of England, a partner in the well-known City house of Baring Bros. and Co. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Baring, bro. L.U. 26, *Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W. Travellers', Brooks's.*

Ribblesdale, Thomas, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Lister. B. 1854, s. 1876. P.C.; Capt. Rifle Brigade; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Master of Buckhounds Aug. '92 to July '95; chief L. Whip House of Lords '98. *Heir*, Hon. T. Lister, s. L. *Gisburne Park, Yorks*; 32, *Green Street, W. Turf, Brooks's*.

Richmond and Gordon, Charles Henry, 6th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Gordon-Lennox. B. 1818, s. 1860. P.C.; K.G.; M.P. W. Sussex '41-60; formerly Roy. Horse Guards; L.L. of Banffshire; Pres. of Poor Law Board '59; Pres. Board of Trade '67-8 and '85; Pres. of the Council '74-80; Sec. for Scotland '85-6; Chm. W. Sussex C.C. *Heir*, E. of March, s. C. Carlton.

Ripon, George Frederick Samuel, 1st M. of (cr. 1871). Surname Robinson. B. 1827. P.C.; K.G.; G.C.S.I.; C.I.E.; M.P. Hull '52-3, Huddersfield '53-7, W. Riding '57-9; succ. as E. de Grey and Ripon '59; Under-Sec. for War (and a short time for India) '59-63; Sec. for War '63-66; Sec. of State for India '66; Pres. of Coun. '68-73; Gov. Gen. of India '80-84; First Lord of the Admiralty Feb. to July '86; Col. Sec. '92-5; Mayor of Ripon '95; L.L. North Riding. *Heir*, E. de Grey, s. L. *Studley Royal, Ripon*; 9, *Chelsea Embankment, S.W. Athenæum*.

Ripon, William Boyd, 3rd Bp. of. (See founded 1836.) Surname Carpenter. B. 1841, app. 1884. E. at Cambridge, where he graduated Senior Optime '64; vicar of St. James's, Holloway, '70, Christ Church, Paddington, and Hon. Chaplain to the Queen '79; Canon of Windsor '82; Bishop of Ripon '84. **Hulsean Lecturer** in '79; **Bampton Lecturer** in '87, when he selected the subject of "The Permanent Elements of Religion," and this was published in '89. Lecturer in Pastoral Theology, Cambridge, '94. His lordship has also written "A Commentary on the Book of Revelation," "The Burning Bush," and "The Son of Man among the Sons of Men" (sermons), "Twilight Dreams," "Truth in Tales," "Narcissus," "Book of Household Prayers," "Heart Healing," "Lectures on Preaching," and "Thoughts on Reunion." Is a D.D. and Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon. '89). Dr. Carpenter has earned quite a reputation for the literary grace of his utterances. He spoke in the House of Lords against the Home Rule Bill, Sept. '93, and also on the Factory Act, Parish Councils Bill, the Benefices Bill, and on the question of Seats for Shop Girls. *The Palace, Ripon*; 71, *Carlisle Place, S.W. Athenæum*.

Robarts (see Clifden).

Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, Frederick Sleigh, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Roberts. He is the son of Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B. B. 1832. E. at Eton and Addiscombe. Appointed Lieut. in the Bengal Artillery '51; Capt. and Brevet-Major '60; served with distinction in the Indian Mutiny, and received the **Victoria Cross**. Took part in the **Abyssinian war** ('68) as Assistant Quartermaster-General, and obtained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In '72 he was made C.B. for his services in the Looshai Expeditionary Force. He became Quartermaster-General in India in '75, with the local rank of Major-General; and in the **Afghan war** of '78 commanded the column sent to operate through the Kuram Valley, and surmounting the difficulties of the Peiwar Pass, gained a

brilliant victory at Charasiah and entered Cabul. On the investiture of Candahar by Ayoub Khan, after the disaster at Maiwand, he rapidly performed the march from Cabul to Candahar, one of the most brilliant military feats of modern times, which has earned him undying fame, and utterly defeated the Pretender. He was created a baronet in '81, and given the distinctions of G.C.B. and C.I.E. In '81 he was despatched to take command of the forces against the Boers in South Africa, but was recalled in consequence of peace being made. He succeeded Sir Donald Stewart in the command of the **Indian army** '85 and was created a Peer in Jan. '92. In April '93 he left India for England, having resigned his command. He was given a brilliant farewell and an equally brilliant reception here. Hon. LL.D. Dublin '80; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon '81. Cambridge University made him an hon. LL.D. in June, and he was made a G.C.S.I. in May '93; D.L. Edin. '93; app. Field Marshal and Com.-in-Chief of Forces in Ireland in '95; P.C. '95; K.P. '97. *Heir*, Hon. Fredk. H. S. Roberts, Lieut. King's Royal Rifle Corps, s. *Royal Hospital, Dublin. Athenæum, Marlborough, United Service*.

Robertson, James Patrick Bannerman, L. (cr. 1899). Surname Robertson. B. 1845. P.C. Called to the Scottish Bar '67; Q.C. '85; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '85-86; Lord Advocate '88-91. Lord Justice General and Lord Pres. of the Court of Session in Scotland '91-99, when he was created a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. Lord Rector of Edin. Univ. '93; D.L. Edin. and Kincardineshire; Hon. LL.D. Edin. Represented Buteshire in the House of Commons from '85 until his elevation to the Bench. 19, *Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh*; *Muchalls Castle, Kincardineshire*.

***Rochester**, Edward Stuart, 100th Bp. of. (See founded 604.) Surname Talbot. B. 1844, consecrated 1895. Is the second s. of the late Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, Q.C. E. at Charterhouse and Christ Ch., Oxford, where he took 1st cl. in Fin. Class. Sch. '65, and 1st cl. in the Sch. of Law and Mod. Hist. '66, and was elected senior student in the same year; obtained the Ellerton prize essay on the "Influence of Christianity on Slavery" '69; became first Warden Keble Coll. '70, in which year he m. the Hon. Lavinia Lyttelton, third d. of the late Lord Lyttelton; was Exam. Final Class. Honours School; app. vicar of Leeds '88. Has been Select Preacher at Oxford, Chaplain to the late Archbp. of Canterbury '83-9, and hon. Chaplain to the Queen '90. Was hon. Canon of Ripon '91, and Chaplain-in-Ordinary '94. Dr. Talbot was one of the twelve contributors to "Lux Mundi." *Bishop's House, Kennington, S.E. Athenæum*.

***Roden**, William Henry, 6th E. of (cr. 1771). I.P. Surname Jocelyn. B. 1842, s. 1897. Retired Capt. Royal Navy. *Heir*, Lt.-Col. R. J. O. Jocelyn, bro.

Rodney, George Brydges Harley Dennett, 7th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Rodney. B. 1857, s. 1864. Formerly Capt. Life Guards. The first peer was the celebrated Admiral. *Heir*, Hon. G. B. H. G. Rodney, s. C. Carlton.

Rollo, John Rogerson, 10th L. (cr. 1651). Sits as Lord Dunning (1869). Surname Rollo. B. 1835, s. 1852. Formerly a S.R.P. *Heir*,

William, Master of Rollo, s. L. *Duncrub Castle, Dunning, N.B. Athenavum.*

Romilly, John Gaspard Le Marchant, 3rd, L. (cr. 1865). Surname Romilly. B. 1866, s. 1891. Lieut. Coldstream Guards. First peer was Master of Rollo.

Romney, Charles, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Marsham. B. 1841, s. 1874. Pres. Marine Society; a Lord-in-Waiting '89-92. *Heir*, Visct. Marsham, s. C. *Carlton.*

Rookwood, Henry John, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1826. Surname Selwin-Ibbetson; only s. late Sir J. T. Ibbetson Selwin, Bart., but assumed name of Ibbetson in addition to that of Selwin '67. P.C.; M.P. S. Essex '65-8, W. Essex '68-85, Epping Div. '85-92; Under Home Sec. '74-8; Fin. Sec. to the Treas. '78-80. *Heir*, none. C. *Down Hall, Harlow; 62, Prince's Gate, W. Carlton.*

Rosebery, Archibald Philip, 5th E. of (cr. 1703). P.C., K.G., K.T. Sits as Ld. Rosebery (1828). Surname Primrose. B. 1847, s. 1868. E. at Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford; m. '78, Hannah, d. of the late Baron Mayer de Rothschild, M.P. She died in Nov. '90. Lord Rosebery succeeded his grandfather in '68; appointed a commissioner to inquire into endowments in Scotland '72; Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, '81-3; elected Rector of the University of Edinburgh '80; Lord Rector of Glasgow Univ. '99; was Lord Privy Seal, and First Commissioner of Works '85. On the accession to power of Mr. Gladstone in the beginning of '86, Lord Rosebery attained the distinguished post of **Secretary for Foreign Affairs**. He held the portfolio for only six months, until the fall of Mr. Gladstone's Government in June, but he established a very high reputation even in that short period. Lord Rosebery cast in his fortunes fully with Mr. Gladstone, and entirely agreed with his Home Rule policy. Though a peer, he moved ('84) for a select committee to inquire into the best means of improving the efficiency of the House of Peers. Mr. Gladstone some years ago forecast his future, and publicly spoke of him as destined to play a great part in the history of the country. He is a strong advocate of **Imperial Federation** (*q.v.*), and takes a great interest in movements for the improvement of the social condition of the masses. He generously presented a magnificent swimming bath to the People's Palace (*q.v.*) in the East End of London. Elected, with Sir John Lubbock, for the City division to the London County Council Jan. 17th, '89, and on Feb. 12th appointed Chairman of that body, over whose deliberations he presided with great success. But, owing to his many public duties, he had to resign in June '90. His lordship abstained to a great extent from his usual political and social labours during '91, owing to the lamented death of Lady Rosebery. His monograph on William Pitt the Younger was issued in November. In Jan. '92 he again became the **Chairman** of the London County Council, and held the position for some months, till the approach of the general election compelled him to resign it. When Mr. Gladstone succeeded to power Lord Rosebery became **Secretary for Foreign Affairs**, and in October he was made a **Knight of the Garter**. On the resignation of Mr. Gladstone in March '94 the Queen offered the post of **Prime Minister** to Lord

Rosebery, and he carried on the government with no little success till July '95. He then urged upon his supporters that the general election should be fought upon the question of the predominance of the House of Lords. During '96 his attitude upon the Armenian Question differed from that of Mr. Gladstone, and finally he decided upon resigning the leadership of the party in order to leave himself an absolutely free hand upon this question. His view was that Great Britain should not be hurried into an intervention in the Armenian Question, which would lead to the risk of a European war. In '98 Lord Rosebery, from his place in the House of Peers, paid a noble and eloquent tribute to the life and public services of Mr. Gladstone, and later on spoke in the country in support of the attitude taken up by Lord Salisbury on the Fashoda situation. He urged the country to support the Government in its prosecution of the Transvaal war during '99, and made many notable speeches on public and political affairs during the year. Returned head of the poll for the Epsom Urban Council, '99. Is Pres. of the Throat Hospital, Golden Square. Lord Rosebery keeps an excellent racing stud, and both in '94 and '95 he won the Derby. *Heir*, Lord Dalmeny, s. L. *Mentmore, Leighton Buzzard; Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. Brooks's.*

Rosmead, Hercules Arthur Temple, 2nd L. (cr. 1896). Surname Robinson. B. 1866, s. 1897. Capt. 3rd Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers. m. Hon. Edith L. Hancock, d. 4th Ld. Castlemaine. *Heir*, Hon. Hercules Edward J. Robinson, s. C. *Carlton, Army and Navy, Hyde Park.*

Rosse, Lawrence, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Parsons. B. 1840, s. 1867. K.P.; F.R.S. and D.C.L. Oxon; LL.D. Dub.; I.R.P. (elected '68); Chan. Dub. Univ.; Pres. Roy. Dub. Soc. March '87-92; Pres. Roy. Dub. Academy; L.L. King's Co. The 3rd Earl was F.R.S. and Chan. Univ. of Dub. *Heir*, Lord Oxmantown, s. C. *Birr Castle, Parsonstown. Athenæum, Carlton.*

Rosslyn, James Francis Harry, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname St. Clair-Erskine. B. 1869, s. 1890. E. at Eton and Oxford Univ.; J.P. and D.L. Co. Fife. *Heir*, Lord Loughborough, s. *Dysart, Fifeshire.*

Rossmore, Derrick Warner William, 5th L. (cr. 1796). Sits as Ld. Rossmore (1838). Surname Westenra. B. 1853, s. 1874; L.L. Co. Monaghan. Formerly in the Army. *Heir*, Hon. William Westenra, s. C. *Carlton.*

***Rothcs**, Norman Evelyn, 18th E. of (cr. 1457), in the Peerage of Scotland. Surname Leslie. B. 1877, s. 1893. *Heiress*, Lady Eleanor M. Leslie, sis.

Rothschild, Nathaniel Mayer, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Rothschild. B. 1840. M.P. Aylesbury '65-85; e. s. late Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild, and member of the world-famous financial house; L.L. Buckinghamshire since '89; was Chm. Old Age Pensions Committee. *Heir*, Hon. Lionel W. Rothschild, M.P., s. L. *Brooks's.*

Rowton, Montagu William, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Lowry-Corry. B. 1838. Was private sec. to the late Lord Beaconsfield, and accompanied him to Berlin as acting sec. of Embassy. C. *Carlton.*

Roxburgh, Henry John, 8th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Innes (1837). Surname Innes-Ker.

- B. 1876, s. 1892. *Heir*, Lord Alastair Robert Innes-Ker, *bro.* *Floors Castle, Kelso, N.B.*
- Russell**, Francis John Stanley, 2nd E. (cr. 1861). Surname Russell. B. 1865, s. 1878. g.s. of Earl Russell, the well-known statesman, whom he succeeded. *Heir*, Hon. B. A. W. Russell, *bro.* *Amberley Cottage, Maidenhead. National Liberal, Reform, Whitehall, Royal Societies.*
- Russell** of Killowen, Charles, L. (cr. 1894). G.C.M.G., LL.D., and D.L. Surrey. Surname Russell. B. 1833. E. at Trin. Coll., Dublin. P.C. Commenced his career in the gallery of the House of Commons as a Parliamentary leader-writer. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn '59; appointed Q.C. and elected Bencher of Lincoln's Inn '72. M.P. for Dundalk '80-85; Hackney, S.D., '85-94. *Attorney-General* in the Gladstone Administration of '86, when he received the honour of knighthood, and again in '92. As a sound lawyer, acute cross-examiner, and persuasive advocate, Sir Charles Russell was without a rival at the English bar. He increased his reputation in '89 by his masterly oration at the *Parnell Commission*, where he appeared, with Mr. Asquith, Q.C., M.P., as counsel for Mr. Parnell. When he assumed office in '92 he gave up the old privilege, which had generally been made good use of before, of keeping his private practice. He was one of the English counsel in the Behring Sea Arbitration case ('93). On the decease of Lord Bowen he was appointed ('94) a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (with a life peerage), and in July of the same year was appointed Lord Chief Justice of England in succession to Lord Coleridge. Hon. LL.D. of Cambridge Nov. '97. Was one of the Arbitrators of the Venezuelan Arbitration in Paris. *Tadworth Court, Surrey; 86, Harley Street, W. Athenæum, Reform, Turf, National Liberal.*
- ***Ruthven**, Walter James, 8th L. (cr. 1651). Surname Hore-Ruthven. B. 1838, s. 1864. S.P.; formerly Capt. Rifle Brigade; served in Crimea and Indian Mutiny. *Heir*, Hon. W. P. Hore-Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, Lieut. Scots Guards, s. C. *Harperstown, Taghmon, Co. Wexford; Barncluith, Hamilton, Scotland. Carlton.*
- Rutland**, John James Robert, 7th D. of (cr. 1703). Surname Manners. B. 1818, s. 1888. K.G.; G.C.B.; M.P. Newark '41-7, Colchester '50-57, N. Leicestershire '57-85, Melton Div. '85-8; First Com. Works, with seat in Cabinet, '52, '58-9, and '66-8; Postmaster-General '74-80 and '85-6; Chanc. of Duchy '86-92; D.C.L. Oxon '76; LL.D. Camb. '62; Hon. Col. Leicestershire Militia; High Steward of Cambridge. *Heir*, M. of Granby (peer), s. C. *Belvoir Castle, Grantham; Longshaw Lodge, Sheffield; St. Mary's Tower, Burnam, N.B.; 3, Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- Sackville**, Lionel, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Sackville-West. B. 1827, s. 1888. Was assist. précis writer to the 4th E. of Aberdeen; ent. disp. service '47; Sec. of Embassy '67; in the absence of the Ambassador was Min. Plen. at Paris '71-2; Min. to Argentine Repub. '72-8, Madrid '78-81, Washington '81-8; G.C.M.G. '88. *Heir*, Hon. W. E. Sackville-West, *bro.* C. *Knoll Park, Sevenoaks, Kent.*
- St. Albans**, John Wogan, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1877.) Surname Festing. B. 1837, app. 1890. E. Wells Theological Coll. and Trin. Coll., Camb., graduating B.A. '60 and M.A. '63. He was ordained deacon in '60 and priest in '61. He was curate at Christ Church, Westminster, '60-73; vicar of St. Luke's, Berwick Street, '73; vicar of Christ Church, Albany Street, '78; Rural Dean of St. Pancras '87; Prebendary of St. Paul's '88; and in May '90 was appointed to the bishopric, on the resignation of the late Dr. Claughton. 21, *Endsleigh Street, London, W.C.*
- St. Albans**, Charles Victor Albert Aubrey de Vere, 11th D. of (cr. 1684). Surname Beauclerk. B. 1870, s. 1898. Lieut. Notts. Yeo. Cav.; late Lieut, 3rd Batt. Roy. Scots; is hered. Grand Falconer and hered. Registrar to the Court of Chancery. The 1st Duke was son of Charles II. by Nell Gwynne. *Heir*, Lieut. Lord Osborne de Vere Beauclerk, *bro.* *Bestwood Large, Arnold, Nottingham; 13, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.*
- St. Asaph**, Alfred George, 91st Bp. of. (See founded 560.) Surname Edwards. B. 1848, app. 1889. His lordship is the youngest prelate on the bench. E. Jesus Coll., Oxon., graduating '74, and was ordained deacon in the same year. Curate of Llandingat and second master of Llandoverly College, '74-5; head master of the same college '75-85; vicar of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, '85; elevated to the episcopal bench in '89. *The Palace, St. Asaph, Flintshire. Athenæum.*
- ***St. Davids**, John, 120th Bp. of. Surname Owen. B. 18— (This see, founded at an early date, is said to have been originally archiepiscopal.) E. Bottwnog Grammar Sch. and Jesus Coll., Oxford. Upon leaving college Dr. Owen became senior mathematical master at Appleby Grammar School, but in '79 obtained the appointment of Professor of Welsh and Classical lecturer at St. David's College, Lampeter. He was ordained during the first year of his appointment. Elected '85 Warden and Head-master of Llandoverly College, which position he resigned in '89 to become Dean of St. Asaph. After three years, however, he returned to Lampeter as Principal, holding this position until he was elevated to the Episcopal bench in '97. *Abergwili Palace, R.S.O., Carmarthenshire; Gwynfryn Taliesin, R.S.O., Cardiganshire. Athenæum.*
- St. Germans**, Henry Cornwallis, 5th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Eliot. B. 1835, s. 1881. Formerly R.N., and a clerk in Foreign Office. *Heir*, Lord Eliot, s. L.U. *Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall; 13, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. Travellers.*
- St. John** of Bletso, Beauchamp Moubray, 16th L. (cr. 1558). Surname St. John. B. 1844, s. 1887. Formerly in the Army; is the older branch of the same family as the celebrated Visct. Bolingbroke; D.L. and J.P. Bedford and Hereford; Chm. Quar. Sess. Bedfordshire. *Heir*, Hon. Henry B. O. St. John, s. C. *Melchbourne Park, Bedford. Junior Carlton.*
- St. Leonards**, Edward Burtenshaw, 2nd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Sugden. B. 1847, s. 1875. The 1st Lord was the celebrated lawyer and judge. *Heir*, Hon. H. F. Sugden, *bro.* C.
- St. Levan**, John, 1st L. (cr. 1887). Surname St. Aubyn. B. 1829. e.s. late Sir E. Aubyn, Bart.; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '52); m. Lady Elizabeth, 2nd d. 4th M. Townshend; is D.L. and J.P. Cornwall; Deputy Special Warden of the Stanneries; Hon.

Col. 3rd Batt. D. Cornwall's Light Infantry M.P. W. Cornwall '58-85, and for W. or St. Ives D. '85-7. *Heir*, Major the Hon. John Townshend St. Aubyn, s. L.U. *St. Michael's Mount, Marazion, Cornwall.*

St. Oswald, Rowland, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Winn. B. 1857, s. 1893. M.P. Pontefract '85-93; Capt. Coldstream Guards; served in Soudan Campaign '85 (medal and clasp); J.P. W. Riding of Yorks. *Heir*, Hon. Rowland George Winn, s. C. *Nostell Priory, Wakefield, Yorks*; 11, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*

St. Vincent, Carnegie Parker, 5th V. (cr. 1801). Surname Jervis. B. 1855, s. 1885. Formerly in the Army. The 1st peer was the celebrated Admiral Jervis. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. R. C. Jervis, bro. C. *Notion Disney, Newark.*

Salisbury, John, 93rd Bp. of. (See founded 1042.) Surname Wordsworth. B. 1843. s. of the late Bishop of Lincoln, and *g.n.* of the poet Wordsworth. *E.* at Ipswich, Winchester, and New Coll., Oxon, graduating in '65. Ordained deacon in '67 and priest in '69. His clerical life until he was ordained Bishop was passed in academical and cathedral appointments. He was Fellow and College Tutor of Brasenose, Proctor, Grinfield Lecturer, Select Preacher, *Bampton Lecturer*, Examiner for Classical Moderations and in the Theological Schools, and Examining Chaplain to his father. In '83 he was appointed Canon of Rochester and *Oriel Professor of Interpretation of Scripture*, and Bishop of Salisbury '85. Dr. Wordsworth is a moderate High Churchman, and has written several theological and classical works, the best known of which are "Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin," the *Bampton Lectures* for '81, "The One Religion," a comparison of Christianity with other religions as satisfying the desire of mankind for a revelation of truth, holiness, and peace; and his critical edition of the *Vulgate New Testament* (in partnership with the Rev. H. J. White), of which the first volume, containing the Gospels, was published in '98. His *Visitation Addresses on the Holy Communion* reached a second edition in '92. His "Considerations on Public Worship and on the Ministry of Penitence," addressed to the clergy, with a "Pastoral Letter to the Laity of the Diocese" ('98), has been much read and commented on. In '99 he published a "Memoir of the Episcopate of Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews 1853-1892," with particular reference to his share in the Eucharistic Controversy and the movement for Reunion with Presbyterians. Made a voyage round the world in '94-5, spending two months in New Zealand. In Jan. and Feb. '98 he executed a commission from the Archbishop to visit the Patriarchs and Chief Prelates of the East, at Alexandria, Nicosia (Cyprus), Damascus, Jerusalem, and Constantinople, and to present the resolutions of the Lambeth Conference of '97 on Union among Christians. He consecrated the Anglican Church of St. George at Jerusalem, Oct. 18th, '98. *Palace, Salisbury; Lollards' Tower, S.E.*

Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot, 3rd M. of (cr. 1879). Surname Gascoyne-Cecil. B. 1830, s. 1868. *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and—as Lord Robert Cecil—was elected for the family borough of Stamford in '53. K.G.; P.C. He received a place in Lord Derby's

ministry of '66 as *Secretary of State for India* ('66-7), under the title of Lord Cranborne, which he assumed on the death of his elder brother. Owing to certain divergencies of opinion on the question of the extension of the franchise, to which he was opposed, Lord Cranborne separated himself for a time from his political associates; but on taking his place in the House of Lords at his father's death, in '67, as Lord Salisbury, he returned to his old party associations, and soon took rank as the foremost debater of the Upper House. In '64 he was elected *Chancellor of the University of Oxford*. He gradually assumed a high position of authority on Indian and foreign affairs; and when Mr. Disraeli resumed office as Premier in '74, Lord Salisbury became *Secretary for India* ('74-8). He was despatched to Constantinople in '76 to take part in the Conference which was expected to settle the matters in dispute between Russia and Turkey. The Conference failed to attain this result, and the war broke out which ended by the Treaty of San Stefano. Lord Salisbury accompanied Lord Beaconsfield to the *Berlin Congress*. He was *Secretary for Foreign Affairs* '78-80. Upon Lord Beaconsfield's death, in '80, Lord Salisbury became the recognised leader of the Conservative party; and when the Gladstone Ministry resigned office in June '85 Lord Salisbury became *Premier* as well as *Secretary for Foreign Affairs*. The new Administration, however, did not last long. The general election in November of the same year did not result favourably to the Government, and immediately after Lord Salisbury resigned. Mr. Gladstone succeeded, but he too had a short lease of power, and was defeated on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill June 8th, '86. The general election which took place in the following month brought Lord Salisbury again into power, and his tenure of office during the Jubilee year of the Queen's reign will be memorable in his lordship's family for the honour which her Majesty paid him by going in person to visit him at Hatfield. In May '88 he introduced a Bill into the House of Lords for the reform of that Assembly and the creation of life peers. He was presented with the *freedom of the city of Glasgow* May 20th, '91, and in July he had the honour of entertaining the *German Emperor* at Hatfield, which was also visited by the Prince of Naples. Though the result of the general election in '92 was adverse to his Government he remained in office till he was defeated in the Commons, when he gave way to Mr. Gladstone. Lord Salisbury was an occasional contributor in his younger days to the *Quarterly Review*, but he now seeks relaxation from the cares of office in scientific rather than in literary pursuits, experimental physics being his favourite study. He spends much of his time in his laboratory at Hatfield, and has greatly interested himself in the application of electricity to practical purposes on his estates. On the resignation of Lord Rosebery, in June '95, Lord Salisbury formed his third Administration, which is a coalition ministry, in which places were found for a number of Liberal Unionists (see MINISTRY). Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports '95; D.L. Kent. He was occupied throughout '96 by the conduct of our relations with America in

regard to the Venezuelan Boundary dispute, and by affairs in Armenia; and in '97 events in Crete, and afterwards in Greece, found ample occupation for him, apart from other foreign affairs. His conduct of the negotiations in regard to the China question ('98) exposed him to criticism even from his own side, but in the firm stand he made on the Fashoda question he received the support of both great political parties. He sustained an irreparable loss by the death of his wife, Nov. 20th, '99. *Heir*, Visct. Cranborne, M.P., s. C. Carlton.

Saltersford (see Courtown).

Saltoun, Alexander William Frederick, 18th L. (cr. 1445). Surname Fraser. B. 1851, s. 1886. Formerly Maj. and Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards; elected a S.R.P. '90. *Heir*, Hon. A. A. Fraser, Master of Saltoun, s. Carlton.

Sandhurst, William, 2nd L. (cr. 1871). Surname Mansfield. B. 1855, s. 1876. Formerly in Coldstream Guards; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Under-Sec. for War Feb. to July '86, and Aug. '92 to Jan. '95, when he was app. Gov. of Bombay. *Heir*, Hon. J. W. Mansfield, bro. L. Brooks's.

Sandwich, Edward George Henry, 8th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Montagu. B. 1839, s. 1884. M.P. Huntingdon '76-84; late Col. Gren. Guards; is Hon. Col. 5th King's Royal Rifles; Chm. Hunts C.C.; app. L.L. Hunts '91; Mayor of Huntingdon '96-7; re-elected for '97-8. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. V. A. Montagu, R.N., bro. C. Hinchinbrooke, Hunts; Hooke Court, Dorset. Travellers', Carlton.

Sandys, Augustus Frederick Arthur, 4th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Sandys. B. 1840, s. 1863. Formerly in Life Guards. *Heir*, Hon. M. W. G. Sandys, bro. L. St. James's.

Savile, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1888). Surname Savile-Lumley. B. 1854, s. his uncle, the first lord and a distinguished diplomatist, under special remainder 1896. Has himself served in the Diplomatic Service and in the Foreign Office; Maj. Notts Yeo. Cav. 47, *Bryanston Square, W.*

Saye and Sele, John Fienes, 14th L. (cr. 1447, 1603). Surname Twisleton Wykeham-Fienes. B. 1830, s. 1887. Late Capt. Oxfordshire Hussars; J.P., C.C., and D.L. Oxon. *Heir*, Major the Hon. Geoffrey Cecil T. W. Fienes, s. Sunbury House, Reading. Brooks's.

Scarborough, Alfred Frederick George Bessford, 10th E. of (cr. 1690). Surname Lumley. B. 1857, s. 1884. Formerly in the Army; L.L. W. Riding of Yorks. *Heir*, Hon. O. V. Lumley, bro. C. Carlton.

Scarsdale, Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden, 4th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Curzon. B. 1831, s. 1856. Rector of Kedleston, Derbyshire. *Heir*, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, s. C. Carlton.

Seafeld, James, 11th E. of (cr. 1701). Sits as Ld. Strathspey (1884). Surname Ogilvie-Grant. B. 1876, s. 1888. *Heir*, Hon. T. Ogilvie-Grant, bro.

Seaton, John Reginald Upton, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Colborne. B. 1854, s. 1888. J.P. Devon. *Heir*, Hon. F. L. L. Colborne, bro.

Sefton, Charles William Hylton, 5th E. of (cr. 1771). Sits as Ld. Sefton (1831). Surname Molyneux. B. 1867, s. 1897. Lieut. Lancs. Hussars Yeo. Cav.; formerly attaché to the Embassy at Paris. *Heir*, Hon. Osbert Cecil Molyneux, bro.

Selborne, William Waldegrave, 2nd E. of (cr. 1882, B. Selborne 1872). Surname Palmer. B. 1859, s. 1895. m. Lady Maud Cecil, d. of 3rd M. of Salisbury; Maj. 3rd Hampshire Regt.; J.P. Hampshire; M.P. Petersfield D. '85-92, W. Edinburgh '92-5; Under-Sec. for the Colonies since July '95; Lieut.-Col. and in command of 3rd Militia Batt. of the Hampshire Regt. L.U. *Heir*, Visct. Wolmer, s. Blackmoor, Liss, Hants. Brooks's.

***Sempill, William**, 15th L. (cr. 1489). Surname Forbes-Sempill. B. 1836, s. 1814. S.P.; formerly Lieut. Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, Hon. J. Forbes-Sempill, Master of Sempill, s. C. Carlton.

Shaftesbury, Anthony, 9th E. of (cr. 1672). Surname Ashley-Cooper. B. 1869, s. 1886. Formerly Capt. 10th Roy. Hussars; A.D.C. to Gov. of Victoria; D.L. Co. Antrim; g.s. of the eminent philanthropist. *Heir*, Rt. Hon. E. Ashley, un. C. St. Giles's House, Cranborne, Dorset; Belfast Castle, Belfast. Marlborough, Carlton, Turf.

Shand, Alexander Burns, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1828. Surname Shand; s. late Alexander Shand, of Aberdeen. P.C.; L.L.D. Glasgow; D.C.L. Oxon; Sheriff of Kincardineshire '62, and of Haddington and Berwick '69; Judge of Court of Session '72-90; Hon. Bencher Gray's Inn '92; Chm. of Coal Conciliation Board '94. 32, *Bryanston Square, W.*

Shannon, Richard Henry, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). Sits as L. Carleton (1786). Surname Boyle. B. 1860, s. 1890. Late of the Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Hon. H. G. Boyle, bro. C. Carlton.

Sheffield, Henry North, 3rd E. of (cr. 1816). Sits as Ld. Sheffield (1802). Surname Holroyd. B. 1832, s. 1876. M.P. E. Sussex '57-65; formerly in dip. service. *Heir*, Lord Stanley, of Alderley (to Ir. barony), c. C. Carlton.

***Sherard, Castel**, 10th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Sherard. B. 1849, s. 1886. I.P.; retired Comdr. R.N. *Heir*, Philip H. Sherard, bro. C. Gurrington, Ashburton, Devon; Glatton, Peterborough.

Sherborne, Edward Lenox, 4th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Dutton. B. 1831, s. 1883. m. '94, Emily Theresa, d. of the late Baron de Stern. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. F. G. Dutton, bro. Sherborne House, Northleach, R.S.O.; 9, St James's Square. Travellers', Boodle's, Turf.

Shrewsbury and Talbot, Charles Henry John, 20th E. of (cr. 1442, 1784). Surname Talbot. B. 1860, s. 1877. Hered. Lord High Steward of Ireland. *Heir*, Visct. Ingestre, s. C. Carlton.

Shute (see Barrington).

Sidmouth, William Wells, 3rd V. (cr. 1805). Surname Addington. B. 1824, s. 1864. M.P. Devizes '63-4; formerly in R.N. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. Addington, s. C. Upottery Manor, Devon; 78, *Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton.*

Silchester (see Longford).

Sinclair, Charles William, 14th L. (cr. 1489). Surname St. Clair. B. 1831, s. 1880. S.R.P.; formerly in Army. *Heir*, Master of Sinclair, s. C. Carlton, United Service.

Sligo, John Thomas, 4th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Monteagle (1806). Surname Browne. B. 1824, s. 1897. M.P. Mayo '57-68; late Lieut. R.N. *Heir*, Lord Henry Ulick Browne, bro. Westport House, Westport, Co. Mayo, Ireland.

***Sodor and Man, Norman Dumenil John**, 69th Bp. of Surname Straton. B. 1840. E. Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '62, M.A. '69, D.D.

- '92). Ordained deacon by the Bishop of Chester and priest by the Bishop of Lichfield in '65. Was appointed to the vicarage of Kirkby Wharfe '66; Vicar and Rural Dean of Wakefield '75; Proctor in Convocation for Archdeaconry of Craven '80; Hon. Canon of Ripon '83; Archdeacon of Huddersfield and Hon. Canon of Wakefield '88; and was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man '92. His influence in Wakefield was on the Evangelical and Protestant side. *Bishop's Court, Isle of Man. National.*
- Somerhill** (see Clanricarde).
- Somers**, Arthur Herbert Tennyson Somers 6th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Cocks. B. 1837, s. 1899. A minor. *Heir*, Rev. Henry L. Somers Cocks, *un.*
- Somerset**, Algernon, 15th D. of (cr. 1546). Surname St. Maur. B. 1846, s. 1894. Formerly Lieut. 60th Rifles. The first Duke was the celebrated Lord Protector *temp.* Ed. VI. *Heir*, Lt. Percy St. Maur, *bro.* *Maiden Bradley, Bath; Burton Hall, Loughborough; Berry Pomeroy, Totnes. Army and Navy, Carlton, Wellington.*
- Somerton** (see Normanton).
- Sondes**, George Edward, 2nd E. (cr. 1880). Surname Milles. B. 1861, s. 1894. Major Royal East Kent Yeo. Cav. '84; D.L., J.P. Kent. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. Lewis Milles, *bro.* *Lees Court, Faversham; Nackington, Canterbury; Elmham Hall, Dereham, Norfolk. Carlton, Bachelors'.*
- Southampton**, Charles Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Fitz-Roy. B. 1867, s. 1872. Late Capt. 10th Hussars. *Heir*, Hon. E. A. Fitz-Roy, *bro.* *Idlicote, Shipston-on-Stour.*
- Southesk**, James, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Lt. Balinhard (1869). Surname Carnegie. B. 1827, s. 1849. K.T. '69; LL.D. St. Andrews '92; LL.D. Aberdeen '95; has been L.L. Kincardineshire; formerly in Grenadier Guards and 92nd Highlanders. *Heir*, Lord Carnegie, s. C. *Kinnaird Castle, Brechin, N.B. Carlton, Travellers'.*
- ***Southwell**, Arthur Robert Pyers, 5th V. (cr. 1776). Surname Southwell. B. 1872, s. 1878. I.P.
- Southwell**, George, 1st Bp. of. (See founded 1884.) Surname Ridding. B. 1828. E. St. Mary's Coll., Winchester, and Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. '51. Elected Fellow of Exeter Coll. in '51; M.A. '53, and D.D. '69. Was Head Master of Winchester College '67-84. Elevated to the episcopal see of Southwell in May '84. L. *Thurgarton Priory, Southwell, Notts. Athenæum.*
- Spencer**, John Poyntz, 5th E. (cr. 1765). Surname Spencer. B. 1835, s. 1857; P.C.; K.G.; M.P. S. Northants '57; Viceroy of Ireland '68-74 and '82-5; Lord Pres. of Council '80-83 and Feb. to July '86; First Lord of the Adm. Aug. '92 to June '95; L.L. of Northants; formerly Chm. Northants Quarter Sessions; Chm. Northants C.C.; and Master of the Pytchley. Chan. Victoria Univ., Manchester, '92; member of Council of Prince of Wales. *Heir*, Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer, *h.-bro.* L. *Allthorp, Northampton. Athenæum, Brooks's.*
- Stafford**, Fitz Osbert Edward, 11th L. (cr. 1640). Surname Stafford-Jerningham. B. 1833, s. 1892. *Heir-pres.*, Adolphus Frederick J. Jerningham, c. *Cossesly Park, Norwich; Stafford Castle; Shifnal Manor, Salop.*
- Stair**, John Hamilton, 10th E. of (cr. 1703). Sits as Lt. Oxenford (1841). Surname Dalrymple. B. 1819, s. 1864. K.T.; M.P. Wigtownshire '41-56; L.L. Wigtownshire; was Capt. Scots Guards. *Heir*, Visct. Dalrymple, s. L. *Brooks's.*
- Stalbridge**, Richard de Aquila, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1837. P.C.; M.P. Flintshire '61-86; Vice-Chamb. of Household '62-4; Patronage Sec. to Treasury '80-85; and 1st L. Whip in House of Commons '80-86; Chm. L. & N. W. R. s. since '91. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, s. L.U. *Molcombe House, Shafesbury; 32, Queensborough Terrace, W. Brooks's.*
- Stamford**, William, 9th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Grey. B. 1850, s. 1890. m. '95, Elizabeth Louisa Penelope, d. of Rev. C. Theobald, R.D., Rector of Lasham, Hants; M.A. Oxon.; admitted into Order of Diocesan Readers by Bishop of London '91. Formerly Prof. of Classics and Philosophy at Codrington Coll., Barbadoes. *Heir*, Lord Grey of Groby, s. 15, *St. James's Place, S.W.; Grosvenor, Hyde Park.*
- Stanhope**, Arthur Philip, 6th E. (cr. 1718). Surname Stanhope. B. 1838, s. 1875. M.P. Leominster '68; E. Suffolk '70-75; a Lord of the Treasury '74-6; formerly Musketry Instructor Grenadier Guards; 1st Church Estates Commr.; app. L.L. and Custos Rotulorum, Kent, '90; F.S.A. *Heir*, Visct. Mahon, s. C. *Carlton, Travellers'.*
- Stanley of Alderley**, Henry Edward John, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). B. 1827, s. 1869. *Heir*, Hon. E. L. Stanley, *bro.* 15, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- Stanmore**, Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1893). Surname Hamilton Gordon. B. 1829. M.A. Camb. '51; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. '79; G.C.M.G.; was priv. sec. to the E. of Aberdeen when 1st Lord of the Treasury '52-5; sec. to Mr. Gladstone's Mission to Corfu '58; Lieut.-Col. Comdt. 1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Vol.; D.L. Aberdeenshire '61; M.P. Beverley '54-7; Gov. of New Brunswick '61-6, Trinidad '66-70, Mauritius '71-4, Fiji '75-80, New Zealand '80-82, Ceylon '83-90. *Heir*, Hon. George A. Maurice Gordon, s. *Red House, Ascot.*
- Stewart of Garlies** (see Galloway).
- Stradbroke**, George Edward John Mowbray, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Baron Rous (1796). Surname Rous. B. 1862, s. 1886. m. '98, Helena V. A., only d. late General Keith Fraser. M.A. Camb.; C.C. East Suffolk; D.L. and J.P. Suffolk; Lt.-Col. Comdg. 1st Vol. Brigade E.D.R.A.; app. Vice-Admiral of Suffolk '90. *Heir*, Lt.-Col. W. J. Rous, c. C. *Henham, Wangford. Bachelors', Carlton.*
- Strafford**, Francis Edmund Cecil, 5th E. of (cr. 1847). Surname Byng. B. 1835, s. 1899. Vicar of St. Peter's, Onslow Gardens, '67-89. Has filled the offices of Chaplain to Hampton Court Palace '65-7, the Queen, the Speaker of the House of Commons '74-89, and in the latter year was Grand Chaplain of England in Freemasonry. *Heir*, Visct. Enfield, s. *Wrotham Park, Barnet; 5, St. James's Square.*
- Strange** (see Athole).
- ***Strathallan**, William Huntly, 9th V. (cr. 1866). Surname Drummond. B. 1871, s. 1893. S.P.; is Lieut. 3rd Batt. Black Watch. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. James Eric Drummond, *h.-bro.* *Macchany House, Machany, Perthshire.*

Strathcona and Mount Royal, Donald Alexander, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Smith. B. 1820. Pres. of the Bank of Montreal and Director of the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern of Minnesota Railways; is Gov. of the Hudson's Bay Co., Chancellor of McGill Univ., Montreal, and Hon. LL.D. Camb. and Yale Univ.; has been High Commr. for Canada in London since '96. G.C.M.G. Sir Donald Smith, as he became by knighthood in '86, and Lord Mount-Stephen gave as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee of '87, £200,000 to found the Victoria Hospital at Montreal. *Dorchester Street, Montreal; Silver Heights, Manitoba; Norway House, Picton, Nova Scotia; Glencoe, N.B.; Knebworth, Herts. Athenæum.*

Stratheden and Campbell, Hallyburton George, 3rd L. (cr. 1836, 1841). Surname Campbell. B. 1829, s. 1893. Late Lt.-Col. 40th Middlesex Rifle Vol. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. John Beresford Campbell, s. 17, *Bruton Street, W.; Hatridge, Jedburgh.*

Strathmore and Kinghorne, Claude, 13th E. of (cr. 1856). Sits as Ld. Bowes. Surname Bowes-Lyon. B. 1824, s. 1865. Is L.L. of Forfarshire; created a peer of the U.K. '87. *Heir*, Lord Glamis, s. C. *Glamis Castle, Forfarshire; Streatham Castle, Darlington; Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Carlton.*

Strathspey (see Seafield).

Stuart of Castle Stuart (see Moray).

Sudeley, Charles Douglas Richard, 4th L. (cr. 1838). Surname Hanbury-Tracy. B. 1840, s. 1877. F.R.S.; P.C.; M.P. Montgomery Dist. '63-77; formerly in the R.N.; Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms Feb. to July '86. *Heir*, Hon. W. C. F. Hanbury-Tracy, s. L.U. *Ormeley Lodge, Ham Common, Surrey. Travellers'.*

Sudley (see Arran).

Suffield, Charles, 5th L. (cr. 1786). Surname Harbord. B. 1830, s. 1853. P.C.; a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen '68-72; Mast. of Buckhounds Feb. '86 to July '87; Lord of Bedchamber to Prince of Wales since '72; K.C.B. '76; Lieut.-Col. and Col. Norfolk Mil. Art. from '66-92; A.D.C. to the Queen '91. *Heir*, Maj. the Hon. C. Harbord, s. L.U. *Guntton Park, Norwich; 4, Manchester Square, W. Turf, White's, Marlborough.*

Suffolk and Berkshire, Henry Molyneux Paget, 19th E. of (cr. 1603, 1626). Surname Howard. B. 1877, s. 1898. Lieut. 4th Batt. Gloucestershire Regt. *Heir*, the Hon. J. K. Estcourt, bro. *Charlton Park, Malmesbury.*

Sutherland, Cromartie, 4th D. of (cr. 1833). Surname Sutherland-Leveson-Gower. B. 1851, s. 1892. Cornet 2nd Life Guards '70; Lieut. '71, retired '75; late Col. commanding Sutherland Vol.; Col. Staffordshire Yeo. Cav.; M.P. Sutherland '74-86; L.L. Sutherlandshire since '92; Mayor of Longton '95-6. *Heir*, M. of Stafford, s. *Trentham Hall, Staffordshire; Lilleshall, Newport, Salop; Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland; Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.*

Swansea, Ernest Ambrose, 2nd L. (cr. 1893). Surname Vivian. B. 1848, s. 1895. J.P. and D.L. Glamorganshire. *Heir*, Hon. Odo Richard Vivian, h.-bro. C. 27, *Belgrave Square, S.W. Brooks's, Athenæum.*

***Taafe**, Henry, 12th V. (cr. 1628). Surname Taafe. B. 1872, s. 1895. m. '97, Marie M. Fuchs. He is a Count in the Austrian

peerage, as well as Viscount Taafe of Corren, and Baron Ballymote, Sligo, in Ireland. He is descended from the powerful nobleman of the same name who proceeded from Ireland, and made a great name in the Germanic Empire. His father was appointed Governor of Salzburg in '63, and in '67 became Austrian Minister of the Interior and Vice-President of the Cisleithan Ministry. At the latter end of '69 he served as **Minister President**. In '71 he accepted the office of Governor of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg. In '80 he was summoned to form a new Cabinet, and held office until '93. The late peer died in '95, and was succeeded by the present holder of the title. *Heir*, Edward C. R. Taafe, s. *Ellischau Castle, Silberberg, Bohemia.*

Talbot de Malahide, Richard Wogan, 5th L. (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Talbot de Malahide (1856). Surname Talbot. B. 1846, s. 1883. Formerly in the Army. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. Talbot, s. C. *Castle Malahide, Dublin. Army and Navy.*

Tankerville, Charles 6th E. of (cr. 1714. Surname Bennet. B. 1810, s. 1859. P.C.; M.P. North Northumberland '32-59; Lord Steward '67-8; has been Capt. Gent.-at-Arms. *Heir*, Lord Bennett, s. C. *Carlton.*

***Teignmouth**, Charles John, 3rd L. (cr. 1797. Surname Shore. B. 1840, s. 1885. I.P. Formerly in the Scots Guards. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. J. Shore, bro. C. 6, *Crick Road, Oxford.*

Templemore, Henry Spencer, 2nd L. (cr. 1831. Surname Chichester. B. 1821, s. 1837. Formerly in the Life Guards. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. Chichester, s. C. 11, *Upper Grosvenor Street. St. James's, Travellers'.*

Temple of Stowe, William Stephen, 4th E. (cr. 1749). Surname Gore-Langton. B. 1847, s. 1889. D.L. and J.P. Somerset; late Maj. N. Somerset Yeo. Cav.; M.P. Mid Somerset '78-85. *Heir*, Lord Langton, s. C. *Junor Carlton.*

Templeton, Henry Edward Montague Dorington Clotworthy, 4th V. (cr. 1806). Surname Upton. B. 1853, s. 1890. Elected I.R.P. '94; formerly Lieut. 60th Rifles. *Heir*, Hon. Eric E. M. J. Upton, s. *Castle Upton, Templepatrick, Co. Antrim.*

Tennyson, Hallam, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname Tennyson. B. 1852, s. 1892. Is s. of the first Lord Tennyson, who was Poet Laureate from '52 until his decease in '92; and his biography of his eminent sire (published '97) was emphatically one of the "books of the year." J.P. Hants. App., '99, Governor of s. Australia. K.C.M.G. *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Tennyson, s. *Aldworth, near Haslemere; Farringford, Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Athenæum.*

Tenterden, Charles Stuart Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Abbott. B. 1865, s. 1882. Lieut. 3rd Batt. York and Lancaster Regt.

Teynham, Henry John Philip Sidney, 18th L. (cr. 1616). Surname Roper-Curzon. B. 1867, s. 1892. m. '95, Mabel, 2nd d. of the late Col. H. Green Wilkinson, Scots Guards. *Heir*, Hon. C. J. H. Roper-Curzon, s. *Lynted Lodge, Sittingbourne, Kent. Wellington.*

Thring, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Thring. B. 1818. Parliamentary Counsel '60-86; elected High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames '97. L. *Alderhurst, Englefield Green, Surrey; 5, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. Athenæum.*

Thurlow, Thomas John, 5th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce. B. 1838, s. 1874. P.C.; formerly in dip. service; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85 and Feb. to July '86; Paymaster-Gen. April to July '86. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. H.-T.-C.-Bruce, s. L. *Travellers*.

Tollemache, Wilbraham Frederick, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Tollemache. B. 1832, s. 1890. M.P. W. Cheshire '72-85. *Heir*, Hon. L. P. Tollemache, s. C. 61, *Cadogan Gardens, S.W.*; *Helmingham Hall, Stowmarket*; *Peckforton, Tarporley, Cheshire. Carlton, Travellers*.

Torphichen, James Walter, 12th L. (cr. 1564). Surname Sandilands. B. 1846, s. 1869. Elected S.R.P. '94. Formerly Capt. Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Hon. J. A. D. Sandilands, Master of Torphichen, s. L. *Calder House, Mid-Calder, near Edinburgh. Naval and Military*.

Torrington, George Master, 9th V. (cr. 1721). Surname Byng. B. 1886, s. 1889. *Heir*, Hon. S. Byng, *un. C. A minor*.

Townshend, John James Dudley Stuart, 5th M. (cr. 1786). Surname Townshend. B. 1866, s. 1899. D.L. Norfolk. *Heir*, Major Charles C. F. Townshend, C.B. *Tamworth Castle, Warwickshire; Balls Park, Herts.*

Tredegar, Godfrey Charles, 2nd L. (cr. 1850). Surname Morgan. B. 1830, s. 1875. M.P. Brecknockshire '58-75; served in the Crimea. App. L.L. Monmouthshire, '99. *Heir*, Hon. F. C. Morgan, M.P., *bro. C. Carlton*.

Trevor, Arthur William, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Hill-Trevor. B. 1852, s. 1894. Has been Maj. 1st Life Guards; retired '95. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. Hill-Trevor, *bro. C. Carlton, White's*.

***Trimlestown**, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, 18th L. (cr. 1461). Surname Barnewall. B. 1861, s. his brother Christopher 1891. 3rd s. of the late Charles Barnewall, Esq., of Meadstown, Co. Meath, by his 2nd marriage with Letitia (d. '86), d. of Gerald Aylmer, Esq., of Lyons; established ('93) his claim to the barony, which had been dormant since the death of the 16th Baron ('79); *m. '89, Margaret Theresa, d. of Richard John Stephens, Esq., of Brisbane, Queensland. 6, Inverness Gardens, Kensington, W.*

Truro, John, 3rd Bp. of. (See re-founded 1877). Surname Gott. B. 1830, app. 1891. E. Winchester and Brasenose Coll., Oxon, where he graduated B.A., and Wells Theol. Coll., '53, and received D.D. in '73. Ordained '57, and became curate of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, afterwards holding the chaplaincy of St. Andrew, Great Yarmouth. Appointed perpetual curate of Bramley, Leeds, in '66, and vicar of Leeds in '73. Became Dean of Worcester in '86, and Bishop of Truro June '91. Is the author of "The Parish Priest of the Town" and "Ideals of a Parish." *Trenyhton, Par Station, Cornwall*.

Tweeddale, William Montagu, 10th M. of (cr. 1694). Sits as Ld. Tweeddale (1881). K.T. Surname Hay. B. 1826, s. 1878. M.P. Taunton '65-8, Haddington Dist. '78; formerly Bengal C.S.; Ld. High Comm. to Gen. Assem. Ch. of Scotland '89-92, '96, and '97. *Heir*, E. of Gifford, s. L.U. *Yester, Haddingtonshire, N.B.*; 6, *Hill Street, W. Brooks's, Travellers*.

Tweedmouth, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1881). Surname Marjoribanks. B. 1849, s. 1894. P.C.; E. Harrow and Christ Ch., Oxon.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '74; Contr. H.M. House-

hold '86; 2nd Liberal Whip '86-92; Parliamentary Sec. and Chief Liberal Whip Aug. '92 to March '94, when he succeeded to the peerage; Lord Privy Seal March '94, and Chancellor of the Duchy also from May '94 to June '95; Ald. L.C.C. since '95; J.P. and D.L. Berwickshire and Inverness-shire; M.P. Berwickshire '80-94. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Dudley Churchill Marjoribanks, s. L. *Guisachan, Beaulieu, N.B.*; *Hutton Castle, Berwick-on-Tweed*; *Brook House, Park Lane. Brooks's*.

Tyrene (see Waterford).

***Valentia**, Arthur, 11th V. (cr. 1622). Surname Annesley. B. 1843, s. 1863. I.P.; formerly in the Army; Vice-Chm. C.C. Oxon.; M.P. Oxford City since April '95; appointed Comptroller of the Household '98. *Heir*, Hon. A. Annesley, s. C. *Carlton*.

Vane (see Londonderry).

Vaux of Harrowden, Hubert George Charles, 7th L. (cr. 1523). Surname Mostyn. B. 1860, s. 1883. In diplomatic service. This barony was called out of abeyance in '38. Two daughters, co-heiresses. L. *Brooks's*.

Ventry, Dayrolles Blakeney, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Eveleigh-de-Moleyns. B. 1828, s. 1868. I.R.P. (elected '71). *Heir*, Hon. F. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, s. C. *Carlton*.

Vernon, George Francis Augustus, 8th L. (cr. 1762). Surname Vernon. B. 1888, s. 1898. A minor. *Sudbury Hall, Derby; Poynton Towers, Stockport*.

Verulam, James Walter, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Grimston. B. 1852, s. 1895. M.P. St. Albans Div. Herts '85-92. Is a Visct. and Baron of Ireland, and a Baron of Scotland, besides being an Earl, etc., of the United Kingdom. *Heir*, Visct. Grimston, s. C. *Sopwell, St. Albans. Carlton, Bachelors*.

Vivian, George Crespigny Brabazon, 4th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Vivian. B. 1878, s. 1893. His lordship's father was British Minister at Brussels '84-92; at Rome '92 till his death in Nov. '93. *Heir*, Hon. C. H. Vivian, *un.*

***Wakefield**, George Rodney, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1888.) Surname Eden. B. 1853. E. Richmond (Yorks) and Pembroke Coll., Camb., B.A. (2nd-class classical tripos) '76; M.A. '79, D.D. 91. *m. '89, Constance M., d. of Canon Ellison. Dr. Eden was ordained '78; assistant master at Aysgarth School, Wensleydale, '78-9; was for some time domestic chaplain to the late Bishop Lightfoot, who gave him his first and, in fact, only living—that of Bishop Auckland, which he held '83-90. In '90 he was appointed Bishop Suffragan for the diocese of Canterbury, with the title of Bishop of Dover, and held this position until he was called to succeed Dr. Walsham How at Wakefield in '97. Bishopgarth, Wakefield. Athenaeum.*

Waldegrave, William Frederick, 9th E. (cr. 1729). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1851, s. 1859. A Lord-in-Waiting '86-92, '95-6; app. Capt. of the Yeo. of the Guard '96, and a Commissioner in Lunacy '89; P.C. *Heir*, Visct. Chewton, s. C. *Chewton Priory, Bath*; 20, *Braynsdon Square. Carlton, Constitutional*.

Wales, H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., Great Master and Principal G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O. B. 1841. *Heir*, D. of York, s. (peer). *Marlborough House, S.W.* (See special biography.)

- ***Wallscourt**, Erroll Augustus Joseph Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Blake. B. 1841, s. 1849. I.P.; formerly Capt. Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, s. *Travellers*.
- ***Walsingham**, Thomas, 6th L. (cr. 1780). Surname de Grey. B. 1843, s. 1870. M.A.; LL.D.; F.R.S.; High Steward Camb. Univ. and King's Lynn; a Trustee Brit. Museum; M.P. W. Norfolk '65-71; Lord-in-Waiting. '74-5. *Heir*, Hon. J. A. de Grey, half-bro. C. Merton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk. Carlton.
- ***Wandsworth**, Sydney James, 1st B. (cr. 1895). A Viscount also of the Kingdom of Portugal. Surname Stern; *e. s.* late Visct. de Stern, London, and Sophia, *d.* late A. A. Goldsmid, Esq., Cavendish Square, and neice late Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart. The late Viscount de Stern established in London the firm of Stern, Bros., of which he remained the head until his death; he was created a Viscount, and his brother Herman a Baron, of the Kingdom of Portugal, both for two lives. Lord Wandsworth was born in London; *E.* at Magdalene Coll., Camb.; J.P. for Surrey and London; Hon. Col. 4th Vol. Batt. E. Surrey Regt.; M.P. Stowmarket Div. of Suffolk '91-5. 10, Great Stanhope Street, W. Marlborough, Bachelors', St. James's, Reform.
- ***Wantage**, Robert James, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Loyd-Lindsay. B. 1832. V.C., K.C.B., Legion of Honour (Commander); served with distinction Crimea; M.P. Berks '65-85; Finan. Sec. War Office '77-80; L.L. Berks; Prov. Grand Master for Berks and Bucks of Masons. C. *Lockinge House, Wantage*; 2, Carlton Gardens, S.W. Carlton, Guards', Travellers', etc.
- ***Warwick**, Francis Richard Charles Guy, 5th E. of (cr. 1759), is also E. Brooke (cr. 1746). Surname Greville. B. 1863, s. 1893. M.P. Somerset '78-85; Colchester '88-92; Mayor of Warwick since '94; Prov. Grand Master of the Masons of Essex; app. Dep. Grand Master of Freemasons '98. *Heir*, Lord Brooke, s. C. Warwick Castle, Eastern Lodge, Dunmow.
- ***Waterford**, Henry De La Poer, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Ld. Tyrone (1786). Surname Beresford. B. 1875, s. 1895. Lieut. Royal Horse Guards; late 3rd and 4th Batt. Worcestershire Regt. m. 97, Lady Beatrix Frances Fitzmaurice, y.d. of the M. of Lansdowne. *Heir*, Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., un. C. Carlton, White's, Turf, Kildare St.
- ***Waterpark**, Henry Anson, 4th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Cavendish. B. 1839, s. 1863. I.P. In Foreign Office '60-63. *Heir*, Hon. Charles F. Cavendish, s. L.U. Doveridge Derby. Brooks's, Travellers'.
- ***Welby**, Reginald Earle, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Welby. B. 1832. s. of the late Rev. John Earle Welby; app. Assist. Fin. Sec. to the Treasury '80; auditor of the Civil List '81; Per. Sec. of the Treas. '85-94; G.C.B. '92; Comr. Patriotic Fund; Comr. of the Exhibition of '51; Chm. L.C.C., and of the Roy. Commn. on Military and Civil Exp. of India. 11, Stratton Street, London, W.
- ***Wellington**, Henry, 3rd D. of (cr. 1814). Surname Wellesley. B. 1846, s. 1884. M.P. Andover '74-80; was a Lieut.-Col. Gren. Guards. *Heir*, Col. Lord A. C. Wellesley, bro. C. Strathfieldsaye House, Mortimer,
- R.S.O., Berks; Apsley House, Piccadilly. Marlborough.
- ***Wemyss and March**, Francis Richard, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Wemyss (1821). Surname Charteris. B. 1818, s. 1883. M.P. E. Gloucestershire '41-6, Haddingtonshire '47-83; a Lord of Treas. '53-5; is Hon. Col. London Scottish R.V.; A.D.C. *Heir*, Lord Elcho, s. C. Carlton.
- ***Wenlock**, Beilby, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Lawley. B. 1849, s. 1880. G.C.S.I.; M.P. Chester April to July '80; Vice-Chm. E. R. Yorks C.C.; Gov. of Madras '90 to Dec. '95; received ('96) the Hon. Freedom of York. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. Lawley, bro. L. Brooks's.
- ***Westbury**, Richard Luttrell Pilkington, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Bethell. B. 1852, s. 1875. Formerly in the Army. First peer was Lord Chancellor. *Heir*, Hon. R. Bethell, s. C. Carlton.
- ***Westmeath**, Anthony Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1621). Surname Nugent. B. 1870, s. 1883. I.P.; D.L. Co. Galway. Hon. Attaché Washington Embassy '95-7; assist. priv. sec. to Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain; Colonial Sec. '98; Sec. to Royal Commission app. to investigate French Treaty Rights in Newfoundland '98. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. Nugent, bro. Pallas, Loughrea, Co. Galway. Carlton, Wellington, Kildare Street.
- ***Westminster**, Hugh Lupus, 1st Duke of (cr. 1874). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1825. P.C.; K.G.; M.P. Chester '47-69; s. as 3rd M. '69. Master of Horse '80-85; L.L. of Cheshire; app. L.L. of the new County of London Oct. '88. Received from King of Greece the order of the Saviour in recognition of his philanthropic work in Greece after the Græco-Turkish War. The Duke's third daughter married Prince Adolphus of Teck in Dec. '94. *Heir*, Visct. Belgrave, g.s. L.U. Brooks's, Travellers'.
- ***Westmorland**, Anthony Mildmay Julian, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Surname Fane. B. 1859, s. 1891. Late Capt. Northamptonshire Regt. Mil. *Heir*, Lord Burghersh, s. C.
- ***Wharfedale**, Francis John, 2nd E. of (cr. 1876). Surname Montague-Stuart-Wortley. B. 1856, s. 1899. A retired Commander in the Roy. Navy, which service he entered in '69. D.L., J.P. Yorks, W.R. *Heir*, Visct. Carlton, s. Wortley Hall, Sheffield; Wharfedale House, Curzon Street, Mayfair.
- ***Wicklow**, Ralph Francis, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Howard. B. 1877, s. 1891. I.P. *Heir*, H. M. Howard, h.-bro. Shelton Abbey, Arklow, Ireland.
- ***Wigan** (see Crawford).
- ***Willoughby de Broke**, Henry, 10th L. (cr. 1492). Surname Verney. B. 1844, s. 1862. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. Verney, M.P., s. C. Carlton.
- ***Wilton**, Arthur George, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Egerton. B. 1863, s. 1898. Unsuccessfully contested the Gorton Div. of S.E. Lancs. '86. *Heir*, Visct. Grey de Wilton, s. Heaton Park, near Manchester. Carlton, White's.
- ***Wimborne**, Ivor Bertie, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guest. B. 1835. Mayor of Poole '96-7. *Heir*, Hon. I. C. Guest, s. C. 22, Arlington Street, S.W. Carlton.
- ***Winchester**, Augustus John Henry Beaumont, 15th M. of (cr. 1551). Surname Paulet. B. 1858, s. 1887. 1s premier M. of England; Major Coldstream Guards, and served in Nile expedition '85. *Heir*, Lord H. W. M. Paulet, bro. C. Guards'.

Winchester, Randall Thomas, 86th Bp. of (See founded 636.) Surname Davidson. B. 1848, app. 1895. *E.* at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Oxford, where he graduated ('71) in honours in Law and History. Curate at Dartford, but became ('77) Chaplain and private secretary to Archbishop Tait, whose second daughter he married a year later. In '82 H.M. the Queen appointed him her sub-almoner and hon. chaplain, and he also became one of the "six preachers" of Canterbury Cathedral. On the late Dr. Benson's succession to the Primacy, Dr. Davidson retained the offices he held under Dr. Tait; but in '83 he was appointed Dean of Windsor and resident chaplain to the Queen. He has written on many historical subjects, including the "Origin and History of the Lambeth Conferences," and edited (with Canon Benham) the "Life of Archbishop Tait." He is a trustee of the British Museum, and a governor of the Colleges of Charterhouse and Wellington. He succeeded to the bishopric of Rochester on Dr. Thorold's translation to the see of Winchester ('90), and was consecrated in Westminster Abbey April 25th, '91. In Sept. '95 he was translated to the see of Winchester in succession to Bishop Thorold. His lordship is the Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, and holds the Oxford degree of D.D. by diploma, and is also an hon. D.D. of St. Andrews University. *Farnham Castle, Surrey; Lollards' Tower, S.E. Athenæum.*

Winchilese and Nottingham, Henry Stormont, 13th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Finch-Hatton. B. 1852, s. 1898. *Heir*, Lord Maidstone, s. C. *White's, Carlton.*

Windsor, Robert George, 14th L. (cr. 1529). Surname Windsor-Clive. B. 1857, s. 1869. P.C.; L.L. Glamorganshire; D.L. Salop. Paymaster-General '91-2. Mayor of Cardiff '95. *Heir*, Hon. O. Windsor-Clive, s. C. *Hewell Grange, Redditch; St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff; 54, Mount Street, W. Carlton.*

Winterton, Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1766). Surname Turnour. B. 1837, s. 1879. I.P.; D.L. Sussex. *Heir*, Visct. Turnour, s. *Carlton.*

Winton (see Eglintoun).

Wolseley, Garnet Joseph, 1st V. (cr. 1885) Surname Wolseley. B. 1833 at Golden Bridge House, Co. Dublin, and is s. of late Major G. J. Wolseley. K.P. Entered the Army in '50. As ensign he served with the 80th Regt. in the latter part of the second Burmese war. He was dangerously wounded at the head of a storming party in the last and most critical action of the war. As lieutenant he served in the Crimea from Dec. '54 with the 90th Light Infantry, and as assistant engineer, and was twice wounded. Attaining a captain's rank, he served in India with the 90th, and on the staff in the campaigns of '57-9, and received a brevet majority. As lieutenant-col. he served in the China war of '60; and as colonel in Canada from '62-70, in which last year he commanded the Red River Expedition. As major-general he commanded the troops in the Ashantee War in '73-4; and as lieutenant-general he held the command of the troops in the South African War in '79. Commanded the army in the Egyptian War of '82, and was raised to the peerage, after the victory of Tel-el-Kebir. He also commanded in the Sudan campaigns of '84-5, and was made a Viscount and K.P. Lord Wolseley received

£25,000 for his services in Ashantee, and £20,000 for his Egyptian campaign. He has held many staff appointments, and has been High Commissioner to Natal and to Cyprus. Appointed Adjutant-General '82. He contributes occasionally to periodical literature; of his "Soldier's Pocket-book" several editions have appeared. Appointed ('88) Ranger of Greenwich Park. In Oct. '90 he took up new duties as Commander-in-Chief of the army in Ireland, and in Nov. '95 was made Commander-in-Chief in place of the Duke of Cambridge. Appointed Field Marshal '94, in which year he also published a fine biography of the Duke of Marlborough. *Heiress* (to the Viscounty by special remainder), Hon. Frances G. Wolseley, *d. Farm House, Glynde, Sussex. United Service, Athenæum.*

Wolverton, Frederic, 4th L. (cr. 1869). Surname Glyn. B. 1864, s. 1888. Partner in banking house of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; J.P. Dorset; app. a Lord-in-Waiting '02, resigned '93; Memb. L.C.C. '08; Hon. Sec. of the League of Mercy. *Heir*, Hon. George E. D. Carr-Glyn, s. L. *Brooks's.*

Worcester, John James Stewart, 103rd Bp. of. (See founded 679.) Surname Perowne. B. at Burdwan, Bengal, 1823; app. 1890. *E.* at Norwich Grammar School and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; he held Bell's, Tyrwhitt's, and Crosse's Univ. Scholarships, and was member's (Latin) prizeman three times. He was ordained deacon '47, and priest a year later. He became Fellow and assistant tutor of Corpus Christi Coll.; was for some time Divinity Lecturer at King's Coll., London, and afterwards Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich. Vice-Principal of Lampeter Coll., which owes much to his strenuous activity; Prebendary of St. Davids '67; Canon Residentiary of Llandaff '69; *Hulsean Lecturer* in '68; and was seven years later appointed Hon. Chaplain to the Queen and *Hulsean Professor of Divinity* in the Univ. of Camb. The restoration of Peterborough Cathedral, whither he went as dean in '79, has been largely owing to his efforts. He formed one of the Convocation Company of Old Testament Revisers, was a member of the Ecclesiastical Courts' Commission, and was select preacher before the Univ. of Oxford in '88. Elected Prelector in Divinity, Trin. Coll. '72; Fellow '74; Hon. Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll., Camb., '86; Hon. D.D. of Edinburgh '84; J.P. for the Liberty and Borough of Peterborough. Dr. Perowne has a high reputation for many theological works, especially a Commentary on the Book of Psalms. His appointment as successor to Dr. Philpott in the see of Worcester was notified at the end of Oct. '90. During '92 his lordship attended the Reunion of the Churches Conference at Grindelwald, and spoke strongly in favour of the object expressed in the title of the Conference. He was sharply criticised in some quarters for so doing. *m. Anna M., d. of Mr. Serjeant Woolrych, of Croxley House, Herts. Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster. Athenæum.*

Worthingham (see Gosford).

Wrottesley, Arthur, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Wrottesley. B. 1824, s. 1867. A Lord-in-Waiting '69-74, '80-85; L.L. Staffordshire, resigned '87. *Heir*, Lieut. Hon. W. Wrottesley, s. L. *Brooks's.*

Wynford, Henry Molyneux, 4th L. (cr 1829). Surname Best. B. 1829, s. 1899. *Heir*, Capt. Robert Rainy Best.

Yarborough, Charles Alfred Worsley, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Anderson-Pelham. B. 1859, s. 1875. P.C.; Vice-Adm. Co. Lincoln; Capt. Corps of Gent.-at-Arms '90-92. *Heir*, Lord Worsley, s. C. *Carlton*.

York, H.R.H. Prince George Frederick of Wales, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P. *Heir*, H.R.H. Prince Edward of York, s., born '94. (See special biography.)

York, William Dalrymple, 88th Archbp. of. Surname MacLagan. B. 1826. Primate of England, and Metropolitan, and member of the Privy Council. Prelate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. (The see dates from 625, and has an income of £10,000.) His Grace is the s. of Dr. David MacLagan, who served with distinction in the Peninsular War. E. Peterhouse, Camb.; graduated B.A., junior Opt. '56; M.A. '60; D.D., *jure dig.*, '78; Hon. Fellow of Peterhouse '89. Ordained deacon '56, and priest '57. Consecrated Lord Bishop of Lichfield '78. Held curacies at St. Saviour, Paddington, '56-8, and St. Stephen, Marylebone, '58-60; curate in charge of Enfield '65-9; rector of Newington '69-75; vicar of Kensington '75-8; Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral '78; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen. In '70 his lordship edited "The Church and the Age," and is the author of "Pastoral Letters and Synodal Charges"; "Parochial Papers"; "The Church and the People; an Inquiry into the Neglect of Public Worship" ('82), etc. He was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Magee as Archbishop of York in May, and was enthroned on Sept. 15th, '91. He gave up £500 of his endowments for six years (March '93) to assist the poorer clergy in his diocese. His lordship's hospitable invitation to 150 Nonconformist ministers to visit him at Lichfield Palace on Michaelmas Day '90 occasioned much interest. In Aug. '95 similar hospitality was shown by the Archbishop to the Nonconformist ministers resident in the diocese of York. Visited Russia in '97. *Bishopthorpe, York. Athenæum.*

Zetland, Lawrence, 1st M. of (cr. 1892). Surname Dundas. B. 1844, s. as E. 1873. P.C.; M.P. Richmond '72-3; a Lord-in-Waiting '80; formerly in Horse Guards; Viceroy of Ireland Aug. '89 to Aug. '92; Mayor of Richmond (Yorks) since '95. *Heir*, E. of Ronaldshay, s. C. *Turf*.

Zouche of Haringworth, Robert Nathaniel Cecil George, 15th L. (cr. 1308). Surname Curzon. B. 1851, s. 1873. This barony was for many years in abeyance prior to 1829. *Heiress-presumptive*, Hon. D. Curzon, sis. C. *Parham, Pulborough, Sussex. Carlton.*

FOREIGN TITLES OF NOBILITY BORNE BY BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Arundell, John Francis, 12th Count (cr. 1595, Holy Roman Empire). See above—Arundell of Wardour, Lord.

Aubigny, Charles Henry, 6th Duke of (cr. 1684, France). See Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.

Auverquerque, Francis Thomas, 5th Prince of (cr. 1778, Holy Roman Empire). See Cowper, Lord.

Bentinck, Henry Chas. Philip O., 7th Count

(cr. 1732, Holy Roman Empire). Surname Bentinck. B. 1848, s. 1874. m. 1877, the Baroness Mary Cornelia de Wassenaer. *Heir*, William Fred. C. H., s. (b. 1880).

Brontë, Alexander, 4th Duke of (cr. 1799, Sicily). See Bridport, Lord.

Bucy, Sergius M. E. R., 11th Marquis of (cr. 1602, France). Surname de Longueville de Bucy. B. 1864, s. 1867. Hereditary Knight of the Golden Spur, and a Grandee of Spain.

Bush, William E., 1st Baron de (cr. 1889, Saxe-Coburg). B. 1860. Pres. Chemical Jury, Brussels Exhibition, '97.

Campbell von Laurentz, Edmund Kempt, 1st Baron (cr. 1886, Saxe-Coburg). Surname Campbell. B. 1848. m. Sarah Elizabeth, d. of Jas. S. Budgett. *Rosemead, near Windsor.*

Cape St. Vincent, Eloise Fanny, Countess of (cr. 1833, Portugal). m. 1843, the Rev. Henry Jodrell, M.A. *Heiress*, Heloise Napier, d. *Murchiston Hall, Horndean, Hampshire.*

Cassilhas, The Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, Baron de (Portugal). B. 1817. m. 1854, Mary, widow of Andrew Melville. 90, *Eaton Square, S.W.*

***Chatellerault**, James, 15th Duke of (cr. 1548, France). See Abercorn, Duke of.

Ciudad Rodrigo, Henry, 3rd Duke of (cr. 1814, Spain). See Wellington, Duke of.

Clifford, Lewis Henry Hugh, Count (Holy Roman Empire). See Clifford, Lord.

Cowper, Francis Thomas, 5th Prince of the Holy Roman Empire (cr. 1778). See Cowper, Lord.

Craignish, Ronald Campbell, 2nd Baron (cr. 1883, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha). Surname Campbell. B. 1866, s. 1897. *Heir*, —.

Da Serra da Estrella, Sir John Croft, Bart., 2nd Baron (cr. 1813, Portugal).

Dimsdale, Charles Robert, 7th Baron (cr. 1762, Russia). Surname Dimsdale. B. 1856, s. 1898. J.P. Herts. m. 1st, 1882, Alice, d. of C. J. Monk, M.P.; 2nd, 1891, Mabel, d. of Sir Brydges P. Henniker, Bart., widow of Lieut.-Col. E. G. Hastings. *Heir*, Edward Chas., s. (b. 1883). *Essendon Place, Hertford.*

Eyre, Charles Peter, 2nd Count (Papal States), in Holy Orders. B. 1817, s. 1880. 6, *Bowmont Gardens, Glasgow.*

Ferrières, Charles Conrad, 3rd Baron de (cr. 1815, Netherlands). Surname du Bois de Ferrières. B. 1823, s. 1867. m. 1851, Anne Sheepshanks. *Cheltenham.*

Freemantle, Thomas Francis, 3rd Baron (cr. 1816, Austria). See Cottesloe, Lord.

Giustiniani, Sigismund, 8th Prince and 15th Marquis Bandini (cr. 1644, Rome). See Newburgh, Earl of. *Palazzo Altieri, Rome.* **Goldsmid and Palmeira**, Violet, 4th Baroness (cr. 1845, Portugal). s. 1896. m. 1889, Sydney Francis Hoffnung, Esq. *Heir*, Cyril Julian, s. (b. 1890). 53, *Pont Street, S.W.*

Halkett, Hugh Colin Gustavus George, 3rd Baron (cr. 1848, Hanover). B. 1861, s. 1879. m. 1890, Sarah, d. of Anson-Phelps Stokes.

Hamilton, Adolphus, Count (cr. 1751, Sweden). B. 1839, s. 1854.

Hapsburg, Rudolph R. B. A. A., Count (Holy Roman Empire). See Denbigh, Earl of.

Heusden, William Frederick, 4th Marquis of (cr. 1818, Holland). See Clancarty, Earl of.

Hoehepied, John Melville, 9th Baron de (cr. 1704, Hungary). B. 1860, s. 1887.

* This title is also claimed by the Duke of Hamilton.

- Kearney**, Robert Cecil, 1st Count (cr. 1868, Rome). *m.* 1855, Alice Florence, *d.* of Col. Wm. Perceval, C.B. *Heiress*, Alice, *d.* 9, *Cheniston Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- Kusel**, Samuel Selig, 1st Baron de (cr. 1890, Italy). Surname Kusel. B. 1848. *m.* 1876, Elvira, *d.* of Cleto Chini, of Leghorn and Cairo.
- La Pasture**, Gerard Gustavus-Ducarel, 4th Marquis de (cr. 1768, France). B. 1838, s. 1840. *m.* 1st, 1864, Léontine Standish; 2nd, 1873, Georgina Mary, *d.* of R. Loughman. *Heir*, Chas. Edward Mary, s. (b. 1879).
- Longueuil**, Reginald Charles, 8th Baron de (cr. 1700, Canada). Surname Grant. B. 1856. s. 1898. *m.* 1891, Kate, *d.* of John Church. *Heir*, John M. Chas., *bro.*
- Losada y Lousada**, Horace Francis, 3rd Duke of, Grantee of Spain of the 1st Class (cr. 1759, Spain). Surname Losada. B. 1837, s. 1885. Late Col. Madras Staff Corps. *Heir*, Count Francis Clifford, Comm. R.N., *bro.*
- Mackay**, Donald James, 3rd Baron d' Ophemert (cr. about 1780, Holland). See Reay, Lord.
- Magawly-Cerati**, Valerio Christopher, 6th Count (cr. 1734, Holy Roman Empire). Surname Magawly-Cerati de Calry. B. 1854, s. 1860. *m.* 1880, Ellen, *d.* of Redman Abbott. *Heir*, Valerio Awley, s. (b. 1883). *Parma.*
- Malapert**, General Sir Henry Edward L. Thuillier, C.S.I., F.R.S., Baron de (cr. —, Spain). B. 1813. *m.* 1st, 1836, Susanne (*d.* 1844), *d.* of the Rev. J. Haydon Cardew; 2nd, 1847, Annie Charlotte, *d.* of George Gordon Macpherson, Esq.
- Maranhm**, Douglas M. B. H. Cochrane, 3rd Marquis of (cr. 1825, Brazil). See Dundonald, Earl of.
- Melfort**, George, 11th Duke of (cr. 1692, France). See Perth, Earl of.
- Metaxa-Anzolato**, Andrea Rushout N. Prescod, Count (cr. 1691, Venice). Surname Metaxa. B. 1844, s. 1875. *m.* 1871, Louisa Elizabeth, *d.* of Thomas White. *Heir*, Andrea Francis Albert, s. (b. 1874).
- Mindelheim**, Charles Richard John, 9th Prince of (cr. 1708, Holy Roman Empire). See Marlborough, Duke of.
- Moore**, Arthur John, 1st Count (cr. 1879, Rome). B. 1849. *m.* 1877, Mary Lucy, *d.* of Sir Chas. Clifford, Bart. *Heir*, Arthur Joseph, s. (b. 1878). *Moonsfort, Tipperary.*
- Nugent**, Walter Ruthven, Prince and Count (cr. 1720, Holy Roman Empire). B. 1816. *m.* Theresa Bachmann.
- O'Gorman**, Ferdinand, Count (cr. 1878, Rome). *m.* 1857, Alice Margaret, *d.* of Hyacinth, Count d'Stoffelze. *Heir*, Count Robert Jean Gaspard, s. *Chateau de Pixérécourt, near Nancy, France.*
- Poer**, Edmond James, 1st Count de la (cr. 1864, Rome). Surname de Poher de la Poer; claims to be *de jure* 18th Baron Power and Corrugmore in the Peerage of Ireland. B. 1841. J.P. and D.L. Co. Waterford. *m.* 1881, the Hon. Mary Olivia Monsell, *d.* of Lord Emby. *Heir*, Count John William, s. (b. 1882). *Gurteen le Poer, Kilsheelan, Co. Waterford.*
- Ponteruzzo**, Melville Amadeus Henry D. H., Count of (Savoy). See Ruigny and Raineval, Marquis of.
- Reuter**, August Julius C. H., 2nd Baron de (cr. 1871, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha). B. 1852, s. 1899. *m.* 1876, Edith, *d.* of R. Campbell, Esq. *Heir*, Herbert Julius, s. (b. 1878). 15, *Palace Gardens, W.*
- Robeck**, John Henry Edward, 4th Baron de (cr. before 1750, Sweden). Surname Fock. B. 1823, s. 1856. Late Capt. 8th Foot. *m.* 1856, Sophia Charlotte, *d.* of Wm. F. Burton. *Heir*, Hy. Edw. Wm. s. (b. 1859); late Capt. R.A. *Gowran Grange, Naas, Kildare.*
- Rothschild**, Nathan Meyer, Baron de (cr. 1822, Austria). See Rothschild, Lord.
- Ruvigny and Raineval**, Melville Amadeus Henry Douglas Heddle, 9th Marquis of (cr. 1651, France) and 15th Marquis (cr. 1621), and 41st Baron (before 1808) of Raineval. Surname de Massue de Ruvigny. B. 1868, s. 1883. Knight of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles III. of Spain 1898. *m.* 1893, Rose Amalia, *d.* of Poncrazio Gaminara. *Heir*, Gabriel Henry, Count of La Caillemotte, s. (b. 1896).
- St. Paul**, Maria, 4th Countess de (cr. 1786, Holy Roman Empire). B. 1868. *m.* 1893, George Grey Butler. *Ewart Park, Wooler, Northumberland.*
- Salis**, John F. C. Fane, 7th Count de (cr. 1784, Holy Roman Empire). B. 1864. *m.* 1890, Hélène Marie de Riquet, *d.* of Prince Eugène de Caraman-Chimay. *Heir*, John Eugène, s.; (b. 1891). *Loughgur, Co. Limerick; Chateau de Bondo, Canton des Grisons, Switzerland.*
- San Miniato**, Horace Francis de Lousada, 2nd Marquis de (cr. 1846, Tuscany). B. 1837, s. 1870. See Losada y Lousada, Duke of.
- Souza**, Sir Walter Eugène de Souza, Count of the Holy Roman Empire. B. 1847.
- Staapole**, George, 4th Duke de (cr. 1830, Rome), and 5th Count (cr. 1818, France). B. 1860, s. 1896. Formerly Lieut. 3rd Batt. Princess of Wales's Own; J.P. Co. Galway, etc., etc. *m.* 1883, Pauline, *d.* of Edward Francis MacEvoy, Esq. *Heir*, George, Marquis de Staapole, s. (b. 1886).
- Stern**, Sydney James Stern, 2nd Viscount de (Portugal). See Wandsworth, Lord.
- Taaffe**, Henry, Count (cr. before 1690, Austria). See Taaffe, Viscount.
- Teissier**, Henry, 5th Baron (cr. 1819, France). B. 1862, s. 1895. Late Capt. 8th Hussars. *Bourne House, East Woodhay, Newbury.*
- Vallado**, Henry, 9th Marquis de (cr. 1653, Spain). Surname Walrond. B. 1841, s. 1876. *m.* 1861, Carolina Maud, *d.* of W. J. Clark.
- Vernon**, François Vernon de Landre Grogan de, 27th Count (cr. 1818, France). (Title in abeyance 1650 till 1781). Surname de Vernon. B. 1862, s. 1897. Formerly in the army; and Capt. 3rd Batt. "King's Own" Royal Lancaster Regt. Served as secretary Egyptian Campaign '84-5, medal with clasp and bronze star. Club, *Piccadilly.*
- Viarolo**, Valerio-Christopher, 16th Count of (cr. 1454, Parma). See Magawly-Cerati, Count.
- Vittoria**, Henry, 3rd Duke of (cr. 1814, Portugal). See Wellington, Duke of.
- Waterloo**, Henry, 3rd Prince of (cr. 1814, Holland). See Wellington, Duke of.
- Worms**, George, 2nd Baron de (cr. 1871, Austria). B. 1829, s. 1882. *m.* 1860, Louisa, *d.* of Baron de Samuel. *Heir*, Anthony Denis Maurice George, s. (b. 1869). *Milton Park, Egham, Surrey.*

Peerages Conferred Nov. '98—Nov. '99.

- Evelyn, Lord Cromer, cr. Viscount Cromer, of Cromer, in the County of Norfolk.
 Sir Henry Hawkins, cr. Baron Bampton, of Hitchin in the County of Hertford.

Mr. Robert Thornhagh Gurdon, cr. Baron Cranworth, of Letton and Cranworth, Norfolk.
 Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Currie, G.C.B., cr. Baron Currie, of Hawley in the County of Southampton.
 Sir Joseph Russell Bailey, Bart., cr. Baron Glasuk, of Glasuk Park, Brecknock.
 Rt. Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefoot, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., cr. Baron Pauncefoot, of Preston in the County of Gloucester.
 The Hon. Mrs. Henrietta Anne Carleton, daughter of the third Baron Dorchester (ext.), cr. Baroness Dorchester.
 Rt. Hon. James Patrick Bannerman Robertson, Lord Justice General of Scotland, and President of the Court of Session, appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, with the dignity of a Baron (for life) by the style and title of Baron Robertson, of Forteviot in the County of Perth.

Peers, English, Deceased (Dec. '98—Nov. '99). See OBITUARY.

Peers, Principal Officers of House of.
Chairman of Committees, Rt. Hon. Earl of Morley.—*Clerk of the Parliaments*, Henry John L. Graham, C.B.—*Clerk Assist. of Parliaments*, Hon. E. P. Thesiger, C.B.—*Reading Clerk and Clerk of Outdoor Committees* (vacant).—*Counsel to Chairman of Committees*, Albert Gray, Esq.—*Chief Clerk, and Clerk of Public Bills*, H. C. Malkin, Esq.—*Senior Clerks*: R. W. Monro, Esq., *Principal Clerk of Private Bill Office and Taxing Officer for Private Bills*; A. Harrison, Esq., *Peers' Printed Paper Office*; E. F. Taylor, *Principal Clerk, Judicial Department, and Taxing Officer (Judicial)*; W. Austen-Leigh, *Clerk of the Journals*; J. F. Symons-Jeune, *Principal Clerk of Private Committees*.—*Other Clerks*, F. Skene, W. H. Hamilton-Gordon, Esqs., Hon. A. McDonnell, C. L. Anstruther (*Clerk attending the Table*), A. H. Robinson, H. P. St. John, V. M. Biddulph, Esqs., Hon. E. A. Stonor, H. J. F. Badeley, C. Headlam and J. B. Hotham, Esqs.—*Accountant*, G. Fulkes, Esq.—*Librarian*, A. S. Strong, Esq.—*Assistant Librarian*, A. H. M. Butler, Esq.—*Examiners for Standing Orders*, C. W. Campion, Esq. (one vacant).—*Clerk for Standing Orders*, J. W. G. Bond, Esq.—*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*, Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, G.C.B.—*Yeoman-Usher*, Capt. T. D. Butler.—*Serjeant-at-Arms*, Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Ellis, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.—*Deputy Serjeant*, S. Hand, Esq.—*Shorthand Writer*, W. H. Gurney-Salter, Esq.—*Resident Superintendent*, Mr. Williams.

PEERS WHO HAVE BEEN COMMONERS.

The following list of names formerly borne in public life by gentlemen who are now members of the House of Lords, and whose present title is dissimilar to their surname, will be found of assistance in making references to the peerage.

Commoner.	Peer.
Adderley, Sir Chas., M.P.	Norton, L.
Bailey, Sir Joseph	Glanusk, L.
Bass, Sir Michael A., M.P.	Burton, L.
Beckett, Sir Edmund	Grimthorpe, L.
Borthwick, Sir Alg., M.P.	Glenesk, L.
Brooks, Sir T.	Crawshaw, L.
Burns, Sir John	Inverclyde, L.
Campbell, Sir A., M.P.	Blythwood, L.
Carmarthen, Marq. of,	
M.P.	Leeds, D.

Commoner.	Peer.
Cochrane - Baillie, Mr., M.P.	Lamington, L.
Corry, Mr. Montagu	Rowton, L.
Cubitt, Mr. G., M.P.	Ashcombe, L.
Cunliffe-Lister, Mr. S.	Masham, L.
Dalkeith, Earl of, M.P.	Buccleuch, D.
De Worms, Baron H., M.P.	Pirbright, L.
Fellowes, Capt., M.P.	De Ramsey, L.
Flower, Mr. Cyril, M.P.	Battersea, L.
Foljambe, Cecil G. Savile	Hawkesbury, L.
Fremantle, Mr. T. F.	Cottesloe, L.
Gardner, H., M.P.	Burghclere, L.
Gathorne - Hardy, Mr., M.P.	Cranbrook, E.
Gibbs, Mr. Henry Hucks	Aldenharn, L.
Gibson, Mr. Edw., M.P.	Ashbourne, L.
Giffard, Sir H., M.P.	Halsbury, E.
Gordon, Sir A. H., G.C.M.G.	Stanmore, L.
Gore-Langton, Mr. W. S., M.P.	Temple, E.
Grimston, Visct., M.P.	Verulam, E.
Grosvenor, Earl, M.P.	Westminster, D.
Grosvenor, Ld. Rd., M.P.	Stalbridge, L.
Grosvenor, Mr. R. W., M.P.	Ebury, L.
Guinness, Sir A. E., M.P.	Ardilaun, L.
Guinness, Sir E. Cecil, Bart.	Iveagh, L.
Gurdon, Mr. Robert T.	Cranworth, L.
Hamilton, Marq. of, M.P.	Abercorn, D.
Hartington, Marq. of, M.P.	Devonshire, D.
Hawkins, Sir Henry	Brampton, L.
Herbert, Sidney, M.P.	Pembroke, E.
Holland, Sir Henry T., M.P.	Knutsford, V.
Hozier, Sir Wm. Wallace	Newlands, L.
Hubbard, Mr. E., M.P.	Addington, L.
James, Mr. W., M.P.	Northbourne, L.
Johnstone, Sir H., M.P.	Derwent, L.
Knatchbull - Hugessen, Mr. E., M.P.	Brabourne, L.
Legh, Mr. T. W., M.P.	Newton, L.
Lewisham, Lord, M.P.	Dartmouth, E.
Lindsay, Lord, M.P.	Crawford, E.
Lopes, Lord Justice	Ludlow, L.
Loyd-Lindsay, Sir R., M.P.	Wantage, L.
Lymington, Lord, M.P.	Portsmouth, E.
Manners, Lord John, M.P.	Rutland, D.
Marjoribanks, Mr. E., M.P.	Tweedmouth, L.
Matthews, Henry, M.P.	Llandaff, V.
Plunket, D. R., M.P.	Rathmore, L.
Rolls, Mr. J. A.	Llangattock, L.
St. Aubyn, Sir J., M.P.	St. Levan, L.
Sandon, Visct., M.P.	Harrowby, E.
Scott, Lord Henry, M.P.	Montagu de Beaulieu, [L.]
Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir H., M.P.	Rookwood, L.
Smith, Sir Donald	Strathcona and Mount Royal, L.
Stafford, Marq. of, M.P.	Sutherland, D.
Stanley, Colonel, M.P.	Derby, E.
Stephen, Sir George	Mount-Stephen, L.
Stern, Mr., M.P.	Wandsworth, L.
Sturt, Mr. Henry, M.P.	Alington, L.
Thesiger, General F.	Chelmsford, L.
Thomson, Sir W., D.C.L.	Kelvin, L.
White, John Campbell	Overtoun, L.
Williamson, J., M.P.	Ashton, L.
Winn, Mr. Rowland, M.P.	Saint Oswald, L.
Wolmer, Visct., M.P.	Selborne, E.

This list is not exhaustive; a fuller list of Peers who have been Commoners will be found in previous editions.

Pelew Islands. See CAROLINE ISLANDS.

Pensions. See FINANCE NATIONAL, Part III.

People's Palace for East London, The, opened May '87 by Her Majesty, is situated in the busy thoroughfare of the Mile End Road. It provides for the vast population of the East End a large hall for concerts, entertainments, etc.; a library and reading-rooms, gymnasia, swimming baths, social meeting rooms, game rooms, refreshment rooms, and trade shops and technical schools. The last-named department is intended to instruct youths in their trades, and is subdivided into day and evening departments. The day school, the fee of which per session of about 40 weeks is £2, contains over 400 boys, of whom about one-half pay fees, and the rest hold scholarships. The evening classes attract an average attendance of about 954, and embrace such subjects as brass-finishing, bookbinding, physiology, tailors' cutting, elocution, machine construction and drawing, etc. Much stress is laid upon this feature as a social factor of great probable importance. These trade training schools, built, equipped, at a cost of £20,000, by the Drapers' Company, were opened by the Master and Wardens of the Company Oct. 5th, '88. The site has cost in all £22,400. The "Palace" idea is a resuscitation and development of the Beaumont Philosophical Institute, established nearly half a century since in Mile End, the Governors of which are some twenty gentlemen closely identified with the East End. In '92 the buildings and grounds were practically completed by the grant of £3500 by the Drapers' Company towards the laying out of the grounds and the public gardens, which were then thrown open to the public. **Patron, the Queen; Chairman of the Governors and Treasurer, Sir J. H. Johnson; Director of Studies, J. L. S. Hatton, M.A.; Secretary, Clarence Brandon. Offices, People's Palace, Mile End Road, E.**

Persia. An independent Asiatic state lying between Turkey and Afghanistan, three times as large as France. The chief cities are Teheran, Tabriz, Ispahan, Meshed, and Shiraz. The Shah, officially called the "Shahinshah" or king of kings, is the autocrat of the realm, and carries on his government through a cabinet of 12 responsible ministers, and several ministers without portfolios. The country is divided into 33 provinces under governors-general, generally called Hakim, who, with the Sheikhs-el-Islam, or chief judges of the cities, administer justice and superintend the collection of the revenue. The provinces are subdivided into districts. The chiefs of the nomad tribes exercise authority over them and collect the revenues from them. The nomads consist chiefly of Turks, Kurds, Arabs and Lurs, and altogether number nearly 2,000,000. The priests have great power in the country. Many colleges exist for instruction in religion, which is of the Shia sect, and Persian literature. The chief products of the country are silk, grain, fruits, gums, opium, carpets, and tobacco. The army numbers about 100,000, of whom about one-fourth are kept in active service. **Revenue, '98-9, about £1,500,000.** The Government obtained from the Imperial Bank of Persia in '92 a loan of £500,000, repayable in eighty half-yearly instalments. This is the only public debt. The imports and exports of '97 were estimated to amount to about £7,500,000. **Area, 628,000 sq. m.;**

pop. about 9,000,000. For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC. See also Euphrates Valley Railway, and Persian Roads and Railways under ENGINEERING. — **History, '99.** Various circumstantial accounts of the efforts of Russia to strengthen her commercial and political hold upon the country and to oust British trade were published during the year. In May it was asserted that a Russian mining company had obtained a lease for industrial purposes of the northern province of Azerbaijan for 70 years. The province is understood to be rich in copper, iron, and other metals. The *Times of India* in June declared that the port of Bandar Abbas on the Persian Gulf had been ceded to Russia by a secret agreement. Disturbances broke out at Bushire at the end of July in consequence of quarantine regulations adopted in view of the plague, and ultimately the regulations had to be withdrawn in order to restore quiet.

Persia, Shah of. See MUZAFFER-ED-DIN.

Persian Gulf, etc. For Residents, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Peru. A republic on W. coast of S. America. The capital is Lima, with an estimated population of 104,000. The country contains vast stretches of rich agricultural and pastoral lands, besides profitable mining and petroleum fields and immense forests. The Sierra is a region of mineral wealth. The climate is very good, and the country is admirably suited for European immigrants. The disastrous war with Chili completely shattered the power of Peru. The Constitution is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate elected by the provinces, one member for every 30,000 inhabitants, and a House of Representatives nominated by the electoral colleges of the provinces. **Executive** in the hands of a President elected for four years. Absolute political but not religious freedom allowed, the constitution prohibiting the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion, although some degree of toleration exists. Education is compulsory and free in the elementary schools. There are about 1000 miles of railways belonging to the State, but ceded to the bondholders for a term of years. **Chief products** are sugar, wool, cotton, coffee and guano. **Area, 464,000 sq. m.; pop., 3,000,000. Revenue, '98 (dol. at 1s. 10d.), £988,705; expenditure, £1,053,085; imports, '97, about £1,650,000; exports about £2,850,000. Internal debt, about £4,000,000.** For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Peterborough, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Petroleum Bill. See SESSION, sect. 89.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

A large group of the Asiatic Archipelago. **Area, 115,326 sq. m.; pop. 7,500,000.** The largest islands are Luzon and Mindanao. **Capital, Manila.** The inhabitants consist of the aborigines, called Negritos; the Igolotes, probably of Chinese descent, who are the agriculturists of the islands; and the Tagalos, who are Malay immigrants. Over the two former races the Spaniards easily obtained the ascendancy, but the Tagalos never bowed to Spanish rule. Great mineral wealth is said to exist throughout the islands, but the unhealthy climate prevents any effective attempt being made to work it properly. The chief industries are in the hands of the Chinese, who number about 100,000. Sugar, hemp, coffee, cigars, and tobacco

are exported. The islands are specially rich in timber. The imports amount to about £2,000,000, and the exports to about £4,000,000. Until '98 the islands formed a Spanish colony, but when the Americo-Spanish war broke out, Admiral Dewey sailed with an American squadron from Hong-Kong and completely destroyed the Spanish ships in Manila harbour, captured the forts at Cavite, and thus had Manila itself at his mercy. Being without military aid, however, he could not at once proceed to reduce the city, though Aguinaldo and other leaders, who had formerly been in rebellion against Spanish rule, were brought from Hong-Kong, and soon completely hemmed in Manila from the land side. Meanwhile, American troops were hurriedly dispatched to the islands, and Manila was bombarded and taken by the American land and sea forces co-operating (August 13th, '98), just one day after the signature of the peace protocol at Washington, and before the proclamation of the President, ordering a cessation of hostilities, could reach the combatants. The insurgents then attacked the Spanish positions till they controlled the whole island of Luzon, except Manila and Cavite. Their headquarters were fixed at Malolos, and there an Assembly of Delegates met (Sept. 15th), and decided (23rd) to request the Americans to recognise the independence of the islands, save for an American protectorate relating only to external affairs. Aguinaldo was elected President. Considerable friction manifested itself as time went on between the American forces and the insurgents, and there was even a naval engagement (Oct. 19th), while General Otis obliged them to evacuate the suburbs of Manila. When the Peace Commissioners met in Paris, the American delegates presented a demand (31st) for the cession of the whole Philippine Archipelago to the United States, as territorial indemnity for the expenses of the war. This demand was perforce granted, and the island of Guam in the Ladroneas was also ceded to the United States. This by no means fell in with the views of Aguinaldo. A Filipino Government, recognising him as President of the Republic, was constituted (Dec. 1st, '98), and an appeal to the United States was drawn up asking that the future government of the islands should not be hastily decided. Meanwhile the Filipino forces were hotly attacking Iloilo, which General Rios, the Spanish commander, evacuated (24th). The insurgents at once occupied the city, and declined to accede to the American demand that it should be transferred to them. A proclamation was issued in Manila (Jan. 5th, '99) stating that the United States forces would at once assume the administration of the whole of the ceded territory. A liberal form of government was promised, in which the Filipinos were invited to share. The Filipino Government at Malolos, however, was reconstituted, and it was made plain that Aguinaldo and his followers would fight for independence. A new Constitution was drawn up and adopted, and Aguinaldo was empowered to declare war against the Americans whenever he should deem it advisable (21st). His forces made a general attack upon the American troops holding Manila (Feb. 4th), but were everywhere repulsed. The American warships joined in the fighting, and the Filipinos lost heavily. Calocan town was captured after a brilliant engagement (10th), and the Americans secured

possession of Iloilo without loss (11th). The insurgents made a futile attempt to burn Manila (23rd), but the native settlement of Tondo and other sections, making in all about a square mile, were destroyed by the flames. Guadalupe and San Nicolas were taken by General Wheaton's brigade (March 13th), and the insurgents were driven from Pasig (14th). After a halt for a few days, the forward movement was continued, and the main Filipino army, under Aguinaldo himself, was defeated and driven in on Malolos (27th), which was captured (31st). Aguinaldo then made Calumpit, 6 miles north of Malolos, his headquarters, and afterwards shifted still further north. A proclamation to the Philippine people was issued (April 4th) by the American Civil Commission, declaring that the United States Government desired to establish a form of government which, while insuring the due fulfilment of their sovereign obligations, would give the Filipinos the fullest possible measure of self-government. Religious freedom, the protection of civil rights, a sound fiscal system, the pure administration of justice, public works to promote trade and commerce, and a good educational system were promised, and the co-operation of the Filipinos was invited. Complaints began to be heard during this month that many of the American volunteers desired to return home. It was accordingly decided to send out 14,000 regulars to Manila. After sustaining several heavy defeats, the Filipino commander, General Luna, sent commissioners to ask for an armistice pending a meeting of the Filipino Congress to consider whether the fighting should go on (28th), but General Otis declined to consider anything but the complete surrender of the Filipino army. General Luna was afterwards assassinated by members of Aguinaldo's guard. Desultory fighting went on, with intervals of negotiation for peace, all through May, and the peace negotiations ultimately ceased. The whole staff of war correspondents joined in a protest to General Otis against the system of censorship (July 17th), and declared that the official despatches gave the people of the United States a false impression of the situation, and that their own reports were excised so as to bear out the official despatches. A long period followed, in which no news of importance was published, except that the Filipinos held their own, and that General Otis proposed to divide the islands into four military departments. The Civil Commissioners left in September, and afterwards submitted a report to the President, urging that the only possible course was to compel the submission of the insurgents as a preliminary to the establishment of civil government, and then to give them the largest measure of self-government of which they were capable. The Commissioners were strongly persuaded that the permanence of American rule would prove the greatest blessing to the islands. The Cabinet adopted and approved their report. General Otis reported (Oct. 31st) that the continuance of the rainy season still hampered him in his operations. His troops at this date numbered 39,000, but it was stated that they would be at once increased to 65,000. The U.S. cruiser *Charleston* was wrecked on an unmarked coral reef to the north-east of Luzon (Nov. 2nd), but the crew were saved. Tarlac, the Filipino civil and military headquarters, was captured (12th),

and it was stated that Aguinaldo's power was broken, though guerilla fighting would probably continue for a time.

PHOTOGRAPHY, '99.

Whilst the past year has not been marked by any specially important event or discovery, it has been a period of great activity, advances and improvements being made in nearly every sphere, and public interest in photography of one kind or another has greatly increased. The number of amateur workers throughout the country who make photography a serious study and not merely a pastime is rapidly growing; and it is to amateurs that a great deal of the progress and improvement made is due. An almost unbroken succession of exhibitions in various parts of this country and on the continents of Europe and America has brought the general public into contact with the best contemporary results, and has led to a marked improvement in their management and direction. It is noticeable that, without exception, photographic exhibitions, both at home and abroad, are almost entirely devoted to what is called pictorial work, or the application of photography to the production of a pictorial rendering of nature. Of recent years this has unquestionably been the most popular side of photography, and most modifications and improvements in existing processes have been made in the direction of securing a more artistic result. Early in the year exhibitions were held in Berlin and in Florence, and to both British photographers were specially invited to contribute. This may be taken as a testimony to the high esteem in which British pictorial photography is held amongst those European nations where the fine arts would seem to be more generally cultivated than in our own. Indeed, that movement which has for its aim the emancipation of photography from the fetters of the purely mechanical, mainly originates in Great Britain, and the influence of British work of this kind has gradually spread to, and is frankly acknowledged in, America, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and elsewhere.

The Exhibitions of the Royal Photographic Society and that of the Photographic Salon were held as usual. Each still maintains its individuality, and is guided by the traditions of the past few years. At the Royal Photographic Society's Exhibition the judges were:—Pictorial section, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Gale, Messrs. Harold Baker, A. Horsley Hinton, B. W. Leader, R.A., and W. L. Wyllie, A.R.A.; technical section, Captain W. de W. Abney, C.B., F.R.S., Messrs. T. Bolas, F.I.C., F.C.S., and Chapman Jones, F.I.C., F.C.S. The Society's medal was awarded to Messrs. Dudley Hoyt, John H. Gash, W. T. Greatbatch, Chas. Inston, W. R. Bland, E. G. Boon, John M. Whitehead, and Alfred Steiglitz. In technical section the following were awarded a medal:—J. Hort Player, J. E. Johnson & Co., and E. Sanger Shepherd. The Royal Photographic Society in June removed into new premises at 66, Russell Square, the formal opening taking the character of a *conversazione* on June 27th. The new home affords plenty of space and convenient rooms for all purposes.

The Photographic Convention was held in Gloucester, its members being accorded an official reception by the Mayor and Corpora-

tion. The President for the year was Mr. William Crooke, of Edinburgh.

As a means of popular entertainment photography has found an immense field in what is known as **animated photography**. Improvements in the construction of apparatus have now placed within the reach of any photographer complete means of taking the animated photograph, and also of exhibiting it on a small or large scale, thus adding a new attraction to the drawing-room or lecture-hall magic lantern display. **Ozotype**, a method of photographic printing introduced towards the close of '98 by Mr. Thomas Manly, and also the revived process of printing with pigmented gum, both intended for the use of the pictorial worker, can scarcely be said to have become more widely used, whilst the older processes of carbon printing and platinotype still maintain their undisputed position as the two finest methods. The ordinary silver printing processes have only increased in proportion to the increased number of recruits to the photographic ranks.

Dr. W. J. Russell has continued his investigations of Captain Coulson's **Vapography**, and now finds that pure mercury is inactive, the activity previously observed being due to the presence of traces of zinc. Referring to the fact that paper and cardboard can absorb the active emanations of turpentine, essential oils, and other bodies, and then themselves become active if brought very near to, or in contact with, plates, Dr. Russell, at the meeting of the British Association, produced evidence to show that the action was due to hydrogen peroxide produced during the slow oxidation of the substances, and hence paper containing ferrous sulphate, potassium, permanganate, or other substance which will absorb hydrogen peroxide, is rendered harmless.

Three-colour heliochromy, or trichromatic photography, the only definite form which the much-desired photography in colours has yet assumed, has been the subject of constant study with many leading scientists, and the only advance which can be recorded is in the improvement of the colour screens, and the ascertaining of the relationship between a particular screen and the plate used therewith. Mr. Sanger Shepherd, in conjunction with Mr. James Cadett, has been working in this direction, and his achievements have had another application, namely, to improve the monochromatic rendering of scenes in nature more truthfully as regards the relative luminosities of its various colours. Mr. Sanger Shepherd has arrived at a certain tint, by the use of which only a small portion of the blue rays are passed, whilst yellow, green, and red are relatively balanced. When the "mixed" screen is used the best results are obtained by employing the plate which Mr. Cadett has prepared especially to suit it. These spectrum plates, as they are called, may well be regarded as the greatest advance in dry plate manufacture during the year. Obviously the use of a plate sensitive to yellow, and partly so to red, necessitates an alteration of the conditions which commonly obtain in the dark room, where red or orange light is with ordinary plates a safe light; and in order to remove the serious objection and inconvenience of having to work in total darkness when using "spectrum" plates, Mr.

Cadett has also introduced a spectroscopically tested glass of deep red tint, which he issues as a "safe" light. A chemical salt which has been much talked about of late, and has made good its claim to be included in the photographer's long list of chemicals, is **ammonium persulphate**, its use being to reduce the density of the negative image when required, acting equally upon all parts of the plate, and not less on the denser portions than on the more transparent ones, as is the way with potassium ferricyanide. **Aduro**, **ortol**, and **diogen** are amongst the **new developers**, or re-agents, with the names of which one has during the year become accustomed; but probably their introduction has not to any appreciable degree effected the use of pyrogallol as a developer for all ordinary purposes. Metol alone of the new developers appears to be at all widely used, and then chiefly in conjunction with pyrogallol or hydroquinone. In the field of **photographic optics** Messrs. J. H. Dallmeyer, Ltd., have made further improvements with the telephoto lens, the patent stigmatic lens by the same makers being also amongst the noteworthy things of the year. The **Ross-Zeiss** and **Ross-Goerz** lenses are also, in the opinion of many, unrivalled. Increased facilities are now offered to photographers by the authorities of Kew Observatory for the testing of lenses, definite fees being fixed according to the nature of the test required. Forms for the entry of lenses and all particulars are obtainable on application to the Superintendent of Kew Observatory Test Department. Amongst some of the more interesting **applications of photography to useful industries** is its use in connection with weaving in a Jacquard loom, Herr Szczepanik having apparently already gone a long way towards controlling the loom by means of a photograph. Without diagrams and a long technical description it would be impossible to describe what Herr Szczepanik proposes to do, but the matter was referred to in the *Times* and *Daily Chronicle* early in the year, when Szczepanik presented a specimen of the new weaving to the Austrian Emperor. **Radiography**, or **scia**graphy, never properly belonged to the domain of photography, and since the formation of the Röntgen Society it appears to have taken a more independent path, and therefore hardly needs to be referred to here. The chief advances in this interesting science seem to have been in the direction of reducing the duration of exposure, whilst, generally speaking, the results usually obtained are more perfect in proportion to the greater practice which the daily use of radiography has naturally secured.

Picquart, Colonel, was born at Strasburg in 1854, and was educated at St. Cyr '72-74, and at the General Staff School '74-76, gaining high places at the examinations in both schools. After serving in Algeria with the Zouaves he entered the infantry, and gained his captaincy '80. In '83 he was appointed to the War Office staff, and in '85-88 served in Tonquin, where he earned a decoration. Returning to France he became professor at the Military School, and in '93 rejoined the War Office, becoming head of the Intelligence Department in succession to Colonel Sandherr, in '95. The next year he was given the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but then he began his inquiries into the Dreyfus case, moved thereto by certain suspicious discoveries which he

made as to Major Esterhazy. In this he was at first encouraged by his official superiors, but afterwards discouraged, and in January '97 he was sent in disgrace to Tunis. He returned to take a prominent part in the inquiries and legal proceedings which took place in the winter of '97 and during '98, and his evidence formed the strongest proof of the illegality of the trial at which Dreyfus was condemned, and of the astounding methods employed by the War Office to hush up the affair. In Feb. '98 he was placed on the retired list, and afterwards prosecuted and imprisoned on a charge of revealing War Office secrets. After a long imprisonment, however, he was released, and was one of the leading witnesses for Dreyfus at the second court-martial in '99. See FRANCE, *History*, '99.

Piers and Harbours. See SESSION, sect. 30.
Pinero, Arthur Wing, dramatic author, was b. in London in 1855. Commencing a legal career, he afterwards became connected with the stage, and acted at the Lyceum and Haymarket Theatres. Devoting himself to play-writing he produced his first piece, which was entitled "Two can Play at that Game," at the Lyceum. Other plays from his pen include "£200 a Year" ('77), "The Money Spinner" ('80), "The Squire" ('81), "Lords and Commons," "The Rocket" ('83), "The Magistrate" ('85), "Sweet Lavender," "The Profligate," "In Chancery," "Lady Bountiful," "The Times," "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" ('93), "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" and "The Benefit of the Doubt," both produced in '95, "The Princess and the Butterfly," produced at St. James's Theatre, March '97, "Trelawny of the Wells," produced at the Court Theatre Jan. '98, and "The Gay Lord Quex," produced at the Globe Theatre on April 8th, '99. He also collaborated with Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Comyns Carr in "The Beauty Stone," a romantic musical drama produced at the Savoy Theatre in May '98. Address: 63, Hamilton Terrace, London, N.W.

Plague, The. See MEDICAL SUMMARY, '99.
Poet Laureate. An office in the household of the sovereigns of Great Britain, the appellation having its origin in a custom of the English Universities, which continued to 1512, of presenting a laurel leaf to graduates in rhetoric and versification, the king's "laureate" being a graduated rhetorician in the service of the king. The first appointment of a poet laureate dates from the reign of Edward IV., the first patent being granted in 1630. It was formerly the duty of the poet laureate to write an ode on the birthday of the monarch, but this custom has been discontinued since the reign of George III. Amongst those who have held this office may be mentioned Dryden, Southey, Wordsworth, and Tennyson. Mr. Alfred Austin (*q.v.*) is the present holder of the office.

Poland, a general government of Russia, including ten provinces, with a total area of 49,159 square miles, and a population of over 9,000,000. The country had a separate constitution 1815-30, and a separate government '30-64; but, in the latter year it was deprived of its administrative independence, and in '68 it was incorporated as an integral part of Russia, trial by jury was abolished, and the official use of the Polish language was prohibited. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. There are two main parties, one the Nationalist party and the other the

Socialist party. But both are equally opposed to the Russian Government. See RUSSIA.

Police Courts and Magistrates. **City:** **Mansion House**, presided over by the Lord Mayor or an Alderman. **Guildhall**, presided over by one of the Aldermen, in rotation for a week at a time. **Metropolitan:** **Bow Street**, Covent Garden: Sir Franklin Lushington, Kt., A. de Rutzen, and R. H. B. Marsham, Esqs. **Clerkenwell**, King's Cross Road: J. R. W. Bros and C. M. Chapman, Esqs. **Lambeth**, Lower Kennington Lane: A. A. Hopkins and C. K. Francis, Esqs. **Great Marlborough Street:** E. N. F. Fenwick and G. L. Denman, Esqs. **Marylebone**, Seymour Place: H. Curtis Bennett and A. C. Plowden, Esqs. **Southwark**, High Street, Borough: W. Slade, G. Paul Taylor, and E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, Esqs. **North London**, Stoke Newington Road: E. S. Fordham, Esq. **Thames**, Arbour Square, Stepney: F. Mead and J. Dickinson, Esqs. **Westminster**, Vincent Square: J. Sheil and Horace Smith, Esqs. **Worship Street:** Haden Corser and A. R. Clier, Esqs. **West London** (West Kensington), Vernon Street: J. Rose and R. O. B. Lane, Q.C., Esqs. **South-Western**, Lavender Hill: E. W. Garrett, Esq. **Greenwich and Woolwich:** G. G. Kennedy and E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, Esqs. **West Ham**, West Ham Lane, Stratford: E. Baggallay, Esq., and the Borough Justices. **Hours of Sitting:** **Mansion House**, 12 to 2; **Guildhall**, 10 to 4; **Greenwich**, 10 to 1.30; **Woolwich**, 2.30 to 5. **All other Courts**, 10 to 5. In Jan. '99 the Home Secretary appointed a Committee, consisting of Lord Belper (Chairman), Sir Harry Bodkin Poland, Q.C., Mr. J. S. Dugdale, Q.C., Mr. C. A. Whitmore, M.P., and Mr. F. Lushington, with Mr. F. J. Dryhurst, of the Home Office, as Secretary, to inquire into the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan police magistrates and county justices respectively in the Metropolitan Police Court district; and to report whether any, and what, limitations in lieu of, or in addition to, those contained in section 42 of the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839 (2 and 3 Vict., cap. 71), should be made by legislation or otherwise in regard to their respective jurisdictions, and generally whether any, and what, measures are required in order to meet the needs of the Metropolitan Police Court district as regards the exercise of magisterial jurisdiction.

POLICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Below will be found a series of articles on the police forces of the United Kingdom, arranged in the following order: 1, Metropolitan Police; 2, City of London Police; 3, Police of England and Wales (Counties and Boroughs); 4, The Scotch Police; 5, Royal Irish Constabulary; 6, Dublin Metropolitan Police.

Metropolitan Police.—Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of the district by watchmen was discontinued by that statute and entirely intrusted to the then newly appointed force. The Metropolitan police area is 688½ sq. miles, and embraces all places within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, except the City of London, which has its own police. The Metropolitan police district consists of twenty-one land divisions, in addition to its jurisdiction on the river Thames. Every division is under the immediate charge of a superintendent, and the

subdivisions under that of inspectors. Each subdivision has a station house in charge of inspectors, who are sometimes assisted by sergeants. About 260 mounted police patrol the more distant parts of the outer subdivisions, and assist in the inner divisions during processions and large meetings. The Thames police are selected from sailors, and patrol in boats and steam launches. For executive purposes there are three police districts, each of which is in charge of a superior officer, called a Chief-Constable. The Metropolitan police are also employed in H.M. dockyards, and in the principal military stations of the War Department. In each division there are about fifty men selected as a reserve force to carry out special duties, headed by an inspector and assisted by several sergeants. The supreme government of the Metropolitan police is vested in the Commissioner appointed by and acting under the control of the Home Secretary. This office is now held by Sir Edward Bradford, G.C.B., K.C.S.I. There are three Assistant Commissioners—A. C. Bruce, Esq., Dr. Anderson, C.B., and Sir A. C. Howard, C.B.—and four Chief Constables. Latest returns, for the year ending Dec. '98, give the strength as 15,694, comprising 31 superintendents, 578 inspectors, 1930 sergeants, and 13,155 constables. Four superintendents, 54 inspectors, 203 sergeants, and 1600 constables were employed on special duties for various Government Departments. The police available for service in the Metropolis, exclusive of the last named, were 27 superintendents, 524 inspectors, 1727 sergeants, and 11,555 constables; total, 13,833. The financial administration is under the control of the Receiver for the Metropolitan police district, A. R. Pennefather, Esq., C.B., who is appointed by the Crown. He has the direction of contracts of every description, the management of all police buildings, he buys the sites of and erects new buildings, and all the property of the police force is vested in him. He is constituted a corporation sole with perpetual succession. He receives all moneys applicable to the purposes of the Metropolitan police, and makes all disbursements. He is also the receiver for the Metropolitan police courts, and very recently by statute law the police court buildings are vested in him. He has a staff of 25 clerks, 19 surveyors and assistants, 13 storekeepers and assistants, and 76 other officers. The income of the force for the year '98-9 was £1,880,227, and of the pension fund £241,579. There are also a chief surgeon and about thirty Civil Service clerks. There are local surgeons of the police in the divisions. The most important branch of the police not engaged in ordinary divisional duty is the Criminal Investigation Department, which was organised in '78 under a "director," and is now presided over by Dr. Anderson, C.B., assistant commissioner. A part of this service is at New Scotland Yard, and consists of a superintendent, three chief and three first-class inspectors, seven second-class inspectors, and about eighteen sergeants. There is also another part of the service in each division, under the charge of an inspector, responsible to the director. The number of members belonging to each branch is regulated according to circumstances. The Convict Supervision Office, established in '80, is a branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, under a superintendent. It registers the names and

particulars of discharged convicts on licence, and other criminals under police supervision in England, and retains photographs and marks of these persons, under the provisions of the Prevention of Crimes Act of '71. The development and progress of this office has been immense, and the amount of good it has done in co-operation with Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies and otherwise for the prevention and repression of crime, not only in the Metropolis but throughout the provinces, cannot be exaggerated. The number of licence holders, supervisees, and expeires registered by the Metropolitan Police from '64 to the end of December '98, was 60,689. So commendable are the results of this work that the number of identifications in '98 was 4532 as compared with 3701 in '97. The register is a national one, dealing with every convict, supervisee and habitual criminal discharged in England and Wales. In Oct. '93 the Home Secretary appointed a Committee to inquire into and report upon the best means available for identifying habitual criminals. This committee reported in Feb. '94, recommending the adoption in a modified form of the French method of anthropometry as carried out in France by M. Bertillon, together with Mr. Francis Galton's finger-print system. This proposal has been approved by the Home Secretary, and he has entrusted its administration to Dr. Anderson, Assistant-Commissioner of Police, and has appointed Dr. J. G. Garson as an expert to assist in organising the department established for that purpose. Among other departments of the Metropolitan police are the executive branch, and the public carriage and lost property branch. Satisfactory provisions are made for rewards for diligence and praiseworthy acts by the police, as well as for punishment for breach of discipline. Appreciable regulations also exist for promotion and testing by examination the qualifications of members to fill the higher offices. Provision is made by the Police Act '90 for payment of pensions for life to all ranks in the force who have completed 25 years' approved service; and the pension is to be not less than $\frac{1}{3}$, or more than $\frac{3}{10}$, of their annual pay, with an addition of not less than $\frac{1}{80}$, or more than $\frac{3}{80}$, of such pay for every year of approved service above 25 years, so that the pension shall not exceed more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of their yearly pay. Provisions are also made for payment of pensions to policemen who have served a less number of years, and who are incapacitated by injuries in the performance of their duty. Pensions are to be paid to the widows and allowances to the children of a member of the force who dies from the effect of an injury received in the execution of his duty. Gratuities may be granted in other cases to the widow and children of a policeman who dies from any other cause while in the force. The rateable value of the Metropolitan area for '97-8 was £41,419,302 10s. The police rate is now fixed at 9d. in the £, of which 4d. in the £ is payable out of the Local Taxation Account under the Local Government Act of '88. The pay of the Metropolitan Police force for '98 was about £1,300,000.

City of London Police.—This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who is appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, subject to the approval of Her Majesty the Queen. The total strength of

the force is 1002, consisting of 1 Assistant-Commissioner, 1 superintendent Executive Department, 1 superintendent Detective Department, 3 chief inspectors, 15 district inspectors, 23 station inspectors, 12 detective inspectors, 74 sergeants, 7 detective sergeants, and 865 constables. In addition to the above, 57 constables are employed on private service duty at the expense of persons engaging their services, the charge being at the rate of £135 per annum for each man. The force has also a surgeon, receiver, chief clerk, and several assistant clerks. The detective department consists of a superintendent, 12 inspectors, 7 sergeants, 12 detective constables, and about 45 plain-clothes constables, who are selected from the uniform branch. The Police area is divided into three districts, each containing two divisions (exclusive of the chief and detective offices) and under the immediate charge of a chief inspector, assisted by five district inspectors and six station inspectors. The Superannuation Fund is provided from the stoppage of 2½ per cent. of the pay of the force, the amount of fines at Police Courts, etc., the balance being provided from the Police rate. The City Police Superannuation Act, '94, provides pensions for members of the Force with 25 years' service irrespective of age. The total cost of the force is about £136,000 per annum, one-fourth of which is paid from the City's cash, the remainder by a rate of 5½d. on the assessable rental of the City. The City Police, unlike the Metropolitan Police Force, is supported entirely by the citizens, without Imperial aid. The pay of the force is considerably in advance of any other similar body in the United Kingdom. The members also enjoy other advantages, perhaps the greatest of which is the scheme for granting pensions to the widows of deceased members of the service. All married men contribute from 4d. to 1s. per week, according to their rank, the balance is made up by grants from the City's cash, the pensions varying from 7s. to 21s. per week. The services of upwards of 200 men are daily required to cope with the enormous and ever-increasing traffic of the City, the most capable men being selected for this dangerous and important duty, for which they receive a small allowance of extra pay. Headquarters, Old Jewry, Cheapside. Chief Clerk and Superintendent, Mr. John Whatley.

The Police of England and Wales (Counties and Boroughs).—See previous eds. for the various Acts from '39 to '56 relating to the appointment of police in counties and boroughs. Important changes were made concerning their control and payment by the Local Government Act 1888. By this statute the powers, duties and liabilities of quarter session and magistrate out of session respecting the county police, are to be exercised and discharged through the standing joint committee of the quarter sessions and county council. In those boroughs (not being county boroughs), which according to the census of '81 had a population of less than 10,000, it is provided by this Act that the power and duties of the watch committee have now ceased and have been transferred to the council of the administrative county which comprises these boroughs. County boroughs, as defined by the Local Government Act, are those cities and towns each of which on June 1st, '88, either

had a population of not less than 50,000 or was a county of itself. To a considerable extent, the system of administration in cities and large towns is based upon that which exists in the Metropolitan police. The cost of the county and borough police is paid from rates levied in counties and boroughs, supplemented by a contribution from the Exchequer or Local Taxation Account of half the cost of pay and clothing of every force certified by the Home Secretary on the report of the Inspector of Constabulary to be efficient. The Local Taxation Account has been provided by the Local Government Act, '88, and consists of the proceeds of the duties on local taxation, licences, and four-fifths parts of one-half of the probate duty payable in certain ascertained proportions to each county and borough in aid of their rates. By the Police Act, '90, equitable provisions were made for payment of pensions for life to all members of county and borough police forces in England and Wales. In certain cases gratuities are paid to them and to their widows and children (see *Metropolitan Police* for further statements under this head, which are substantially applicable to the county and borough police). The pension scales are, as regards the great majority of the forces, the maximum rates mentioned in the Act. In a considerable proportion of counties a limit of age is required, and in some instances as much as sixty years of age is stipulated before pensions are granted. The authorised strength of county and borough police was for the year ended Sept. 29th, '98, 26,102. Out of this number there were 1460 in the Liverpool force, exclusive of 436 of all ranks additionally appointed—viz., 373 for the Docks, 11 for private duty, and 52 for the fire brigade; 1031 in the Manchester force, exclusive of 6 constables appointed at private cost; 700 in the Birmingham force, exclusive of 19 of different ranks appointed at private cost; 491 in the Leeds force; 499 in the Bristol force, exclusive of 15 constables not paid by rates; and 465 in the Sheffield force, exclusive of 10 of different ranks appointed at private cost. All these boroughs and a few other of the more populous towns have a more or less meritable detective police service. Those for Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Bristol appear to be very good.

The Scotch Police.—Several statutes have been passed from an early part of this century for establishing and maintaining police forces in Scotland. The principal Acts under which they are now regulated are those of '57, to render more effectual the police in counties and burghs, and the Act of '62 for making better provision for regulating the police of towns and populous places. The authority of each county force was vested in the Commissioners of Supply, acting through a police committee. By the Local Government (Scotland) Act, '89, this authority has now been transferred to a standing joint committee, consisting of County Councilors, and such Commissioners not exceeding seven of each class. The Sheriff of the county, or one of his substitutes in his absence, is to be an *ex-officio* member of this Committee. It is provided also by the same statute that the administration of the police in any burgh or police burgh, containing a less population than 7000, shall also be transferred to the same authority. The Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, appointed under the County and

Burghs Police Act, '57, submits a report annually. According to that for the year ended Dec. 31st, '98, the authorised strength of the force is 4774, of which 1730 belong to county forces and 3044 to city and burgh forces. There are also 227 additional police who are privately employed. If these are added, the total in counties will be 1808 and in cities and burghs 3193, giving a grand total of 5001 policemen in Scotland, excluding the Orkney and Shetland Islands. There is a detective staff of 140 officers in 14 county and in 12 city and burgh forces. The staff in the former is 26 and in the latter 114. In addition to these detectives constables in plain clothes frequently assist them. In Edinburgh there is a detective staff of 27, consisting of 1 superintendent, 1 lieutenant, 1 inspector, 3 sergeants, and 21 detective officers. In Glasgow, which has a police force of 1326 members and an estimated population of 725,000, there is a detective staff of 46, consisting of 2 lieutenants, 7 sub-inspectors, and 37 detective officers. The Criminal Registry kept at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Inverness, Greenock, Dumfries, Dundee, Perth, Stirling, Elgin and Ayr works very satisfactorily in supplying the police with valuable information concerning habitual criminals. The total amount expended for the last financial year for pay and clothing for the whole authorised force was £384,841 15s. 8d. The aggregate cost of the police, excluding the additional police, privately employed and paid for, was £476,390 16s. 10d., which includes rent, taxes, buildings, and all other expenses connected with the police. Towards the cost of pay and clothing £150,000 per annum is distributed out of the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account. This amount is made up of duties of local taxation, licences, and a part of the probate duty. Only those forces, however, are entitled to be aided out of the amount which obtain a certificate from the Secretary for Scotland under the Police Act of '57. A satisfactory system of paying pensions and gratuities has been provided by the Police (Scotland) Act, '90, substantially similar to the system established for the police of England and Wales by another statute passed in the same year.

In his annual report for '97 the Inspector of Constabulary states that he has always been in favour of a General Criminal Investigation Department for Scotland, working from a central office, which would be of the greatest service in the prevention and detection of crime.

Royal Irish Constabulary.—This is a semi-military force, consisting of 11,200 members, who are drilled and disciplined as soldiers, live in barracks, and are armed with rifles, swords, bayonets, and revolvers. In quelling disturbances they are frequently required to act in large bodies in the double capacity of policemen and soldiers, but upon all their ordinary duties they are, like the men of other police forces, armed with a truncheon only. As at present constituted, the Irish Constabulary force was established by Act of Parliament in '36. It has undergone several changes and additions to its strength by subsequent statutes. In '67 the title of Royal Irish Constabulary was conferred on the force by command of Her Majesty. The City of Dublin and its suburbs are protected by the Dublin Metropolitan Police, and the Royal Irish

Constabulary perform police duties for the remainder of Ireland. This force is directly under the Irish Government, and the Parliamentary responsibility is in the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The principal officer of the Constabulary is the Inspector-General, resident in Dublin, and who is assisted by a Deputy Inspector-General and three Assistant Inspectors-General. Each county or riding is under the immediate charge of a county inspector. A certain number of districts are allotted in every county, with a district inspector in charge of each. The members of the force subordinate to the district inspectors are head constables, sergeants, acting-sergeants, and constables. The duties of this imperial constabulary consist of the following among other numerous civil services not imposed upon police forces in the United Kingdom: viz., collecting agricultural statistics yearly; taking the census decennially; acting as auctioneers for sale of distress; acting as inspectors of weights and measures; the performance of Custom officers' duties for the prevention of smuggling, and of Excise duties to prevent illicit distillation. A Reserve Force in Dublin was established in '39 for duty, when required, in any part of Ireland. Its authorised strength consists of 4 district inspectors, 8 head constables, and 400 sergeants, acting-sergeants and constables. The headquarters of this body is at the depot in Phoenix Park. This is also the place for recruiting and the professional education of all members of the Constabulary. Recruits must be unmarried, at least 5 ft. 9 in. in height, and between 19 and 27 years of age. The chief officer in command is called the Commandant of the Depot, and is one of the Assistant Inspectors-General. A separate extra force was established by Act of Parliament for Belfast in '65, with an inspector in charge now styled Commissioner of Police, whose salary and half the cost of the extra men was to be paid for by that borough. In '70 a small additional force was appointed to Londonderry, the cost of which was to be defrayed in the same manner. Civil Service examinations are held, where candidates nominated by the Chief Secretary for Ireland compete for cadetships in the force. The vacancies for district inspectors are filled in fixed proportions by cadets or by specially selected head constables of exceptional merit. Candidates for cadetships must be unmarried, at least 5 ft. 8 in. in height, and between 21 and 26 years of age. The Royal Irish Constabulary is the only police force in the United Kingdom which is almost entirely supported from the Imperial funds; the remainder of the cost is met by the comparatively small payments made in various districts when special services of the Constabulary are necessary. An equitable pension system, which has varied very much from time to time, has been established by statute law. Special provisions have also been made for men who are incapacitated from injuries received in the discharge of their duty. Pensions and gratuities are also payable to the widows and children of head constables and other subordinate members of the force who die while serving therein. Payment of gratuities is also authorised to the widows and children of pensioners who die within one year after their superannuation commences.

Dublin Metropolitan Police.—In 1808 Dublin was formed into a district called

the "Police District of Dublin Metropolis." After several changes the police system of this city was in '36 reorganised upon the basis, in a great measure, of the Metropolitan Police Force, as established by Sir Robert Peel's Act of '29. After other statutes had passed for the amendment of the Dublin police it was further assimilated to the Metropolitan Police, and has since continued to be worked as far as practicable on the same lines. The Dublin Metropolitan Police is under the immediate direction of a Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner, and the offices of Receiver and Secretary are consolidated. The Commissioner submits an annual report to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, accompanied by statistical tables respecting the work of the police, the state of crime, and particulars concerning public and refreshment houses, drunkenness, and hackney carriages. When the duties of the Dublin Metropolitan Police commenced in '38, it consisted of 911 officers and men. At the end of '98 the effective strength of the force was 1166 of all ranks, consisting of 7 superintendents, 24 inspectors, 34 station sergeants, 143 sergeants, and 958 constables. An excellent detective staff exists in the force for the prevention and detection of crime, headed by a superintendent and other officers. The area of the Dublin Metropolitan district is 32·15 square miles, and the population, according to the census of '91, is 352,277. The expenditure of the force for the year ending March 31st, '98, for the Dublin Metropolitan Police Courts and police establishment, was £148,089, of which £52,136 was received as appropriations in aid from local sources, and the balance from the Imperial Treasury. Pensions and gratuities are provided for the force by an Act of Parliament passed in '83.

POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In the first years of the Parliament of 1868 only two parties were known to the House of Commons—(1) Conservatives, and (2) Liberals, the latter being subdivided into Whigs and Radicals. Irish members who were not Conservative were classed as Liberal, though they occasionally asserted their independence. The Home Rule movement was started in Dublin by the late Mr. Butt in '70, and soon gained considerable support. At the general election of '74, 56 Home Rulers were returned by Irish constituencies, and in '80 the number rose to 63. Almost from the first the party consisted of a moderate and a more forward section, and this division was maintained in the Parliament of '80, the one section giving a general support to the Liberal party, while the second and larger half acted independently of, and in the main hostile to, them under the leadership of Mr. Parnell. At the general election of '85 the moderates disappeared, and Mr. Parnell led a party numbering in all 86. In the spring of '86 Mr. Gladstone, up to that time the acknowledged head of the whole Liberal party, declared himself in favour of Irish Home Rule, and united his forces, or so many of them as he could carry with him in his new departure, with those of the Irish Nationalists led by Mr. Parnell. A considerable minority of Liberals, resenting Mr. Gladstone's action, declined to continue their support, and combined with the Conservatives to form that

Unionist majority which succeeded in defeating the Home Rule Bill. An appeal to the country followed, and in Aug. '86 a new Parliament met, consisting of 85 (afterwards 86) Nationalists or Parnellites, 192 Gladstonians, 77 Liberal Unionists, and 316 Conservatives.

The Conservatives, with the support of the Liberal Unionists, then carried on the government of the country for six years. The Liberal Unionists, although cordially working with and supporting the Conservative Government, retained their independence, and formed themselves, indeed, into a separate party, with a separate organisation, separate leaders, and separate whips. The only Unionist to take office was Mr. Goschen, who, at the greatest crisis in the history of Lord Salisbury's Government, accepted the post (which Lord R. Churchill had resigned) of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Attempts were made to compose the difference between the Gladstonians and Unionists, notably at the famous Round Table Conference, but all failed. In opposition the relations between Mr. Gladstone and the Nationalists were, after he had accepted Home Rule, most cordial. The even course of events was, however, naturally disturbed by the decree made in the Divorce Court proceedings instituted against Mr. Parnell. The result of the memorable discussions in "No. 15" was that 54 Nationalists revolted against his leadership, and 30 remained faithful to him as the exponent of a Home Rule scheme more advanced or complete than, according to his declarations, Mr. Gladstone was prepared to propose. Mr. Parnell died in '91, and Mr. John Redmond became the exponent of his policy and the leader of his following.

The General Election in '92 resulted in the return of 72 Nationalists, 9 Parnellites, 275 Gladstonian Liberals, 46 Liberal Unionists, and 268 Conservatives. From the point of view of party combination the Ministerialists found upon the whole little to complain of during the famous and protracted Home Rule Bill session of '93. Contrary to the expectation of some members of the Opposition, the Liberal and Nationalist alliance held together wonderfully well. In '94 Mr. Gladstone resigned, and Lord Rosebery succeeded to the premiership. Mr. Labouchere, however, and a number of Radicals acting with him, strongly objected to the appointment of a peer as Premier, and urged the claims of Sir William Harcourt to the position. The effect of their opposition, though not noticeable at the time, was seen later. On June 21st the Government were defeated on the ammunition question in committee on Army Estimates; and on the 22nd Lord Rosebery placed his resignation in the hands of the Queen, by whom it was accepted. Lord Salisbury was sent for, and duly formed an administration. His cabinet, as ultimately constituted, consisted of no less than nineteen members, of whom fifteen were Conservative, including Mr. Goschen (who in '93 was announced to be a member of the Carlton) and four Unionists. The latter wing of the Coalition Party also received such a share of the minor appointments as caused no little heart-burning in many Conservative breasts. The dissolution of '95 which followed was notable for one thing, in that it marked the disappearance of Mr. Gladstone from Parliamentary life.

The General Election of '95 resulted in giving the Unionist coalition a majority of 152, the

biggest majority of modern times, instead of a minority of 28. There were 340 Conservatives, 71 Liberal Unionists, 177 Liberals, 70 Nationalists and 12 Parnellites returned. Sharp differences of opinion in the ranks of the Irish party were more than once made manifest in the course of the session. The reverses of the general election left Lord Rosebery leader of the Liberal party, and leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, Sir William Harcourt being leader of the Opposition in the Commons; and these positions they respectively continued to fill during the session of '96. Very little of note occurred in the House of Lords, but Sir William Harcourt led the Liberal Opposition in the Commons with especial brilliancy and success in the debates on the Education Bill and the Agricultural Rates Act. On Oct. 6th, '96, in the midst of the agitation arising out of the Armenian atrocities, Lord Rosebery resigned the leadership of the party.

During '97 but little change occurred in the mutual relations of the parties in Parliament, or in the internal condition of the parties themselves. Political antagonism was allowed to fall into abeyance during the outburst of patriotic feeling evoked by the Diamond Jubilee; the business in both Houses of Parliament was got through as rapidly and with as little party contention as possible. The two most contentious items were the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Voluntary Schools Act. During the excitement consequent upon the state of affairs in Greece, a section of the Liberals—conspicuous among them being Mr. George Russell—formed a Forward Party advocating a more determined attitude against Turkey on the part of Great Britain.

During '98 the criticism of the Government, which is supposed to be the prerogative, if not the duty, of the Opposition, was performed very largely by the Government's own supporters, notably in the press. The course of affairs, in China in particular, provoked the disapprobation of many Conservatives, and the Liberals were not slow to take advantage of their opportunities. The details were given fully in the article *SESSION*, ed. '99. Later in the year—which all through was characterised by the overwhelming interest of foreign affairs—politicians of all parties patriotically rallied to the support of the Government in regard to the situation in the Upper Nile Valley, and the dispute which arose thereupon; and the Government were somewhat rehabilitated by the firm stand which they made on this question. In Dec. '98, Sir William Harcourt, in a letter to Mr. John Morley, announced, in view of discussions as to the future leadership of the Liberal party which were then in the air, that his resolution was fixed to undertake no responsibility and to occupy no position, the duties of which it was made impossible for him to fulfil. He went on, after describing the course of events, so far as the Liberal party was concerned, from '93 to the time of writing, as follows:—"A party rent by sectional disputes and personal interests is one which no man can consent to lead, either with credit to himself or advantage to the country. You and my other colleagues know well the desire I have ever felt, and the efforts I have made, to secure unity of action in the promotion of the common cause; to reconcile differences of opinion where they might arise;

and to consult the sentiments and the feelings of those with whom it was my duty and my satisfaction to act. In this spirit of cordial co-operation, which I gratefully acknowledge, we have ever since the dissolution carried on the work of the party. It has been whispered by men who neither know nor care to know the truth that I have allowed personal considerations to influence public action. No man knows better than yourself the falsehood of these unworthy insinuations. If personal proscriptions have been insisted upon, as a ground for refusal of common action in the general cause, they have not proceeded from me. In my opinion such pretensions are intolerable, and, in common with my colleagues, I have always refused to recognise them. I am not, and I shall not consent to be, a candidate for any contested position. I will be no party to such a degradation in the tone of public life in this country. I have been content to the best of my ability, in any situation which fell to my lot, to do my duty towards the party which it has been my pride and my pleasure to serve. If I have arrived at the conclusion that I can best discharge that duty in an independent position in the House of Commons, you will, I feel sure, agree that a disputed leadership beset by distracted sections and conflicting interests is an impossible situation, and a release from vain and onerous obligations will come to me as a welcome relief. I shall be glad if you will make this letter known at once in such a manner as you may think fit, in order to remove any misapprehension as to my personal sentiments and position." Mr. Morley, in reply, paid a high tribute to Sir William Harcourt's conduct of the leadership of the Opposition since '95, and concluded thus:—"I know well enough, as you say, that there have been whispers about your singling out this personage or that as men with whom you would not co-operate. I also know how baseless these stories are; how precisely the reverse of the truth they are; how certain it is to anybody in accurate possession of the facts that it was not from you, at any rate, that attempts at proscription, as you call it, have proceeded. You and I have not always agreed in every point of tactics or of policy since you have been the working leader of the Liberal party. For Government and Opposition alike the times have been difficult and perplexing, and diversity of view on sudden issues was not on either side of the House unnatural. But I am confident that every colleague we have, who has shared our party counsels since the disaster of '95, will join me in recognising the patience, the persistency, and the skill with which you have laboured to reconcile such differences of opinion as arose and to promote unity of action among us. We are now asked to dismiss all this from our minds, for no other reason, that I know of, than that you have not been able to work political miracles and to achieve party impossibilities. On the contrary, I for one feel bound to say how entirely I sympathise with the feelings that have drawn this letter from you." The names of Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Sir Henry Fowler, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman were all mentioned in connection with the succession to the post of leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons thus vacated by Sir William Harcourt, but eventually Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was chosen, and received the

loyal support of the party throughout the '99 session. Lord Kimberley led the Liberals in the House of Lords. Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley both took an active part in the work of the session; but in regard to foreign and imperial policy a distinct difference was to be noted between their attitude and that of the official Liberal party. In regard to the difficulties with the Transvaal in particular this was apparent, and also in regard to Mr. Morley's views on affairs in Egypt and the Soudan. As to the Transvaal, the attitude of the main body of the Liberal Opposition was one of criticism of the method of the negotiations of the Government with the Transvaal, but of hearty support of the measures deemed necessary by the Government for an effective and rapid prosecution of the war. Early in '99 an attempt was made to bring about a conference between the Parnellite party and the Nationalists, but it failed. Another Conference, on Nov. 23rd, '99, appointed a committee to confer with the Parnellites. The state of parties in November is shown under article COMMONS, in the summary table, on page 171.

Political Science, The British Library of. See ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Polytechnic, Regent Street. With the view of further developing the movement on behalf of young men to whom Mr. Quintin Hogg had shown such generosity, he purchased in '80 the old Polytechnic, Regent Street, for £50,000, and converted it into a great technical and recreative school. The institution has been a great success, upwards of 15,000 members and students having attended its classes during the last twelve months. The cost of maintaining it is about £45,000 a year, about £36,000 of which is provided by class fees, etc., and £6000 is contributed from other sources. Previous to '80 the deficit of £9000 was annually made up by Mr. Hogg, who has altogether spent £150,000 upon his scheme. The curriculum embraces over 500 classes weekly in upwards of 80 different subjects, including carpentering, plumbing, metal work, engineering, pottery work, photography, furniture, decorative art, electricity, and numberless other subjects. A Young Women's Institute has also been founded in premises adjoining the Polytechnic, and promises to be as successful as the latter. The Marlborough Rooms, acquired in '92, have been converted into one of the most commodious schools of art in London. Mr. J. E. K. Studd acts as Hon. Secretary, and Mr. R. Mitchell as Director of Education. Continental tours are also a feature of the Institute, over 6000 persons making use of them every year. They include cruises to Norway, visits to the Polytechnic chalets in Switzerland, where a considerable freehold has been purchased, and trips all over the Continent, Baltic, Madeira, etc.

Poor, Aged Deserving. See SESSION, sect. 115.

POOR LAW.

The English Poor Law is contained in a number of statutes, the earliest being that of the 43rd year of Elizabeth, and in innumerable reported cases. The modern system of poor relief was established by the **Poor-Law Amendment Act of 1834**. Under this Act the parishes which had formerly been areas for poor-law purposes were grouped into unions,

a market town being generally taken for the centre. There are about 650 unions in England and Wales, and for each there is a **board of guardians**. In some cases a single parish has a separate board of guardians. The guardians are the local poor-law authority. Their main duty is the care of the poor in their union and the administration of relief; but they have many other duties, such as the enforcement of the Vaccination Acts. By the **Local Government Act, '94**, great changes were made in the constitution of the boards of guardians and the mode of election. Each board of guardians provides a workhouse, in which the poor in their union requiring total relief are maintained. They also give relief to poor persons in their homes where necessary: this is termed "out-door relief," and is given in money, or food, or other necessities. Out-door relief is distributed by the relieving officers. District medical officers are appointed by the guardians, who are required to attend free of charge on poor persons on receipt of an order from the relieving officer. Relief is also given by the guardians in other ways, such as in providing for emigration and apprenticeship; and they are empowered to subscribe to many institutions for the maintenance therein of paupers and the children of paupers. Guardians also have many duties as regards lunatics. The receipt of relief is a disqualification for voting or election at Parliamentary and local elections. A board of guardians employs a large staff of officers, the chief of which are the clerk, the treasurer, medical, vaccination, workhouse, and relieving officers. The workhouse is under the control of a master and matron, has a medical officer attached to it and a special staff of nurses. Boards of guardians are largely controlled by the **Local Government Board** (see **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**), which by its general orders regulates the mode of their election, their procedure, their finance, and their administrative methods, whilst by its special orders it compels observance of the law in particular cases. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of guardians are strictly audited by auditors of the Local Government Board. The expenses of the guardians and of poor relief generally are defrayed out of poor rates, which are levied by the overseers in each parish. The guardians issue half-yearly precepts to the overseers for the amounts required by them. The poor-rate is levied on houses, buildings, land, and other property, according to a valuation list which is prepared by the overseers of each parish, and after publication is sent to the assessment committee of the guardians, who must hear objections. After altering the list as they think proper, the committee approve and sign it. From the decision of the committee there is an appeal to quarter sessions (see **LOCAL TAXATION** for report of Royal Commission on this subject). Overseers are appointed for each parish by the parish council or meeting, or in urban parishes by the urban district council or the justices. They can give orders for poor relief in cases of sudden and urgent necessity. Boards of guardians receive grants from the county council out of the proceeds of licence and excise duties towards many of their expenses, such as the salaries of officers, maintenance of lunatics, etc. As to the total cost of the relief of the poor, see **POOR RATE STATISTICS, '99**. Other **Poor Law** authorities, who exercise powers

in relation to the relief of the poor, are (1) **The Metropolitan Asylums Board**, who are the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District, constituted under the Metropolitan Poor Act ('67) for the reception and relief of fever and small-pox patients and the insane poor chargeable to the unions and parishes in the district; (2) **The Managers of two Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts**, constituted under the same Act; and (3) **The Managers of School Districts** formed under the Poor-Law Amendment Act ('44) for the maintenance of district schools, to which children are sent by certain boards of guardians instead of being maintained in the workhouses. The subject of **Poor-Law Children** has recently received much attention. A somewhat similar system of poor relief exists in Scotland and Ireland, where the central authority is the Local Government Board for Scotland and Ireland respectively. See **OLD AGE PENSIONS**, and **SESSION**, sects. 31 and 90.

POOR RATE STATISTICS, '99.

1. RECEIPTS.

From Part I. of the Local Taxation Returns issued in '99 for the year ended March 25th, '98, it appears that the total amount of **poor rates raised** during the year, including sums received in lieu of poor rates in respect of property in the occupation of the Crown, was £21,410,311. Besides this sum there were receipts in aid as follows:—Sums paid by the Treasury from the Local Taxation Account as grants to Guardians under the Agricultural Rates Act '96, £480,316; other direct receipts from the Treasury to £1178, giving a total from the Treasury of £481,494; sums paid by the County Councils and County Boroughs to Guardians in respect of teachers in Poor-Law schools, registrars of births and deaths, lunatics, costs of officers of Unions, remuneration of medical officers, school fees and other purposes, £1,707,113; sums paid by the London County Council towards the maintenance of indoor paupers, by the relatives or from the property of paupers, from sales of stone, wood, oakum, pigs, etc., rents and dividends, penalties, etc., £961,778; other miscellaneous receipts from local authorities, £44,669. The total receipts from and in aid of the Poor Rate may be summarised as follows:—

Poor Rates raised	£21,410,311
Receipts in aid	3,195,054
Total	£24,605,365

2. EXPENDITURE.

The principal items of the expenditure on the relief of the poor, and purposes connected therewith, were:—

In-maintenance	£2,384,135
Out-relief	2,732,909
Maintenance of lunatics in asylums or licensed houses	1,691,951
Workhouse or other loans repaid	523,172
Interest thereon	315,485
Salaries and rations of officers, and superannuation allowances	1,879,659
Other expenses	1,300,995
Total	£10,828,276

The expenditure on purposes unconnected with the relief of the poor was as follows:—

Payments for county, borough, or police rates	£8,685,478
Payments under the London (Equalisation of Rates) Act '94	245,194
Payments to Highway Boards	65,124
Payments to Burial Boards	124,333
Payments to Rural District Councils for sanitary and highway purposes	1,541,963
Payments to School Boards	1,321,502
Payments to Parish Councils or Parish Meetings	71,994
Payments to Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	84,601
Payments to Free Library Commissioners	60,820
Payments to Urban District Councils for School Attendance Committee expenses	8,347
Conservators of Commons	8
School Attendance Committee expenses	42,907
Payments on account of the Registration (Births, Deaths, etc.) Acts	96,453
Vaccination fees and expenses	76,676
Parliamentary, municipal, and county registration, and cost of jury lists	209,032
Other expenses	40,020
Total	£12,674,452

The expenditure partly connected with the relief of the poor and also with other purposes was:—

Cost of legal proceedings	£44,725
Valuation expenses under the Union Assessment Committee Acts and the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, '69	136,536
Salaries and superannuation allowances of parochial officers, and other expenses	712,427
Total	£893,698

Miscellaneous payments to other Local Authorities £752 |

The total expenditure amounted to £24,397,168, of which £12,674,452, or more than one-half, was for purposes altogether unconnected with the relief of the poor. Outside the Metropolis the proportion of expenditure for purposes not connected with the relief of the poor was about three-fifths of the total amount of Poor Rates raised. The loans raised by Poor-Law authorities during the year amounted to £1,209,253, and the expenditure out of loans during the year was £1,178,047. The aggregate amount of loans outstanding of Poor-Law authorities at Lady Day '98 was £9,308,378.

3. MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

The gross estimated rental of property in England and Wales liable to contribute to the poor rate in the year ended March 31st, '98, was £206,996,784, and the rateable value £172,065,842. The total number of paupers of all classes in England and Wales in receipt of relief on Jan. 1st, '99, was 821,096, of whom 230,915 were indoor and 590,323 outdoor paupers, plus 142 who received both indoor and outdoor relief. There was a decrease of 873 in the indoor and of 14,984 in the outdoor paupers. The decrease in the total number was 15,817. It was estimated that the proportion of the total number of paupers to the population amounted approximately to 1 in

38. Of the total of 821,382 paupers, 93,357 were insane and 13,366 were vagrants, while of the residue 180,589 were adult males, 318,622 adult females, and 215,304 children under 16 years of age. Of the adults 148,512 males and 250,281 females were not able-bodied.

Pope, The. His Holiness Leo XIII., the 257th Roman Pontiff, son of Count Ludovico Pecci, was b. at Carpineto, 1810. Ed. at the Jesuit Coll. of Viterbo (18-24). Entered the Collegio Romano (24), where he greatly distinguished himself, and proceeded to the College of Noble Ecclesiastics. Having become a Doctor of Laws, he was made by Pope Gregory XVI. Referendary of the Segnatura (37). Took holy orders, and was ordained priest (37) by Cardinal Carlo Odescalchi. The title of "Protonotary Apostolic" was bestowed on him by Pope Gregory, who also appointed him Apostolic delegate in succession at Benevento, Perugia, and Spoleto. Was sent as nuncio to Belgium (43), and created shortly after Archbishop of Damietta; nominated Bishop of Perugia (46); created cardinal (53). Elected Pope Feb. 20th, '78, and took the title of Leo XIII. Among the events of his Holiness's reign may be mentioned the restoration of the hierarchy in Scotland, the contest with Germany, the Kulturkampf, the now famous Falk Laws, and the *rapprochement* with Prince Bismarck. Towards the close of '87 and the beginning of '88 Rome was the centre of great rejoicings, intended to commemorate the 50th year of his Holiness's priesthood. In June '91 he issued an important Encyclical on Labour, which gave rise to much discussion. It is said that the average annual expenses of the Vatican are about £286,400. Of this sum £20,000 are at the Pope's disposal, £28,000 go to the cardinals, £18,400 to poor bishops, £72,000 for administration of apostolic palaces, £40,000 for diplomatic expenses, £60,000 for employés, £48,000 for schools and charities. On the occasion of his episcopal jubilee (Feb. 19th, '93) vast numbers of pilgrims flocked to Rome from all countries. The Pope summoned a conference of the Patriarchs of the Eastern Churches at the Vatican in Oct. '94; and addressed a letter to the English people in April '95, urging them to return to unity with the Church of Rome. The year 1900 will be kept with great solemnity in Rome as a "Holy Year," or year of "Universal Jubilee."

Port Arthur. In March '98 Russia obtained Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, with the province of Kwang-tung on the Liao-tong peninsula, on lease from China for the term of twenty-five years, to be extended by mutual agreement. An outlet into the Yellow Sea was thus secured for the Trans-Siberian Railway. The province was put under a Governor-General, subject to the Russian Minister of War, the Governor-General also controlling the Russian Pacific fleet and the Pacific ports. Port Arthur is reserved as a Russian naval port, but Ta-lien-wan is declared a free port for the merchant ships of all nations. A new Russian town, named Dalny, is building in the neighbourhood of Ta-lien-wan. See CHINA (map).

Porto Rico, until '98 a Spanish colony, but then ceded to the United States by the Spanish-American treaty of peace, lies to the east of San Domingo in the West Indies. Its area is about 3688 sq. m., and the pop. 900,000, of whom about 300,000 are negroes and about the same

number mulattoes. The chief towns are: San Juan, pop. 23,414; Ponce, 37,545; and San German, 30,146. The island is mountainous and the climate healthy. The country is generally fertile, and the chief exports are coffee, cacao, sugar, tobacco, and timber. The annual value of the exports is about £3,000,000. In Aug. '99 a hurricane was reported to have caused the death of several hundreds of people, and to have destroyed the homes and belongings of over 100,000 of the inhabitants.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal is a kingdom in the Peninsula in S.W. Europe, under Carlos I. of the House of Braganza. Area (including the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the kingdom), 36,038 sq. m.; pop. about 5,082,257. Constitution of 1826 (amended in '52, '85, and '95) gives a special moderating power to the king. There are two legislative chambers, the Peers and the Deputies, collectively called the Cortes. By royal decree (Sept. '95) the Chamber of Peers consists of 90 members nominated for life, in addition to the princes of the blood and the twelve bishops of the continental dioceses. The nominated peers may be selected without limitation as to class, but certain restrictions and disqualifications are imposed. The elective portion of the Chamber was put an end to. The second Chamber, under a decree published in March '95, is composed of members elected under a system of universal suffrage every four years, to the number of 146, of whom 6 are elected by Portuguese colonies. The king has no veto on a law that has been twice passed by both houses. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education, though nominally compulsory, is in a very backward state. The capital, Lisbon, has a pop. of 301,206; and Oporto has a pop. of 138,860. Chief exports: wine, cork, cattle, fish, and copper. There are 1464 miles of railway. Revenue, '98 (milreis at 3s. 0d.), £8,085,000; expenditure, £8,054,375; imports, '97, £6,229,585; exports, £4,517,187. Public debt, '99, £127,000,000. See COLONIES, ETC., of EUROPEAN POWERS, DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES and FOREIGN NAVIES.

Political Parties. The legislature of Portugal is the Cortes Geraes, consisting of two houses, the *Camara dos Pares* and the *Camara dos Deputados*. The deputies are divided roughly into *Conservatives* (also called *Regeneradores*), led by Senhor Serpa Pimentel, *Progressists* (or *Liberals*), *Independents*, and *Republicans*. In '93 another party, the *Miguelistas*, or supporters of Dom Miguel, a pretender to the throne, who was at the time living in Austria, showed renewed activity, and began to press their leader's claims on the people. The general elections in recent years have all resulted in triumphs for the Government, the *Conservatives* being returned with large majorities.

History, '99. Several cases of bubonic plague were discovered in Oporto during August, and officially notified. The infection was apparently carried in goods brought from Bombay. See MEDICAL SUMMARY, '99. The Ministerialists gained a decisive victory at the general election (Nov. 26th).

Portugal, King of. See CARLOS I.

Positivism. The philosophical and religious system of Auguste Comte (1798—1857). The chief

principles of the former side of the system are: (1) The classification of the sciences in hierarchical order, proceeding from the simpler to the more complex, as follows: mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, sociology, morals; and (2) The doctrine of the "three stages" through which the human mind has to pass in the investigation of phenomena: the theological or personifying, the metaphysical or abstract, and the positive or scientific. The religious side of Positivism consists in the cultus of Humanity considered as a corporate being in its past, present, and future. The "positive philosophy" is its theoretical or doctrinal basis, corresponding to the theology of the supernatural religions; but besides this, it consists in a worship requiring for its full development an organised priesthood, temples, etc. Under the "life" or *régime* of positive religion Comte would include the political and social side of his system. The former involves the establishment of an international republic, consisting of the five great nations of Western Europe, which is ultimately destined to lead the whole world; the latter the reorganisation of society on the basis of a double direction—that of the temporal or material authority and that of the spiritual or educating body. Positivism as a religion has achieved some success since Comte's death. In Paris it possesses a periodical, the *Revue Occidentale*, and Comte's apartments, at 10, Rue Monsieur le Prince, are kept as a place of meeting. Other groups exist in other cities of France, or the Continent, of America, both North and South, and in five or six cities in England. In London the principal places of meeting are Newton Hall, Fetter Lane, E.C.; and Chapel Street, W.C. In both of these halls the various Positivist publications may be obtained. In London, also, the *Positivist Review*, edited by Professor Beesly, is issued monthly.

Postmaster-General. The Parliamentary head of the Post Office. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk at present occupies that position. See next article.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

Inland Letter Post.

This includes places in the United Kingdom, Isle of Man, the Orkney, Shetland, Scilly, and Channel Islands. The prepaid rate of postage is as follows:—

Not exceeding 4 oz. 1d.

For every additional 2 oz. ½d.

A letter posted unpaid is chargeable on delivery with double postage; if insufficiently paid, with double the deficiency. No letter may exceed 2 ft. in length, 1 ft. in width, or 1 ft. in depth, unless it be sent from a Government office. No letter is entitled to pass without prepayment of postage unless it is sent exclusively upon the public business. Letters upon public business may be sent to members of the Government at their respective departments, but not elsewhere.

Letters may not be sent in open envelopes. A certain number of persons seem to imagine that if envelopes are left unfastened, letters may be enclosed in them and sent for a postage of ½d. only. It is desirable, therefore, to point out that the minimum postage upon all written letters (which are not written on postcards) is 1d., whether they be opened or closed, and that

all letters posted contrary to this rule are liable to an additional charge of double the deficient postage on delivery.

Registration and Compensation. The ordinary registration fee for each inland letter or other postal packet is *2d.*, which secures compensation against loss or damage up to *£5*. Compensation above *£5* and up to *£120* can be secured upon payment of fees named below:—For *£10*, *3d.*; *£20*, *4d.*; *£30*, *5d.*; *£40*, *6d.*; *£50*, *7d.*; *£60*, *8d.*; *£70*, *9d.*; *£80*, *10d.*; *£90*, *11d.*; *£100*, *1s.*; *£110*, *1s. 1d.*; *£120*, *1s. 2d.* Every article registered must be handed to an agent of the Post Office and a receipt obtained for it bearing an acknowledgment that the fee has been obtained. It must on no account be dropped into a letter box. The sender of an inland registered article can obtain an acknowledgment of delivery of same by paying in advance a fee of *2d.* in addition to the registration fee and postage.

Re-direction. Letters (also book packets, postcards and newspapers) are not liable to additional postage for re-direction, whether re-directed by the post office authorities or by an agent of the addressee after delivery, provided in the latter case that the letters, etc., are re-posted not later than the day (Sundays and public holidays not being counted) after delivery, and that they have not been opened. Re-directed letters, etc., which are re-posted later than the day after delivery will be liable to charge at the prepaid rate. Any which appear to have been opened or tampered with will be chargeable as freshly posted unpaid letters or packets. Whenever it may be deemed necessary, a receipt may be required from the addressee of a re-directed letter or packet at the second address.

Express Delivery Service. Letters and parcels are delivered by a special messenger from any postal telegraph office, and must be handed in at one of these offices. The scale of charge is (not exceeding one mile) *3d.* Any article weighing over *1 lb.* is charged *1d.* per *lb.* in addition to express fee—maximum charge, *1s.* If the sender desires a special conveyance to be used, the actual cost of same must be prepaid in addition to express fee, but no weight charge is then made. If the distance exceeds two miles, and a public conveyance is not available, or if the packet or packets exceed *20 lbs.* (or *15 lbs.* if a public conveyance be not available), the actual cost of a public conveyance must be paid. Hours of posting on week-days are the hours during which the office is open for telegraph delivery, generally from *8 a.m.* to *8 p.m.* There is no express delivery on Sundays, Good Friday, or Christmas Day. Letters can be delivered by express delivery, after transmission by post, from the post office of destination, and can be posted like ordinary letters, but they must be clearly marked "Express Delivery," and have a thick perpendicular line drawn on each side of the envelope. The fees must be paid in postage stamps affixed to the envelope, at the following rates, in addition to the ordinary postage: For every mile or part thereof from the office of delivery, *3d.* For distances exceeding three miles the cost of a special conveyance must be prepaid in all cases where a public conveyance is not available, in addition to the express fee and postage. The sender is responsible for fee and charges.

Delivery on Sundays—Letters only. Express

mail letters for the London Postal District, received in London on Sunday mornings by the night mails from the provinces or posted in London too late for express delivery on Saturday nights, will be delivered from the General Post Office, provided they are marked with a thick perpendicular line from top to bottom, and with the words "Express Delivery on Sunday," and are properly prepaid.

Private Delivery by Special Messenger. Persons or firms who desire to receive their letters, etc., in advance of the ordinary delivery may have them delivered by special messenger on payment of the following fees: Express fee of *3d.* a mile, and *1d.* for every ten or less number beyond the first. Forms of application for such special delivery can be obtained from any post office from which letters or parcels are delivered.

Letters Conveyed by Railway. Letters not exceeding *4 oz.* in weight, and bearing postage stamps to the value of *1d.* are accepted by all the principal railway companies for transmission to any railway station, at a charge of *2d.* for each letter. On arrival at its destination it is posted by the railway officials in the nearest letter-box for delivery by post in due course by the Post Office. Arrangements can be made to have such letters expressly met and delivered by express messenger, through the Post Office.

Foreign and Colonial Letter Post.

The rate of letter postage to all the British Possessions, with the exception of Afghanistan, Australasia, Bechuanaland, Egypt, Grenada, and Rhodesia, is *1d.* per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; to all other places abroad, as well as to the above exceptions, it is *2½d.* per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Official Postcards, with an impressed stamp of *1d.*, can be obtained for transmission abroad. Private postcards of the same size and substance as the official ones are admissible when bearing adhesive stamps to the value of *1d.*, and when the words "Post Card" are printed or written on the address side.

Soldiers' and Seamen's Letters (*i.e.*, non-commissioned officers, private soldiers, and sailors), *1d.* per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to all parts.

Registration. The fee is *2d.* for all places abroad. Acknowledgment of delivery can also be obtained of any registered article addressed to any place in the Postal Union upon payment of *2½d.* in addition to postage and registration fee.

Insurance. Letters can be insured against loss to certain foreign countries and colonies not exceeding *£120*.

Despatch of Mails. Mails for Canada are made up every Monday and Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon; for the United States every Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon; for India, Ceylon, Australia, and Egypt every Friday evening; for South Africa every Saturday afternoon; for the Continent twice or more daily.

Inland Newspaper Post.

Every registered newspaper, whether posted singly or with others in a packet, is charged at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each. A newspaper or packet of newspapers posted unpaid is chargeable on delivery with double postage; if insufficiently prepaid, with double the deficiency. No newspaper or cover of a newspaper may bear anything except names and addresses of sender and addressee, and reference to any page of, or

place in, the newspaper, to which the attention of the addressee is directed. In case of any infringement, the newspaper is charged either as an insufficiently paid letter or is transferred to the parcel post, whichever charge is the lower.

Dimensions. Not to exceed 2 ft. in length or 1 ft. in width or depth, or 5 lbs. in weight.

Inland Book Post.

Prepaid rate } .. $\frac{1}{2}d.$ not exceeding 2 ozs.
of postage f

Articles admissible by book post are sketches, drawings, photographs, engravings, maps, plans, charts, and the following documents, whether containing matter in the nature of a letter or not, provided they respectively conform to the following conditions:—

Invoices, orders for goods, advice notes, way bills, bills of lading, receipts, statements of accounts, prices current, market reports.—But nothing shall appear in writing on the documents save dates, the names and addresses of the parties, the particulars and prices of any goods, or the particulars of any sums of money to which the document relates, and the mode of consignment of any such goods or money. Any matter (other than aforesaid) which may be in the nature of a letter shall be wholly in print, and shall relate exclusively to the subject matter of the document, or the terms on which business is transacted by the person or firm from which the document issues.

Manuscripts for press and printed proofs, with corrections and instructions.—Any written or printed matter not forming part of the document itself must refer solely to the arrangement or correction of the type or the execution of the work.

Examination papers with corrections and instructions.—Any written or printed matter not forming part of the document itself must refer solely to the questions put or the answers thereto.

Circulars, that is, printed notices and printed letters, whether separate or on the same sheet of paper with any other document transmissible by book post.—Nothing shall appear in writing except: (1) Correction of errors in the print; (2) date of despatch, name, address, and description of sender and name of addressee; (3) the place, date and hour, when the circular is a notice of meeting or appointment, and, in the case of a notice of meeting, the objects of the meeting; (4) the name and address of voter and his number on register when circular is a polling card.

A book packet may not exceed 2 ft. in length and 1 ft. in width or depth. No circular which is reproduced from or produced after the fashion or in imitation of a type-written document may be sent as a book packet unless: (a) Such circular is handed in at a head or branch post office (not at a sub-office); (b) at least twenty copies of such circular, precisely identical in all respects, are posted at the same time.

Foreign Newspaper and Book Post.

Newspapers, book packets, and printed papers may be sent at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per 2 oz. to all foreign countries and colonies. **Pattern Post** same rate as books, with a minimum of 1d. **Commercial papers** same rate as books, with a minimum of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ To British Colonies or countries not in the Postal Union the dimen-

sions are 2 ft. in length, 1 ft. in width or depth; greatest weight 5 lbs. To countries in the Postal Union the length is limited to 18 in., and weight to 4 lbs. If in the form of a roll, length 30 in., diameter 4 in.

Inland Parcel Post.

In order that a packet may be sent by parcel post it must be presented at the counter of a post office, and should bear the words "Parcel Post" written in the corner. It is very desirable that every parcel should bear the name and address of the sender on the cover, but in such a position as not to be mistaken for the address of the parcel.

The limits of size and weight are: Greatest length, 3 ft. 6 in.; greatest length and girth combined, 6 ft.; greatest weight, 11 lbs.

The rates of postage are:

Not exceeding 1 lb.	..	..	..	3d.
Exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs.	..	..	..	4d.
" 2 "	"	"	" 3 "	5d.
" 3 "	"	"	" 4 "	6d.
" 4 "	"	"	" 5 "	7d.
" 5 "	"	"	" 6 "	8d.
" 6 "	"	"	" 7 "	9d.
" 7 "	"	"	" 8 "	10d.
" 8 "	"	"	" 9 "	11d.
" 9 "	"	"	" 11 "	1s.

No packet can be accepted by any officer of the Department for transmission by parcel post unless the postage at the above rate is prepaid. The postage should be paid by means of ordinary adhesive postage stamps. A certificate of posting can be obtained at any post office. Any one bringing a parcel to post who desires to secure compensation without registration should fill up a form of certificate, which the officer in attendance will check, date-stamp, and sign, and hand back to the person presenting it.

Parcels to and from the Channel Islands and Isle of Man. Parcels addressed to and sent from the Channel Islands (Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark) are received from the public under the same general conditions with regard to size and weight, and at the same rate of postage as parcels for all other portions of the United Kingdom; but as the Channel Islands, under the Custom laws of the United Kingdom, are practically in the same position as a foreign country, such parcels are liable to Customs examination at the port of arrival, and the sender is required to make a declaration of contents upon a form provided for the purpose, at the office where the parcel may be posted. Parcels for the Isle of Man are treated in the same way as parcels for the United Kingdom generally, and the sender is not called upon to furnish a declaration of contents.

Parcels addressed to Post Offices—Demurrage. Parcels may be addressed "to be called for" to any post office at which letters similarly addressed may be received, and under the same general regulations. A parcel addressed to a post office "to be called for," and such a parcel only, is liable to a charge called "demurrage," at the rate of 1d. for every day or part of a day during which it remains in the office, not counting the day on which the parcel reaches the office or the day subsequent to it.

Re-direction of Parcels. A charge at the full rate of postage originally payable is made for every re-direction of a parcel, unless the original address and the corrected address are in the delivery from the same post office and the

parcel is not at the time of re-direction lying at a returned letter office. In such cases no additional charge is made for re-direction. Parcels, like other postal packets, can only be re-directed by the Department upon receipt of an authority duly signed by the person to whom they are addressed. A re-direction form (in addition to the one used for other postal packets) must be filled in before parcels can be forwarded.

Collection by Rural Postmen. Rural postmen, whether on foot or mounted, are required to accept parcels from the public for despatch wherever they collect letters, subject to the following regulations:—A rural postman on foot shall not accept a greater weight than 11 lbs. from one person; a mounted rural postman is not required to accept a greater weight than 21 lbs. from one person. If a parcel is not registered the Postmaster-General will accept liability up to £2 without payment of any fee, provided that a certificate of posting from the officer accepting the parcel is produced when required. The rules relating to the registration of letters apply also to parcels.

Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post.

Parcel post is in operation to nearly all Colonies and foreign countries. Dates and particulars can be obtained at any post office. The two principal exceptions are the United States of America and Russia, to which the parcel post does not extend.

Money Orders.

Inland. The rates of commission are as follows:—Not exceeding £1, 2d.; £3, 3d.; £10, 4d. Money orders are not payable upon the day of issue. Payment of a money order may be deferred for any number of days not exceeding ten days.

Telegraph Money Orders. Money may be transmitted by telegraph between all Post Offices in the United Kingdom authorised to transact telegraph and money order business. Ordinary hours of business 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., week-days only. The rates of commission are: For sums not exceeding £3, 4d.; £10, 6d. In addition to the commission a charge is made at the ordinary rate for the official telegram authorising payment at the office of payment, the minimum charge being 6d. The remitter of a telegraph money order is required to state whether the order is to be delivered at the payer's address or to be called for at the office of payment.

Foreign and Colonial. Money orders are exchanged with nearly every foreign country and the Colonies. The rates of commission are: Not exceeding £2, 6d.; £6, 1s.; £10, 1s. 6d.

Telegraph Money Orders are also exchanged with Belgium, Germany, and Holland. The rates of commission are the same as ordinary money orders, with an additional charge for a telegram of advice at the ordinary rate, viz., 2d. per word, and a supplementary fee of 2d. for each order.

Postal Orders.

Postal orders can be obtained for the following amounts on payment of the equivalent poundage:—1s. and 1s. 6d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 2s. to 10s. 6d., 1d.; 15s. to 20s., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Postal orders are payable any time within three months after the last day of the month of issue. Payment of a postal order may be deferred for any number of days not exceeding ten, by writing such a request on the face thereof.

Savings Bank.

Any sum, from 1s. upwards (excluding pence) is accepted as a deposit, subject to the following limits:—£50 in one year, and £200 in all, including interest.

Withdrawals can be made from the Savings Bank by forwarding to the Controller a form known as "A Notice of Withdrawal," duly filled up, which can be obtained at any money order office. A notice of one clear day is required. Withdrawals can also be effected by telegraph at a minimum cost of 1s. 3d. Government annuities and life insurances can be purchased through the Post Office. The requisite forms can be obtained at any money order office.

Telegraphs.

Inland. The charge is 6d. for twelve words, and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every additional word. Addresses are charged for. Telegrams are delivered free within three miles from the delivering office. When the address is beyond the free delivery a charge of 3d. per mile, or part of a mile, is made. The usual hours of attendance at telegraph offices are: On week-days from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., and Sundays, 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. At large offices these hours are extended.

Foreign. The charges vary from 2d. per word to Belgium, France, Germany, and Holland; 3d. per word to Italy, Switzerland, Austria, and Norway; $\frac{3}{2}$ d. to Spain, Sweden, and Portugal; 4d. per word to Roumania and Servia; $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to Bulgaria; $\frac{5}{8}$ d. to Russia; 6d. to Malta; $\frac{6}{8}$ d. to Turkey and Greece; 1s. to 1s. 6d. to Canada and United States; 3s. 8d. and 4s. to India; 4s. 7d. and upwards to Australasia.

Poynter, Sir E. J., was b. in Paris in 1836, and is the son of Mr. Ambrose Poynter, an architect. He was ed. at Westminster School and Ipswich Grammar School, and studied art in English schools, and at Paris under Gleyre '56-9. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in '69, and an Academician in '76. In '71 he became a member of the Belgian Water Colour Society, and in the same year and again in '73 was appointed Slade Professor of Art at University College, London. He was Director for Art and Principal of the National Art Training School at South Kensington for some years, and in '94 was appointed Director of the National Gallery. In '96, on the death of Sir John Millais, he was elected to the Presidency of the Royal Academy. His best known pictures are "Israel in Egypt" '67, "Perseus and Andromeda" ('72), "Atalanta's Race" ('76), "The Fortune Teller" ('77), "The Meeting of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba" ('91). He is known not only for his pictures, but as the author of "Ten Lectures on Art" ('79), and as one of the designers of the new coinage issued in '94. Knighted '97.

Preceptors, College of. Established 1846, incorporated by royal charter, '49, "for the purpose of promoting sound learning and of advancing the interests of education, especially among the middle classes, by affording facilities to the teacher for acquiring a knowledge of his profession, and by providing for the periodical session of a competent Board of Examiners to ascertain and give certificates of the acquirements and fitness for their office of persons engaged or desiring to be engaged in the education of youth." Under the powers conferred by the charter, the Council have established schemes of examination. (1) For teachers,

to ascertain their qualifications and fitness to take part in the work of instruction; (2) for pupils, to test their progress, and to afford at once to the teacher and to the public a satisfactory criterion of the value of the instruction they receive. The diplomas granted by the College to teachers are of three grades—**Associate, Licentiate, and Fellow**; and a distinctive feature of the examinations is, that in all cases the theory and practice of education is an obligatory subject for each grade. In '98 the number of candidates examined for certificates was about 16,000. Visiting examiners are also appointed by the College for the inspection and examination of public and private schools. In '73 the Council of the College instituted a **Professorship** (the first established in this country) of the **Science and Art of Education**; and regular courses of lectures for teachers are delivered in the College lecture-hall. The new buildings were opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, March 30th, '87. **Offices**, Bloomsbury Square. **Organ, Educational Times**. **Secretary**, C. R. Hodgson, B.A.

Presbyterianism is church government by presbyters (or elders), and by them only. The Session of a Presbyterian Church consists of the ordained ruling elders, and the pastor or teaching elder of the church, who always presides when present. In case of a church being vacant the pastor of some other church within the bounds of the presbytery is chosen moderator *ad interim*. The **Presbytery** consists of the pastors of churches, and a ruling elder from each congregation within prescribed boundaries. (In the United Presbyterian Church, and in the Presbyterian Church of England, congregations having more than 250 communicants are entitled to send two ruling elders to the Presbytery.) The **Synod** consists of presbyteries within a larger area; and the **General Assembly**, where the size of the church renders one necessary, takes in the whole church, and consists either of the pastors of all the churches, together with a ruling elder from each congregation, or representatives chosen from amongst both pastors and ruling elders. The standards of the Presbyterian Churches are the Westminster Confession of Faith, with the Catechisms, Larger and Shorter. The United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, and some others, receive these with an explanation, especially in respect to Chapter XXIII. of the "Confession." The United Presbyterian Church has adopted a Declaratory Statement in regard to its relation to the "Confession." The Presbyterian Church of England has adopted a similar document together with XXIV. brief "**Articles of the Faith**." See CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, CHURCH IN IRELAND, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND, and WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Presbyterian Church of England. The revival of Presbyterianism in England in the earlier portion of the present century was due to influence on English Presbyterianism, on the one hand of the Evangelical movement in the Established Church of Scotland which led up to the Disruption, and on the other of the consolidation of the dissenting Presbyterianism of Scotland which led up to the formation of the United Presbyterian Synod in '46. The English section of that Synod united with the older Presbyterian body in England in '76, so forming the Presbyterian Church of England. Of the present congregations 28 trace back their

existence to the seventeenth century, 42 to the eighteenth century, while the remaining 244 have been established within the present century.—**Statistics.** The Church consists of 314 fully organised congregations and 16 preaching stations, providing accommodation for 162,044 persons. Several churches are in course of rebuilding, and consequently their sittings cannot be given. A large number of fully equipped mission stations also exist in connection with town congregations, and these have an average attendance of about 12,000 persons. The number of ministers, including professors, is 328, with 20 ordained and 12 medical missionaries in the foreign field, besides 3 missionary teachers and 25 lady missionaries. There are also 19 licentiates, and about 30 theological students preparing for the ministry. The College has been transferred from London to Cambridge. Its new name is "**Westminster College**." Including the site, it has cost nearly £50,000, and was opened in Oct. '99, free of debt. The property of the Church is estimated at £1,842,532, exclusive of sundry investments for the endowment of the College and scholarships, and for the Sustentation Fund and other schemes of the Church, of the College itself, and of buildings for mission work abroad. The total income of the Church in '98 was £279,151. The backbone of the Church finance is the Sustentation Fund, which since '78 has secured for the body of the ministers, excluding a limited number under special arrangements, a minimum stipend of £200. Under this scheme 94 congregations were aid-receiving in '98 to the amount of £5940 18s. 7d., as against 103 in '78 to the amount of £6443 7s. 6d., the average amount of aid required being at date £63 4s. per congregation, as against £62 10s. in '78. A new Church Building and Debt Extinction Fund was inaugurated by the Synod of '95. The amount contemplated is £50,000, payable over five years, and nearly £34,000 has already been subscribed. The Rev. John Bogue, M.A., is organising secretary of this Fund. **General Secretary**, Rev. J. Thoburn McGaw, M.A., D.D., 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall St., E.C. : **Financial Secretary**, Mr. John Leggat.

Prime Minister, The, is he who at the summons of the sovereign has succeeded in forming an administration, of which he is the head. Although each member of the Cabinet administers his own department independently of his colleagues, all important departmental matters are submitted to him, the most important being brought before the whole Cabinet, and no appointment of moment is made or recommended to the Crown without his knowledge and concurrence. His own **patronage** is very extensive. In forming an administration, he selects all those who are to fill the various offices, though the appointments are subject to the sovereign's approval. It is upon his advice that as vacancies occur the archbishops, bishops and deans and the highest judges are appointed, and over one hundred **Crown livings** are filled; and upon his recommendation that the most envied temporal titles and honourable distinctions—peerages, baronetcies, and the Garter, for example—are conferred, and such high appointments as the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Viceroyalty of India, the principal ambassadorships and colonial governorships, and the lord-lieutenancies of counties, are made by the

Crown. He is the leader of the House of Parliament of which he is a member. Yet as Prime Minister he enjoys no legal precedence over his colleagues, his official existence being indeed not recognised by statute.

Primitive Methodism. See **WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.**

Primrose League. A league founded in 1883, in support of principles advocated by the late Earl of Beaconsfield, and so called because on the anniversary of his death every member wears a bunch of primroses. The members, who include both sexes, are styled **Knights, Dames, and Associates**, and their branches are called "**Habitations.**" The members of the **Primrose League** took an active part in the last electoral campaign, and exercised considerable influence in favour of the Constitutional-Unionist candidates. The testimony of both candidates and election agents leaves it beyond doubt that the extraordinary development of organised work on the part of the ladies of the **Primrose League** attained a measure of importance and success far greater at the last general election than on any former occasion. **Grand Master**, Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.; **Chairman of Grand Council and Chancellor of the League**, Lord Glenesk. Members enrolled up to Sept. '99 number, including Scotland, 1,494,316, divided among 2372 **Habitations.** **Vice-Chancellor**, George Lane-Fox. **Head Offices:** 64, Victoria Street, S.W. **Official Organ**, *The Primrose League Gazette* (monthly).

Prince Edward Island. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies in St. Lawrence Gulf, north of Nova Scotia and between New Brunswick and Cape Breton. **Area**, 2133 sq. m.; **pop.** 109,088. **Capital**, Charlottetown, pop. 11,485. Divided into three counties. **Administered** by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a House of Assembly of thirty by manhood suffrage. The Province has four seats in the Dominion Senate and five in the House of Commons. Education is state-aided, free, and compulsory, between the ages of 8 and 13. Entered the Dominion 1873. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table) and **CANADA.**

Prison Act '98. The, came into force on Jan. 1st, '99. It makes the Prison Commissioners directors of convict prisons; enables the Secretary of State to make prison rules for the government of local prisons as well as of convict prisons, which are to be laid on the table and are subject to the veto of either House; provides for the appointment of boards of visitors for convict prisons; and enacts that the mode in which sentences of penal servitude or imprisonment with or without hard labour are to be carried out in prison may be regulated by prison rules, and that in making such rules regard shall be had to the sex, age, health, industry, and conduct of the prisoners. Prison rules shall not authorise the infliction of corporal punishment—(a) except in the case of a prisoner under sentence of penal servitude, or convicted of felony, or sentenced to hard labour; nor (b) except for mutiny or incitement to mutiny, or gross personal violence to an officer or servant of the prison; nor (c) except by order of the board of visitors or visiting committee of the prison, after inquiry on oath held by them at a meeting specially summoned for the purpose, and consisting of not less than three persons, two of them being justices of

the peace: provided that the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, appoint a metropolitan police magistrate or stipendiary magistrate to take the place of the board or committee, and the magistrate shall in any such case have the same powers as the board or committee. An order under this section shall not be carried into effect until it has been confirmed by the Secretary of State, to whom a copy of the notes of evidence and a report of the sentence and of the grounds on which it was passed shall forthwith be furnished. Such report shall be embodied in the annual report of the Prisons Commissioners. Prisoners not sentenced to penal servitude or hard labour are to be divided into three divisions. Where a person is sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, the court may, if it thinks fit, having regard to the nature of the offence and the antecedents of the offender, direct that he be treated as an offender of the first division or as an offender of the second division, though if no direction is given the offender is to be treated as an offender of the third division. But any person imprisoned for default in payment of a debt, including a civil debt recoverable summarily, or in default or in lieu of distress to satisfy a sum of money adjudged to be paid by order of a court of summary jurisdiction, when the imprisonment is to be without hard labour, is to be placed in a separate division and treated under special prison rules, and is not to be placed in association with criminal prisoners, nor to be compelled to wear prison dress unless his own clothing is unfit for use. Any person imprisoned for default of entering into a recognisance or finding sureties for keeping the peace, or for being of good behaviour, is to be treated under the same rules as an offender of the second division, unless he is a convicted prisoner, or unless the court direct that he be treated under the same rules as an offender of the first division. Provision may be made by prison rules for enabling a prisoner sentenced to imprisonment, whether by one sentence or cumulative sentences for a period prescribed by the rules, to earn by special industry and good conduct a remission of a portion of his imprisonment, and on his discharge his sentence shall be deemed to have expired. Under sect. 9, where a person is committed to prison for non-payment of a sum adjudged to be paid by the conviction of any court of summary jurisdiction, then, on payment to the governor of the prison, under conditions prescribed by prison rules, of any sum in part satisfaction of the sum so adjudged to be paid, and of any charges for which the prisoner is liable, the term of imprisonment shall be reduced by a number of days bearing as nearly as possible the same proportion to the total number of days for which the prisoner is sentenced as the sum so paid bears to the sum for which he is so liable.

PRISON STATISTICS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

Nearly all the essential information which has been published on this subject appears to be comprised in Part I. of the **Judicial Statistics for '97**: the Reports of the Commissioners of Prisons and the Directors of Convict Prisons for the last three years, and the reports on the operations of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.

Local Prisons.

The number of prisoners received in such prisons during '97-8 and '98-9 were :—

	'97-8.	'98-9.
Under sentence of ordinary courts	153,905	160,059
Soldiers and sailors sentenced by courts-martial	1,077	1,394
Debtors or on civil process . .	10,756	10,873
In default of sureties	1,776	1,673
	167,574	173,999

The population of these prisons on March 31st, '99, was 14,156, as against 14,021 at the corresponding period of the previous year. The average daily population in '98-9 was 14,957, of which 12,285 were males and 2672 were females. In the previous year such population consisted of 14,225—viz., 11,675 males and 2550 females. The average population of local or short-sentenced prisoners was consequently higher by 732 in '98-9 than in the preceding year. As regards the increase or decrease of crime, both absolutely and relatively to the population, the following statement is an index to the number committed to prison and the number committed relative to population since '85 :—

Yearly Average Number of Persons imprisoned in England and Wales.	On Indictment.		On Summary Conviction.	
	Actual Number.	Number per 100,000 of Population of England and Wales.	Actual Number.	Number per 100,000 of Population of England and Wales.
During 5 years ended March 31st, '85	9,962	37'8	149,046	566'4
" " " " '90	9,126	32'7	140,722	505'6
" " " " '95	8,253	28'0	137,291	467'1
" year ended March 31st, '96	7,933	26'1	146,019	480'4
" " " " '97	7,386	24'0	140,727	458'1
" " " " '98	8,044	25'7	145,901	470'0
" " " " '99	8,315	26'4	151,744	483'3
Decrease per cent.	16'5	30'1	—	14'6
Increase "	—	—	1'8	—

It is also important to consider that many new offences have been created recently, and there has been a material extension of the powers of dealing with other offences, and also greater activity by the police and local authorities in prosecuting. This fact is well notified by statistics showing the increase that has taken place in the number of convictions during the last ten years for certain offences of a quasi-criminal kind, including adulteration of food and drugs, cruelty to animals, offences against the Diseases of Animals Act, and in relation to dogs; offences against Highway Acts; offences against the Factory Acts, police regulations, local bye-laws, etc., and against gaming; incorrigible rogues, and "other offences" under the Vagrancy Acts.

The prisoners discharged under the First Offenders Act '87, and the Summary Jurisdiction Act '79, in cases which came before Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, were no less than 45,258 in '97. The new rules for the treatment of juvenile offenders are now in full operation, and are working well. The Governor of Bedford Prison, in a report about two years ago, stated that: "As a result of these rules being carefully applied, strict discipline combined with discretion and kindness and constant employment, it is proved beyond doubt that the imprisonment of these lads has a most salutary effect, which is only realised by a comparison, both as regards their moral and physical state, on reception with their condition on discharge." The Chairman of the Aid Society in their report states that "every effort is made, by a combination of kindness with firmness, to reclaim them from criminal courses; and the prejudice and objections which have arisen to the imprisonment of juvenile offenders would appear to have no reasonable foundation in view of the

new system that has been introduced by H.M. Commissioners of Prisons." The Governor of Warwick Prison in a recent report also speaks highly of the new system, and states "that the physical drill, habits of cleanliness, and implicit obedience, with instruction both in religious and secular knowledge, cannot but bear some fruit in a majority of these poor boys who are at an age apt to learn."

As regards youthful offenders the following table shows the number of young prisoners committed to prison during each of the ten years ended '98-9. Up to '92-3 the statistics include unconvicted prisoners, but since that year only convicted prisoners are included :—

Year.	Under 12 years.		12 years and under 16.		16 years and under 21.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
'89-90	237	16	3,620	493	20,352	4,667
'90-91	180	14	3,276	402	18,839	4,148
'91-2	230	15	3,235	375	18,877	3,837
'92-3	198	14	3,486	338	19,813	4,373
'93	134	16	2,512	262	17,940	3,645
'94	82	2	1,942	226	18,475	3,568
'95	54	1	1,735	178	16,225	3,273
'96	59	1	1,336	102	13,443	2,924
'97	57	1	1,541	89	14,809	2,697
'98-9	42	1	1,586	93	15,302	2,667

The complete segregation of first offenders from the habitual criminals, which began in '97 by the establishment of the "star class" system in all local prisons, has been continued. During the two years in which the system has been in operation, 17,848 males and 3781 females have been placed in the class, of whom 1132

males and 401 females have been recommitted to prison under new sentences. The advantages of the segregation of the first offenders from other criminals is well described in a report of the Chaplain of Wormwood Scrubs Prison, who states that "frequent personal intercourse with this class on a whole shows that they are not thieves, neither are they criminals as this term is generally understood. They are of a better stamp, both socially, morally, and intellectually, than the ordinary prisoners, consequently one has better material to work upon. I find among them managers, bankers' clerks, insurance agents, clerks to solicitors, in mercantile and other offices, drapers' assistants, men employed in H.M. Post Office, and in similar posts of trust, most of whom have had a fairly liberal education. Now, to most of these imprisonment is a crushing blow, and were it not for the fact that one is able to offer them some helping hand on discharge, would almost overwhelm them. I find them well behaved, free from serious reports, very ready to listen to and receive advice. The very fact that they are in the "star class" and regarded as first offenders at once raises them a step above the ordinary prisoners, a position they are not slow to realise, and yet not to presume upon it. So far, therefore, the scheme is a step in the right direction."

Convict Prisons.

The number of male convicts received in these establishments from local prisons under fresh sentences during the year ended March 31st, '99, was 920, besides 219 with licences revoked or forfeited. The number of female convicts received into the convict prisons from local prisons under fresh sentences and during such year was 32, besides 18 with licences revoked or forfeited. The average length of the sentences of all the convicts in convict and local prisons on March 31st, '99, was 6'76 years for males and 8'34 for females, while on the same date in '98 it was 6'86 years for males, and 8'34 years for females. Since the formation of "the star class" in convict prisons, in '79, up to March 31st, '99, 2435 male convicts have been placed therein, of whom only 24 of those discharged have returned to penal servitude under fresh sentences, and only 25 have had their licences revoked or forfeited. Of 107 females in the class, none have returned to penal servitude.

The following table shows the population of England and Wales, with the number of prisoners sentenced to death, to penal servitude for life, to penal servitude for a term of years, to imprisonment on indictment, and on summary conviction or want of sureties, in each year from '88 to '98 inclusive.

Year.	Population of England and Wales.	Number of Prisoners sentenced to					
		Death.	Penal Servitude for Life.	Penal Servitude for a term of years.		Imprisonment on Indictment.	Imprisonment on Summary Conviction, or for want of sureties.
				By Ordinary Courts.	By Courts-Martial.		
'88	28,135,197	36	4	920	2	9,014	146,925
'89	28,447,014	20	3	915	3	7,857	139,214
'90	28,762,287	24	3	726	1	7,775	134,722
'91	29,002,525	19	4	747	..	7,548	130,803
'92	29,403,346	22	1	893	2	7,780	138,931
'93	29,731,100	28	..	960	..	7,775	149,763
'94	30,060,763	29	..	956	..	7,671	141,673
'95	30,394,078	19	1	803	3	7,448	148,010
'96	30,717,355	33	6	750	4	7,057	142,397
'97	31,053,355	14	4	731	..	7,168	147,737
'98	31,397,078	27	6	785	4	7,498	153,417

The undermentioned particulars relate to penal-servitude prisoners received and discharged during the year ended March 31st, '99, viz. :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1) Number of prisoners received during the above-mentioned year under fresh sentences of penal servitude	697	33	730
(2) Number of the above prisoners who had been previously sentenced to penal servitude	221	9	230
(3) Percentage of those re-convicted to those sentenced	31'7	27'2	31'3
(4) Number of convicts discharged on licence for the year referred to	1011	60	1071
(5) Number of convicts whose licences were revoked or forfeited during such year	224	11	235
(6) Percentage of revocations and forfeitures of licence to licences granted during the year	22'1	18'3	21'9
(7) Number of convicts discharged on expiration of sentence during that year	17	5	22

Prison Industries.

A further advance has been made in the regulation of prison labour by the appointment of paid instructors for these industries which

require special skill and technical qualifications. The Prisons Committee advised that better provision should be made for the supply of skilled workers as teachers, and for the direct

superintendence of industries in each prison, and that workers who acquire sufficient knowledge to supervise skilled work should receive an extra allowance. An increased support compared with '96 has been given to prison trade operations by Government Departments. The Admiralty, the War Office, the Post Office, the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the Office of Works, the Stationery Office, etc., have used prison labour on an extended scale, and their technical officers have in many cases rendered valuable assistance by suggesting improvements made in the details of prison manufactures. Among the supplies have been, brooms and brushes, tin ware, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, sacks, hammocks for wounded men, kit bags, haversacks, baskets, canvas clothing, clothes-bags, bed sacks, sand-bags, nose-bags, mail-bags, leather leggings, beds, drabnet, twine, pouches, packing-cases, crates, rugs, mats, foundry-work, hand-stoves, carpentry, shoe-making, book-binding, upholstery-work, matting, ship-fenders, despatch bags, tool bags, firewood, and washing for the Government Offices in London.

For more than three years oakum-picking has been reduced to a minimum, and has recently been abolished as an occupation for women.

In his report for '98-9 on the Prison Industries, the Comptroller of such states that a wider range of industrial occupations has been established, and that manufactures for the use of other Government Departments have greatly increased, and work for outside trades has been materially discontinued. All newly appointed officers are required to undergo at the training prisons a course of practical instruction in industrial processes, so that they may be competent for teaching trades to prisoners. All unproductive crank and tread-wheel work has been abolished, and about 500 prisoners have been released for labour of a productive kind. During the last three years the value of the prisoners' labour employed in manufactures has been increased 25 per cent.

An interesting experiment is in progress with the binding of books for the Home Office Library, and, it is probable, to undertake work of this kind for other branches of the Government service. A large proportion of the book-binding and printing required for the Prison Commission Office and for the 61 local and convict prisons in England and Wales has been done in prisons. The value of the prisoners' earnings at local and convict prisons for the year ended March 31st, '99, is as under:

Description of Employment.	Total Local Prisons.	Total Convict Prisons.	Grand Total.
Daily average number of Prisoners at productive work	Males . 9824 Females . 2033	Males . 2297 Females - 120	Males . 12,121 Females . 2153
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	60,358 16 8	10,691 4 11	71,050 1 7
Farm	—	5,163 7 0	5,163 7 0
Buildings, etc.:—			
Prison Department	12,319 15 4	21,681 10 3	34,001 5 7
Admiralty	—	7,563 19 4	7,563 19 4
War Department	—	5,826 8 1	5,826 8 1
Ordinary service of the Prison . .	57,679 1 1	10,223 8 6	67,902 9 7
Average annual earnings per prisoner at work	10 19 11	25 6 0	13 8 4

The total earnings from the Aylesbury female convict prison amounted to £1844 4s. 5d., of which £863 10s. 5d. was obtained from manufactures, and £980 14s. from the service of the prison.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.

Many such societies have been formed for the object of the reinstatement in honest life of men and women on release from prison, and where a helping hand or a kindly encouragement on discharge may save from a relapse into crime. Since Jan. 1st, '87, every prison in England and Wales has had a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society working in connection with it. Some of these societies are well organised and managed, and are doing their work well. There are others, however, which do but little for the purposes for which they exist. In '96 these societies offered to help nearly 26,000 men and women who, out of a total of 169,137, were released from the prisons of England and Wales during the year.

Since March '99 further advance has been made in the appointment of lady visitors to the local prisons whose work is greatly appreciated and very efficacious, and they take much interest in the moral and social welfare of those committed to their care. They are generally regular in their attendance at the prisons, and work in hearty co-operation with the chaplain and other prison authorities; and in numerous instances spare neither expense nor trouble to find employment or to make reformatory provisions for those who have come under their notice.

The new scheme of the Prison Commissioners concerning Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies has now been in active work for more than two years. The total number of cases taken in hand by the 55 out of the 58 Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies during the year ending Dec. 31st, '98, was 35,071. This total shows an increase of 6323 cases over the number of cases aided or dealt with the year before. The following return furnishes particulars of what was done:—

1,747	cases were restored to their former employment,
2,720	" " placed in fresh employment,
298	" " sent to sea or abroad,
2,060	" " restored to friends,
7,169	" " supplied with food,
467	" " sent to labour homes or institutions,
500	" " placed in homes or penitentiaries,
2,165	" " provided with lodgings,
6,017	" " " " clothing,
348	" " furnished with tools,
810	" " " " stock or materials,
1,902	" " received their railway fares,
2,851	" " sums of money,
2,984	" " were assisted in different ways, the particulars of which were not tabulated,
1,949	" " considered unworthy of help,
1,084	" " refused the aid offered.
35,071	

From the report by the Visiting Chaplain of Prisons (Mr. Merrick), it appears that such Aid Societies have taken juvenile offenders "under their special care, and what the St. Giles' Christian Mission under Mr. Wheatley has accomplished for them is well known. The boys are taken from the prison gates to their homes, are restored to their parents, are placed in suitable institutions or employment, are provided with clothing or lodgings, or in some way or other are introduced into and helped along the paths of usefulness and respectability." The eight-day missions by the Church Army, which have taken place in many prisons during the last year and a half, have been successful. This Army also, through its scheme of labour homes, offers a good opportunity for the employment of discharged prisoners, which is much appreciated by the Aid Societies.

Miscellaneous.

In '97 more claims were made for the extradition of criminals to foreign countries than in any year since '94, but the number is actually very small. In '93 it was 40, and for four years afterwards 49, 38, 35, and 47. The numbers surrendered have been, during these five years, 33, 30, 25, 23, and 30. The fugitives from this country, whose extradition has been claimed from foreign governments, have numbered 25, 24, 18, 8, and 22, and the numbers of fugitives surrendered are 14, 9, 11, 3, and 9. The number of criminal lunatics received into asylums during '97 was 140, of whom 28 were found insane by the verdict of juries, 138 were certified to be insane after conviction, and 11 were found of unsound mind while under detention on remand or awaiting trial. Fifty-two were received into the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. Of those remaining under detention in asylums at the end of the year, 647 out of a total of 764 were at Broadmoor Asylum. Of the former number, 60 had been confined in this institution five years, 139 ten years, 100 fifteen years, 78 twenty years, and 152 above twenty years. According to the report of the Medical Inspector, the number of persons certified insane shows a decrease for the three

years ending March 31st, '99. The figures for such period are:—

For the year ending March 31st, '97,	164 cases, giving a ratio per 1000 of convicted prisoners of	1'09
For the year ending March 31st, '98,	150 cases, with a ratio per 1000 of	'96
For the year just ended—March 31st, '99—137 cases, with a ratio per 1000 of		'84

Of the 137 cases certified, 85, or more than 62 per cent. of the whole number, were mentally unsound on reception, 20 more showed symptoms of insanity within a month, and of the remaining 32 the cause of the insanity is given in 12 cases, being attributed to senile decay, heredity, alcoholism, and organic changes, leaving only 20 cases with the cause uncertain. The Medical Inspector states that although the persons, the subjects of these cases, became insane during imprisonment, it cannot be proved that they became mentally deranged in consequence of imprisonment, and that probably they would have become certifiably insane if they had not been in prison, as they only required time to develop pronounced symptoms of insanity.

Privileges, Committee for. The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords, a body which is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, and the Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees. Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

A body of persons nominated by the sovereign without any patent or grant, and who, upon taking the oath of office, are at once qualified members. A privy councillor must be a natural-born or naturalised British subject, and as he is created by the sovereign, so he can be removed from the list at her pleasure. It is customary to include in the body the royal princes and the archbishops; several of the principal officers of State and of the Household become privy councillors by virtue of their office; the principal secretaries of state are of course sworn of the Council before they can take part in the deliberations of the select number of the body which we know as the Cabinet Council; the Judge-Advocate-General is always included; and the rank is bestowed upon ambassadors and the principal colonial governors, and frequently upon respected politicians who may never have been in office, as an honorary distinction. Occasionally in recent years a colonial statesman of eminence has been appointed, and in '97 all the premiers of the self-governing colonies, who by invitation officially attended the celebration in London of H.M. Diamond Jubilee, were added. Any privy councillor may act as a justice of the peace. The **Lord President of the Council** is appointed by letters patent under the great seal; his duty is to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council table, and to report to Her Majesty the resolutions taken thereon. It is only on rare occasions that the whole body of members assembles, one of those instances being at the demise of the Crown, when it is the duty of

the Privy Council to meet and proclaim the new sovereign. For the ordinary business of the Council only those who are summoned attend, and the number thus called upon is usually very small, and consists generally of members of the party in power. Among other important functions of the Council are the granting of charters of incorporation to public and private bodies, and the bringing into operation by means of orders in council of the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce, temporarily or permanently, at such time or times as it may deem necessary and desirable. Royal proclamations, summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and for many other purposes, are made by and with the advice of the P.C. before being issued. Several public departments have grown out of or are even now committees of the Council. The Board of Trade, although it is now an entirely separate department, is still officially entitled the Committee of Council for Trade. The Education Department—for which is about to be substituted a Board of Education charged with the superintendence of matters relating to Education in England and Wales (see Board of Education Act, Session, sect. 41)—with its own vice-president, is a Committee of the Privy Council; and there are besides a Universities Committee, which reviews the statutes made under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, a Scottish Universities Committee, and a Judicial Committee for appellate business. It is provided by statute that certain of the colonial judges, acting or retired, who may have been appointed members of the Privy Council, shall be members of this committee, and two such appointments were made in '97. Included among the powers and duties of the Board of Agriculture (see AGRICULTURE) are many which were formerly discharged by the Agricultural Dept. of the Privy Council.—The Privy Council in Ireland, a smaller body than that in England, advises the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises some of the powers possessed by the Council in Great Britain, but in relation to Irish affairs only.—As the Privy Council in Great Britain and the Privy Council in Ireland are distinct bodies, though it will be noticed that some persons are members of both, a separate list of each is set out, corrected to Nov. '99. The word "Peer" is intended to signify that some particulars regarding the public life of the noble lord referred to are given under the head of "Peerage"; and "M.P." is meant to refer the reader to our list of the House of Commons. In cases where the Privy Councillor is neither Peer nor M.P. some biographical facts are appended. All Privy Councillors should be addressed as "Right Honourable." See MINISTRY.

Alphabetical List of Privy Council in Great Britain.

Lord President—The Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

Aberdeen, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.

Acland, A. H. Dyke. (Aug. '92.) Is 2nd s. of the late Right Hon. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. B. '47; E. Rugby, and Christ Church, Oxford, and is a Fellow of Balliol College; sat in the Liberal interest for Yorks, West Riding (Rotherham D.), from '85 to '99,

when he resigned in consequence of ill-health; Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education '92-5; author of a "Handbook on English Political History," and of "Working Men Co-operators." Westholme, Scarborough; 28, Cheyne Walk. S.W. Reform, Athenæum, Cobden.

Akers-Douglas, Aretas. (June '91.) M.P.

Ancaster, Earl of. (Mar. '80.) Peer.

Argyll, Duke of. (Jan. '53.) Peer.

Ashbourne, Lord. (June '85.) Peer.

Ashcombe, Lord. (Mar. '80.) Peer.

Ashley, Hon. Anthony Evelyn Melbourne.

(June '91.) B. '36; s. 7th E. Shaftesbury. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '63; Private Sec. Ld. Palmerston '58 and '59-65; Parliamentary Sec. to Bd. of Trade '80-82; Under Col. Sec. '82-5; M.P. Poole '74-80, I. of Wight '80-85.

Asquith, Herbert Henry. (Aug. '92.) M.P.

Balfour, A. J. (June '85.) M.P. See special biography.

Balfour, J. B. (Aug. '83.) Sat in the Liberal interest for Clackmannan and Kinross from '80-99; s. of the Rev. P. Balfour of Clackmannan. B. '37. E. Edinburgh Academy and University; called to the Scottish Bar '61; Q.C. '80; Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '80-81; Lord Advocate '81-5, '86, and Aug. '92—July '95; Dean and Faculty Advocates '85-89; Hon. LL.D. Edin. and St. Andrews; D.L. for City of Edinburgh; was in Nov. '99 appointed, on the recommendation of Lord Salisbury, Lord Justice General of Scotland, and Lord Pres. of the Court of Session, in the room of the Rt. Hon. James Patrick Bannerman Robertson, appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

Balfour of Burleigh, Lord. (June '92.) Peer.

Belper, Lord. (July '95.) Peer.

Braddon, Sir Edward Nicholas Coventry. (July '97.) See special biography.

Brampton, Lord. (Feb. '99.) Peer.

Breadalbane, Marq. of. (May '80.) Peer.

Brodrick, William St. John Fremantle. (Jan. '97.) M.P.

Brownlow, Earl. (July '87.) Peer.

Bryce, James. (Aug. '92.) M.P.

Burghclere, Lord. (Aug. '92.) Peer.

Cadogan, Earl. (June '85.) Peer.

Cambridge, H.R.H. Duke of. (July '56.) See special biography.

Campbell, J. A. (July '98.) M.P.

Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry. (Nov. '84.) M.P.

Canterbury, Archbp. of. (May '85.) Peer.

Carrington, Earl. (July '81.) Peer.

Cavan, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.

Chamberlain, Joseph. (May '80.) M.P.

Chaplin, H. (June '85.) M.P.

Chesterfield, Earl of. (Apr. '94.) Peer.

Christian, H.R.H. Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G. (Aug. '94.) m., '66, H.R.H. Princess Helena; is a general in the army.

Collins, Sir Richard Henn. (Nov. '97.) B. '42, being a son of Stephens Collins, Q.C., of Dublin. Called bar Mid. Temple '67; Q.C. '83; was joint ed. of "Smith's Leading Cases"; Judge Q.B. Division '91-7, since when he has been a Lord Justice of Appeal; was an arbitrator on the Venezuelan Boundary Question. 2, Bramham Gardens, S.W. Athenæum.

Collings, Jesse. (Aug. '92.) M.P.

Colville of Culross, Lord. (July '66.) Peer.

Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of. (May '71.) See special biography.

- Connemara, Lord. (April '80.) Peer.
- Cork, Earl of. (May '66.) Peer.
- Couch, Sir Richard. (Nov. '75.) B. '17. Bar. Midd. Temp. '41 (Bencher '81); Judge High Court of Bombay '62-6; Chief Justice of High Court of Calcutta '70-75; Memb. Judicial Committee Privy Council since '81.
- Courtney, L. H. (Jan. '89.) M.P.
- Coventry, Earl of. (Aug. '77.) Peer.
- Cowper, Earl. (May '71.) Peer.
- Cranbrook, Earl of. (July '66.) Peer.
- Crewe, Earl of. (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Cross, Viscount. (Feb. '74.) Peer.
- Currie, Lord. (Jan. '94.) Peer.
- Curzon of Kedleston, Lord. (June '95.) Peer.
- Dartmouth, Earl of. (June '85.) Peer.
- Davey, Lord. (Nov. '93.) Peer.
- Deane, Sir J. P. (Aug. '92.) B. '12. Called to the Bar (Inn. Temple) '41; Q.C. '58; is Admiralty Advocate, Vicar-Gen. of Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of Diocese of Salisbury.
- Derby, Earl of. (April '78.) Peer.
- Devonshire, Duke of. (Feb. '66.) Peer.
- Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart. (Dec. '82.) M.P.
- Ducie, Earl of. (July '59.) Peer.
- Dufferin and Ava, Marquis of. (Dec. '68.) Peer.
- Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart. (April '80.) M.P.
- Edwards, Sir Fleetwood. (Oct. '95.) B. '42. Entered R.E. '62; Maj. '83. Lieut.-Col. 90; A.D.C. to Gov. of Bermuda '67-9; attached to the special Embassy during the Berlin Congress '78; Assist. Keeper Privy Purse, and Assist. Private Sec. to the Queen '78-95, since when he has been Keeper of the Privy Purse; K.C.B.
- Elgin, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Elliot, Hon. Sir Henry George. (June 67.) B. '17; 2nd son of 2nd E. Minto. Was many years in dip. service; was Min. a Copenhagen '58-9, Naples '59-62, Greece '62-3, Italy '63-6, Turkey '66-77, Vienna '77-84; retired '84; G.C.B.
- Escombe, Harry. (July '97.) Q.C. B. '37. E. St. Paul's Grammar School, London. Entered the Natal Legislative Council in '72 as member for the borough of Durban; nominated to the Executive Council '80; Chm. of the Natal Harbour Board '81-94; is Commander of the Natal Naval Volunteers with relative rank of Lieut.-Col. in Volunteer Force. Was Att.-Gen. in the Ministry of Sir John Robinson, and on the resignation of that gentleman in Feb. '97 he formed a new Ministry, in which he held the offices of Premier, Att.-Gen., and Min. of Education (resigned after General Election of Sept. '97). He visited London during the Jubilee, and was sworn of the Privy Council in July.
- Fergusson, Sir James, Bart. (Nov. '68.) M.P.
- Field, Lord. (Mar. '90.) Peer.
- Fife, Duke of. (May '80.) Peer.
- Foljambe, Francis John Savile. (Nov. '95.) B. '30. M.P. East Retford '57-85; Lord High Steward of East Retford.
- Ferrest, Sir John. (July '97.) See special biography.
- Fowler, Sir Henry H. (June '86.) M.P.
- Fry, Sir Edward. (April '83.) B. '27. Called to bar '54; Q.C. '69; Judge of High Court '77; Lord Justice of Appeal '83-92; was '97-8 Chm. of the Royal Comm. of Inquiry into the Procedure and Practice of the Irish Land Commn.
- Garth, Sir Richard. (Feb. '88.) B. '20. Called to bar Lincoln's Inn '47; Q.C. and Bencher '66; M.P. Guildford '66-8; Chief Justice High Court of Judicature, Bengal, '75-86.
- Gladstone, Herbert J. (Mar. '94.) M.P.
- Goldie, Sir George Dashwood Taubman. (July '98.) B. '46, being a son of Col. Goldie Taubman, Speaker of the House of Keys, Isle of Man. Received a military education and is Lieut. R.E.; travelled much in Africa, is Governor of the Royal Niger Co., and is an expert on Niger questions; attended the Berlin Conference of '84-5. 11, Queen's Gate Gardens. Naval and Military.
- Gorst, Sir J. E. (Feb. '90.) M.P.
- Goschen, G. Joachim. (Nov. '65.) M.P.
- Grant-Duff, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone. (May '80.) B. '29. (L.). M.P. Elgin Dist. '57-81. Under-Sec. India '68-74; Under-Sec. Colonies '80-81; Gov. Madras '81-6; Ld. Rector Aberdeen Univ. '66-72; G.C.S.I., F.R.G.S.
- Gully, William Court. (May '95.) M.P.
- Hall, Sir Chas. (Feb. '99.) M.P.
- Halsbury, the Earl of. (June '85.) Peer.
- Hanbury, Robert Wm. (June '95.) M.P.
- Hamilton, Lord G. (April '78.) M.P.
- Harcourt, Sir W. Vernon. (April '80.) M.P.
- Harrowby, Earl of. (Mar. '74.) Peer.
- Hay, Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart. (Mar. '74.) B. '21. Served in navy '34-78, when he became admiral on retired list, having seen much active service in Crimean campaign and elsewhere, and received three war medals. M.P. (C.) Wakefield '62-5, Stamford '66-80, Wigtown Dist. '80-85; a Lord of the Admiralty '66-8; K.C.B.
- Hayter, Sir Arthur, Bt. (June '94.) B. '35. M.P. for Wells '65-8, Bath '73-85, Walsall '93-5; a Lord of the Treasury '80-82; Fin. Sec. War Office '82-5; in Grenadier Guards, '56-66.
- Heneage, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Hertford, Marquis of. (Feb. '79.) Peer.
- Hibbert, Sir John. (Feb. '86.) B. '24; M.P. for Oldham '62-74, '77-86, '92-5; called to bar Inner Temple '49; J.P. and D.L. Lancashire; Chm. Lancaster C.C.; Sec. Loc. Gov. Board '72-4 and '80-3; Under Sec. State, Home Department '83-4; Fin. Sec. Treasury '84-5 and '92-5; Sec. Admiralty in the Gladstone Ministry of '86; K.C.B.
- Hicks-Beach, Sir M. (Mar. '74.) M.P.
- Hill, Alexander Staveley. (Nov. '92.) M.P.
- Hill, Lord Arthur. (June '85.) B. '46, being younger son of the 4th Marquis of Downshire. Held a commission in 2nd Life Guards '65-8; is a J.P. Sussex, Berks, and co. Down, being also D.L. of the last-named county; was Lieut.-Col. Middx. Art. Vol. '85-7; M.P. co. Down '80-5, W. Down '85-98; was Comptroller H.M. Household, with which post was also associated in him that of one of the junior Conservative Whips, '85-92 and '95-8. On his retirement from parliamentary life the electors of W. Down returned his son, Capt. Hill, to succeed him in the House. 74, Eaton Place, S.W.
- Hobhouse, Lord. (Mar. '81.) Peer.
- Hopetoun, Earl of. (July '95.) Peer.
- Huntly, Marquis of. (Mar. '81.) Peer.
- Icheester, Earl of. (Feb. '74.) Peer.
- Jackson, W. L. (June '90.) M.P.
- James of Hereford, Lord. (June '85.) Peer.
- Jersey, Earl of. (June '90.) Peer.
- Jeune, Sir Francis H. (June '92.) See special biography.

Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir U. J., Bart. (April '86.) M.P.

Kenmare, Earl of. (Feb. '57.) Peer.

Kenrick, W. (Feb. '99.) B. '31. Represented Birmingham, North, as a Liberal Unionist from '85-99. *E.* at Brighton and Univ. Coll. London, where he obtained the gold medal in chemistry; an ironfounder; J.P. and Alderman for Birmingham; *m.* a sister of the Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain.

Kennaway, Sir John. (Jan. '97.) M.P.

Kimberley, Earl of. (Nov. '64.) Peer.

Kingston, Charles Cameron. (July '97.) Son of the late Sir George Strickland Kingston, for some time Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of S. Australia. B. '50. Was article to the Right Hon. Samuel James Way, now Chief Justice of S. Australia and a member of the Judicial Com. of H.M. Privy Council; was admitted to the bar in '73; became Q.C. in '89, and was Att.-Gen. S. Australia '84-5 and '87-9. In '92 he was app. Col. Sec., and in '93 became Att.-Gen. and Prime Minister, holding these offices in '97, when he accepted the invitation extended to the Colonial Premiers to visit London on the occasion of H.M. Diamond Jubilee, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council in July.

Kintore, Earl of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.

Knutsford, Viscount. (Sept. '85.) Peer.

Lansdowne, Marquis of. (July '95.) Peer.

Lascelles, Sir Frank Cavendish. (April '94.) B. '41; son of the late Right Hon. W. S. Sebright Lascelles; entered dip. service '61; 2nd Sec. '71; Agent and Consul-Gen. in Bulgaria '79; Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. to Roumania '87; Persia '91; Russia '94; Germany, '95; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Laurier, Sir Wilfrid. (July '97.) See special biography.

Lecky, William Edward Hartpole. (July '97.) M.P.

Leigh, Lord. (June '95.) Peer.

Lennox, Lord Walter Gordon-. (Nov. '91.) B. '65; 4th son of D. of Richmond; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Priv. Sec. Lord Salisbury '87-8; Treasurer H.M. Household '91-2; M.P. Chichester Div. (C.) '88-94. Carlton.

Lidderdale, William. (June '91.) B. in Scotland '32. Director Bank of England at the time of the Baring crisis, '90.

Lindley, Sir Nathaniel. (Dec. '81.) B. '28. Called to bar Mid. Temp. '50; Q.C. '72; Judge Court of Common Pleas '75; Lord Justice of Appeal '81-97, when he was app. Master of the Rolls.

Llandaff, Viscount. (Aug. '86.) Peer.

Loch, Lord. (June '95.) Peer.

Loftus, Lord A. (Nov. '68.) B. '17; son of 2nd M. of Ely. Amb. at Vienna '58-60, Berlin '60-62, Munich '62-5, Berlin '66-8, North Ger. Confed. '68-71, St. Petersburg '71-9; Gov. N. S. Wales, '79-85; G.C.B.

London, Bishop of. (Feb. '97.) Peer.

Londonderry, Marq. of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.

Long, Walter. (July '95.) M.P.

Lopes, Sir Massey, Bart. (July '85.) B. '18. M.P. Westbury '57-68, S. Devon '68-85; Lord of the Admiralty '74-80.

Lorne, Marquis of. (Mar. '75.) M.P.

Lothian, Marquis of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.

Lowther, James. (Feb. '78.) M.P.

Lowther, James William. (July '98.) M.P.

Lubbock, Sir John. (Feb. '90.) M.P.

Ludlow, Lord. (Dec. '85.) Peer.

Macdonald, John Hay Athol. (Aug. '85.) B. '36. Called Scottish bar '59; Q.C. '80; Sheriff of

Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherlandshire '74-6; Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '76-80; Sheriff of Perthshire '80-85; Lord Advoc. '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities '85-8; mem. of the Soc. of Telegraphic Engineers; F.R.S. Edin.; J.P. and D.L. Edinburgh; some years Col. Commandant Queen's Edinburgh R. V. Corps; app. Oct. '88 Lord Justice Clerk and President of the Second Div. of the Court of Session, with the judicial title of Lord Kingsburgh.

Maonaghten, Lord. (Jan. '87.) Peer.

Malet, Sir Edward Baldwin. (Mar. '85.) B. '37. Joined dip. service '54; Agent and Consul; Gen. in Egypt '79-83; Min. at Brussels '83-4; Ambass. at Berlin '84-95, when he retired; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Marlborough, Duke of. (Feb. '99.) Peer.

Mariott, Sir W. T. (July '85.) B. '34; 3rd son of late C. Mariott, Crumpsall, Manchester; *E.* St. John's, Camb. (B.A.) '58; took deacon's orders, but renounced them, and was called bar Lincoln's Inn '64; S.E. Circuit; Q.C. '77; Bencher '79; M.P. Brighton '80-93; Judge Ad. General '85-92; Dep. Provincial Grand Master Sussex Freemasons '90. Ennismore Gardens, S.W.

Max Müller, Frederick (June '96), was b. 1823. *E.* at Leipzig Univ., where he graduated (43). Studied for sometime in Paris, and (46) came to England, where he collated Sanskrit MSS. at the East India House Library, and at the Bodleian. Appointed ('50) Deputy Taylorian Professor, and ('54) Taylorian Professor at Oxford. First Professor of Comparative Philology in Oxford ('68), with which University he has been associated ever since '51. Professor Max Müller (he has now adopted this as his surname) is one of the eight foreign members of the Institute of France, and is a Knight of the *Ordre pour le Mérite*. He is an honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh, Cambridge, Dublin, and Bologna. Among his published works are "The Rig-Veda" (6 vols.), "History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature," "Lectures on the Science of Language," "Chips from a German Workshop" (4 vols.), "Biographical Essays." He is the editor of "Sacred Books of the East" (50 vols.), published by the University of Oxford. Elected Gifford Lecturer on Natural Theology at Glasgow University '89, and again in '91.

Maxwell, Sir Herbert Eustace, Bart. (Aug. '97.) M.P.

Mellor, John William. (Mar. '86.) M.P.

Monson, Sir Edmund John. (July '93.) B. '34; s. 6th Lord Monson. Entered dip. service '56; Sec. to Visct. (then Lord) Lyons at Washington '58-63; Consul to Azores '69-71; Consul-Gen. Hungary '71-9; Min. Res. and Consul-Gen. Uruguay '79-84; Envoy Extraord. and Min. Plen. to the Rep. of Paraguay '84-5; Denmark '85-8; Athens '88-92; Brussels '92; Vienna '93-6, when he was appointed to Paris; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Montagu, Lord R. (Mar. '67.) B. '25; 2nd son of 6th Duke of Manchester. M.P. (L.) Huntingdonshire '59-74, Westmeath '74-80; was in favour of Home Rule; Pres. of Board of Health and Vice-Pres. of Council '67-8.

Morley, Arnold. (Aug. '92.) B. '49. M.P. Nottingham '80-85; *E.* Div., '85-95; called bar Inner Temple '73; Patronage Sec. to the Treas. '86; principal G.L. whip '86-92; Postmaster-General '92-5; Member Senate Camb. Univ.

- Morley, Earl of.** (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Morley, John.** (Feb. '86.) M.P.
- Morris, Lord.** (Dec. '89.) Peer.
- Mount-Edgumbe, Earl of.** (May '79.) Peer.
- Murray, Andrew Graham.** (June '96.) M.P.
- Nelson, Sir Hugh Mair.** (July '97.) See special biography.
- Noel, Gerard James.** (May '74.) B. '23. Formerly in army; M.P. (C.) Rutlandshire '47-83; a Lord of Treas. 66-8; First Commr. of Works '76-80.
- Norfolk, Duke of.** (July, '95.) Peer.
- Northbrook, Earl of.** (Aug. '69.) Peer.
- Northumberland, Duke of.** (Mar. '74.) Peer.
- Norton, Lord.** (Feb. '58.) Peer.
- O'Connor, Sir Nicholas Roderick.** (Mar. '96.) B. '44; son of P. H. O'Connor, of Dundermott, Roscommon. Entered dip. service '66; Agent and Consul-Gen. in Bulgaria '87-92; Minister to China '92-6; Minister at St. Petersburg '96-8, when he was appointed to Constantinople. G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Otway, Sir Arthur John, Bart.** (July '85.) B. '22. Formerly in army; M.P. (L.) Stafford '52-7, Chatham '65-74, Rochester '78-85; Under For. Sec. '68-71; Chm. of Ways and Means '83-5.
- Paget, Sir Richard Horner.** (Nov. '95.) B. '32. M.P. E. Somerset '65-9; Mid. '68-85; Wells D. '85-95; D.L., J.P., Chm. C.C., Somerset; served in the Army from '48 to '63, and has been Capt. N. Somerset Yeo., and Lieut.-Col. 3rd Somerset Batt. R.V.; is Chm. Somerset C.C. and of Somerset Quarter Sess.
- Palles, Christopher.** (Nov. '92.) B. '31. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '65; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '72; Att.-Gen. '72-4; Lord Ch. Baron (Ireland) since '74.
- Pauncefoot, Lord.** (Nov. '94.) Peer.
- Pearson, Sir C.** (Nov. '91.) was M.P. (C.) for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Univs. '90-96; 2nd son of the late Mr. Charles Pearson, C.A., of Edinburgh. B. '43; E. Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews and Edinburgh Univs., and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxon (Gaisford Prize, Prose '62, Verse '63, B.A. 1st class '65, M.A. '68); called to the Scotch and English bars '70; D.L. and LL.D. Edinburgh; Q.C. and Sol.-Gen. Scotland '90; P.C. '91; Lord-Adv. '91-2 and '95; Dean of Faculty '92-5; Sheriff of Chancery '85-8; Sheriff of Renfrew and Bute '88-9, and Perthshire '89-90; Procurator of the Church of Scotland '86-90; knighted '87; retired from Parliament May '96 on being appointed one of the senators of H.M. Coll. of Justice in Scotland. 7, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh. *Carlton and Conservative.*
- Peel, Sir Frederick.** (May '57.) B. '23; 2nd son of Sir R. Peel, the famous Prime Min. M.P. (L.) Leominster '49-52, Bury '52-7, '59-65; Under-Sec. Colonies '51-2, '53-5; Under-Sec. for War '55-7; Sec. to Treas. '59-65; Inner Temple '49; app. a Railway Commr. '73.
- Peel, Viscount.** (May '84.) Peer.
- Pembroke, Earl of.** (July '95.) Peer.
- Penzance, Lord.** (April '64.) Peer.
- Pirbright, Lord.** (Jan. '89.) Peer.
- Poltimore, Lord.** (Mar. '72.) Peer.
- Portland, Duke of.** (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Radnor, Earl of.** (June '85.) Peer.
- Rathmore, Lord.** (Mar. '80.) Peer.
- Reid, George Houston.** (July '97.) See special biography.
- Rhodes, Cecil.** (Feb. '95.) See special biography.
- Ribblesdale, Lord.** (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.** (Mar. '59.) Peer.
- Ridley, Sir M. White.** (Aug. '92.) M.P.
- Rigby, Sir John.** (Nov. '94.) B. '34; s. late T. Rigby, Halton, Cheshire. Called to bar Lincoln's Inn, '60; Q.C. '81; Junior Equity Council to Treasury '75-81; M.P. (L.) Wisbech D. '85-6; Forfarsh. '92-4; Solicitor-General Aug. '92-Mar. '94; Att.-Gen. May-Oct. '94, when he was app. a Lord Justice of Appeal.
- Ripon, Marquis of.** (April '63.) Peer.
- Ritchie, C. T.** (Aug. '86.) M.P.
- Robertson, Lord.** (Nov. '88.) Peer.
- Romer, Sir Robert.** (March '99.) B. '40, being the s. of a musical composer and publisher; m. Betty, daughter of Mark Lemon, editor of *Punch*; ed. Cambridge (sen. wrangler and Smith's Prizeman '63.) After being for two years professor of mathematics Queen's Coll. Cork, was called to the bar '67; became Q.C. '81; Chancery Judge '90; Lord Justice of Appeal '99.
- Rookwood, Lord.** (June '85.) Peer.
- Rosebery, Earl of.** (Aug. '81.) Peer.
- Rumbold, Sir Horace, Bart.** (Nov. '96.) B. '29. Entered dip. service '49, filling various posts successively until he was app. Min. Res. and Consul-Gen. in Chili '72; Min. Res. Swiss Confed. '78-9, Argentine Rep. '79-81; Stockholm '81-4, Athens '84-8, The Hague '88-96, since when he has been Ambas. at Vienna. Succ. to the baronetcy '77. G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Russell of Killowen, Lord.** (April '94.) Peer.
- Rutland, Duke of.** (Feb. '52.) Peer.
- Salisbury, Marquis of.** (July '66.) Peer.
- Samuelson, Sir Bernhard, Bart.** (July '95.) B. '20. M.P. Banbury '59 and '65-85; Banbury D. '85-95; J.P. Oxfordsh.; Chm. Royal Com. Technical Instruction; Member Royal Com. Scientific Instruction; M.I.C.E.; formerly Pres. Iron and Steel Institution; was an Ironmaster at Middlesbrough.
- Saunderson, Col.** (Feb. '99.) M.P.
- Scott, Sir Charles Stewart.** (July '98.) B. '38, being a son of the late Major Thos. Scott, of Willsborough, co. Derry. Entered dip. service '58; 3rd Sec. '65; Sec. of Legation and Charge d'Affaires, Coburg, '79; afterwards at Waldeck and Berlin; Minister at Switzerland '88; Plenipotentiary to Labour Conference, Berlin, '90; Minister at Copenhagen '93 8, when he was app. Ambassador Extraord. and Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg, British Embassy, St. Petersburg.
- Seale-Hayne, Charles.** (Aug. '92.) M.P.
- Seddon, Richard John.** (July '97.) See special biography.
- Shand, Lord.** (Oct. '90.) Peer.
- Shaw Lefevre, G. J.** (Dec. '80.) B. '32. M.P. Reading '63-85; Bradford, Central D., '86-95; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, '66; Sec. to Board of Trade '68-71; Home Sec. '71; Sec. to Admiralty '71-4, and April-Nov. '80; First Commr. of Works '80-84, and again '92-4; Postmaster-General '84-5; Pres. Local Gov. Bd. '94-5; Bench. Inner Temple; mem. of the L.C.C.
- Smith, Sir A. L.** (June '92.) B. '36. Called to bar '60; Jun. Counsel Treas. '63-8 and '79-83; raised to Bench '83; Judge in Parnell Comm.; a Lord Justice of Appeal since '92.
- Somerset, Lord Henry R. C.** (Mar. '74.) B. '49; 2nd son of 8th Duke of Beaufort. M.P. (C.) Monmouthshire '71-80; Comptroller of the Household '74-9.
- Spencer, Charles R.** (Aug. '92.) B. '57. Is half-brother of Earl Spencer; M.P. North-

- amptons. '80-85; Mid. D. '85-95; J.P. and D.L. Northants; Parly. Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen, '86; Vice-Chamberlain of H.M. Household '92-5.
- Spencer, Earl.** (July '59.) Peer.
- Sprigg, Sir John Gordon.** (July '97.) See special biography.
- Stalbridge, Lord.** (Mar. '72.) Peer.
- Strong, Sir Samuel Henry.** (July '97.) B. '25. Called to the bar Ontario '49; Q.C. '63; bencher Law Society, Upper Canada, '60; Vice-Chan. Ontario '69; Judge Ontario '74, and of the Dominion '75; Chief Justice Canada '92; app. to the Judicial Com. H.M. Privy Council '97.
- Sudeley, Lord.** (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Suffield, Lord.** (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Talbot, John Gilbert.** (July '97.) M.P.
- Tankerville, Earl of.** (July '66.) Peer.
- Temple, Sir Richard.** (Feb. '96.) Bart. B. '28; son of the late Richard Temple, of Kempsey, Worcestershire; entered Bengal Civil Service '46; was Foreign Sec. and Financial Member of Council to Gov.-Gen. of India '68-74; Pres. Statistical Com. '68; directed relief operations during Bengal famine '74; Lieut.-Gov. of Bengal '75; Gov. of Bombay '77-80; M.P. Evesham '83-92; Kingston Div. '92-5; Mem. of London School Board '84-94; Vice-Chm. '85-8; D.C.L. Oxon., etc.
- Thompson, Sir Ralph W.** (July '95.) B. '30. Chief Clerk of War Off. '71-7; Assist. Under-Sec. of State for War '77-8; Under-Sec. for War '78-95; K.C.B.
- Thornton, Sir Edward.** (Aug. '71.) B. '17. Was many years in dip. service; Min. to Argentine Confed. '59, Brazil '65-7, United States '67-81, St. Petersburg '81-4, Constantinople '84-6; was one of the High Comms. for Settlement of Alabama Claims; G.C.B.,
- Thurlow, Lord.** (April '86.) Peer.
- Thynne, Lord Henry Frederick.** (Feb. '76.) B. '32; 2nd son of 3rd Marquis of Bath. M.P. (C.) S. Wilts '59-85; Treas. of Household '75-80.
- Trevelyan, Sir G. O., Bart.** (June '82.) B. '38; E. Harrow and Trinity Coll., Camb. Sat in the House of Commons for Tynemouth '65-8, Hawick Dist. '68-86, Glasgow, Bridgeton Div., '87-97. Commenced his official parliamentary career in '69 as a Lord of the Admiralty; and, in Mr. Gladstone's ministry, became Sec. to the Admiralty ('80-2). After holding the office of Chief Sec. for Ireland, Sir George was app. Chan. of the Duchy of Lancaster (with a seat in the Cabinet) in '84, and held the office of Sec. for Scotland for a month in '86, but being unable to agree with Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, he resigned his position in the Government (March '86). On the conclusion of the Round Table Conference, at which he represented the Unionist party, he announced that his opposition to the points of disagreement with regard to the Home Rule movement had been overcome, and he rejoined his colleagues on the Front Opposition bench, re-entering the House, after defeat at his old constituency of Hawick Dist., as member for the Bridgeton Div. of Glasgow (Aug. '87). He was Sec. for Scotland again from '92 until '95. Sir George has gained an enviable distinction in the world of letters by his "Life of Lord Macaulay," his uncle. He is also the author of some humorous political verses entitled "The Ladies in Parliament," Wallington,
- Cambo, Northumberland. *Reform and Athenæum.*
- Turner, Sir George.** (July '97.) See special biography.
- Tweedmouth, Lord.** (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- de Villiers, Sir John Henry.** (July '97.) B. '42; called to bar Inner Temple '65; was for many years member of the Legislative Assembly of the Cape of Good Hope; became President in '73; Att.-Gen. Cape Colony '72-4; since when he has been Chief Justice Cape. The right hon. and learned gentleman was one of the Royal Commissioners for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal in '81, and represented the Cape at the Colonial Conference at Ottawa in '94.
- Waldegrave, Earl.** (Feb. '97.) Peer.
- Walrond, Sir W.** (Mar. '99.) M.P.
- Wales, H.R.H. Prince of.** (Dec. '63.) See special biography.
- Way, Samuel James.** (May '97.) B. '36. Called to the bar S. Australia '61; Q.C. '71; Mem. of the Council of Univ. of Adelaide '74; elected to the Central Bd. of Education and Mem. of the House of Assembly, and app. Att.-Gen. '75; Vice-Chan. of Univ. of Adelaide '77; administered the govt. of S. Australia '77-9, '83, '89, '94-5; Chan. of Univ. of Adelaide '83; Chief Justice S. Australia '76; app. to the Judicial Com. H.M. Privy Council '97.
- West, Sir Algernon Edward.** (Mar. '94.) B. 1832; Commr. Board of Inland Revenue '73-77; Dep. Chm. '77-81; Chm. '81-92; J.P. Middlesex; was a gentleman usher of the Privy Chamber to the Queen; acted as private sec. to the late Mr. Gladstone; K.C.B.
- Westminster, Duke of.** (April '80.) Peer.
- Wharton, John Lloyd.** (July '97.) M.P.
- Whiteway, Sir William Vallance.** (July '97.) B. '28. Called to the bar Newfoundland '52; Q.C. '62; Speaker of the House of Assembly '65-9; Sol.-Gen. '73-8; Premier and Att.-Gen. '78-85 and '89-94. Sir William was in '77 counsel for the colony at the Halifax Fishery Commission, receiving for his services the thanks of H.M. Government and a vote of thanks from both branches of the Colonial Legislature. In '90-1 he was one of the official delegates to London on the Fisheries question. In '95 he again took office as Premier and Att.-Gen. (resigned after the elections of Nov. '97), and on visiting London for the Jubilee in '97 he was sworn of the Privy Council.
- Williams, Sir Roland B. Vaughan.** (Nov. '97.) B. '38, being himself a son of a well-known judge, Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '61; Q.C. '89; a Judge Q.B. Division '90-7, since when he has been a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal. 6, Trebovir Road, S.W. Athenæum.
- Windsor, Lord.** (Feb. '91.) Peer.
- Wodehouse, E. R.** (July '98.) M.P.
- Wolff, Sir Henry Drummond.** (June '85.) B. '30. M.P. (C.) Christchurch '74-80, Portsmouth '80-85; Min. to Persia '88-91, Roumania '91-2, when he was app. to Spain; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; was one of the now historic "Fourth Party."
- Wortley, Charles B. Stuart.** (Feb. '96.) M.P.
- Yarborough, Earl of.** (Nov. '90.) Peer.
- York, Archbishop of.** (July '91.) Peer.
- York, H.R.H. Duke of.** (July '94.) See special biography.
- Young, G.** (Aug. '72.) B. '19. Scotch bar '40

- M.P. (L.) Wigtown Dist. '65-74; Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '62-6 and '68-9; Lord Advoc. '69-74; app. a judge of Court of Session '74.
- Zetland**, Marquis of. (Nov. '89.) Peer.
- Clerk of the Council*—Almeric Fitzroy, Esq.
Chief Clerk—J. H. Harrison, Esq.
- His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant and Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland.**
- The Lord-Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland*—The Right Hon. George Henry Earl Cadogan, K.G.
- Abercorn**, Duke of. ('87.) Peer.
- Andrews**, William Drennan. ('97.) B. '32. Irish bar '55; Q.C. '72; Judge of High Court of Justice in Ireland since '82.
- Ashbourne**, Lord. ('77.) Peer.
- Atkinson**, John. ('92.) M.P.
- Balfour**, A. J. ('87.) M.P.
- Balfour**, Gerald. ('95.) M.P.
- Belmore**, Earl of. ('67.) Peer.
- Bruce**, Sir Henry Hervey, Bart. ('89.) B. '20. L.L. City and County of Londonderry; M.P. Coleraine '62-74, '80-85.
- Bruen**, Henry. ('80.) B. '28. M.P. (C.) co. Carlow '57-80.
- Buller**, Gen. Sir Redvers H., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.C. ('87.) See special biography.
- Cambridge**, H.R.H. Duke of. ('68.) Peer.
- Campbell-Bannerman**, Sir Henry. ('85.) M.P.
- Carson**, Edward Henry. ('96.) M.P.
- Chatterton**, Hedges Eyre. ('67.) B. '19. Irish bar '43; Q.C. '58; M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '67; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '66-7; Att.-Gen. '67; Vice-Chanc. Ireland since '67.
- Clonbrock**, Lord. ('98.) Peer.
- Cooper**, Lieut.-Col. Edward Henry. ('99.) B. '27. M.P. Sligo '65-8; late Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards; L.L. co. Sligo since '77. Markree Castle, Coolloony, co. Sligo.
- Devonshire**, Duke of. ('71.) Peer.
- Dickson**, Thomas A. ('93.) B. '33. Is a linen manuf. and merchant at Dungannon and Belfast; J.P. Tyrone; M.P. Dungannon '74-80, co. Tyrone '81-5, Dublin (St. Stephen's Green Div.) '88-92 (A.P.).
- Dufferin and Ava**, M. of. ('97.) Peer.
- Dunraven**, Earl of. ('99.) Peer.
- Dyke**, Sir W. H., Bart. ('85.) M.P.
- Finigall**, Earl of. ('92.) Peer.
- Fitz-Gibbon**, Gerald. ('79.) B. '37. Irish bar '60, English bar '61; Q.C. '72; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '77-8; app. a Lord Justice of Appeal, Ireland, '78.
- Forde**, Col. William Brownlow. ('89.) B. '28. M.P. co. Down '57-74; late Col. 67th Regt.; D.L. and J.P. co. Down.
- Gibson**, J. G. ('87.) B. '46. M.P. Liverpool (Walton Div.) '85-8; called Irish bar '70; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '85-6; Att.-Gen. '87; Judge Queen's Bench Div. Ireland Jan. '88.
- Hemphill**, Charles Hare. ('95.) M.P.
- Hicks-Beach**, Sir M., Bart. ('74.) M.P.
- Holmes**, Hugh. ('85.) B. '40. Ed. Trin. Coll., Dublin; Irish bar '65; Q.C. '77; law adviser to Irish Govt. '77; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '78-80; Att.-Gen. Ireland '85-7; M.P. Dublin Univ. '85-7; a Judge of Queen's Bench Div. Ireland '87-97, when he was app. a Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland.
- Jackson**, W. L. ('91.) M.P.
- Johnson**, William Moore. ('81.) B. '28. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) Mallow '72-83; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '80-81; Att.-Gen. '81-3; app. a Judge of Queen's Bench Div. Ireland '83.
- Londonderry**, Marquis of. ('92.) Peer.
- Lowther**, J. ('78.) M.P.
- Maddermot**, The. ('92.) Admitted to Irish bar '62; Q.C. '77; Sol.-Gen. Ireland Feb.-Aug. '86; Att.-Gen. '92-5.
- Madden**, D. H. ('89.) B. '40. Irish bar '64; Q.C. '80; Serj.-at-law '87; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '88-90; Att.-Gen. '90-92, when he was app. a Judge of the Queen's Bench Div.; M.P. Dublin Univ. '87-92.
- Martin**, Sir Richard, Bart. ('96.) B. '31. Is a shipowner; formerly pres. of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce.
- Meade**, Joseph Michael. ('93.) B. '39. LL.D. Trin. Coll.; an alderman of Dublin; Lord Mayor '91-2; head of a Dublin firm of builders and contractors.
- Meath**, Earl of. ('87.) Peer.
- Morley**, John. ('86.) M.P.
- Morris**, Lord. ('66.) Peer.
- Murphy**, James. ('90.) B. '26. Called bar King's Inn, Dublin, '49; Bench. '71; Q.C. '66; a Judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland.
- O'Brien**, Sir Peter, Bart. ('88.) Ed. at Trin. Coll., Dublin, and called to the bar in '65; Q.C. '80; Sol.-Gen. and Att.-Gen. of Ireland '87; app. Lord Chief Justice '89.
- O'Brien**, William. ('90.) B. '32. Called Irish bar '55; Q.C. '72; Judge of Common Pleas '82; Jud. Commr. Educational Endowments '90; a Justice of the Queen's Bench Div., Ireland.
- O'Connor Don**, The. ('81.) B. '38. M.P. (L.) Roscommon '60-80, when he failed to secure re-election; L.L. Roscommon '96.
- Palles**, Christopher. ('72.) See Privy Council, *supra*.
- Pirrie**, William James. ('97.) B. '47; only son of the late James Alexander Pirrie, of Little Claudeboye, co. Down. E. at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution; m. '79, Mary M., d. of John Carlisle, M.A., of Belfast; Chm. and Principal of the firm of Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Shipbuilders and Engineers; J.P. for Belfast city, co. Antrim and co. Down; on roll for High Sheriff co. Antrim '98, co. Down '99; Lord Mayor of Belfast '96-7; Mem. of the Institutions of Civil Engineers, Naval Architects, and Mechanical Engineers, and Hon. Mem. of the Institute of Journalists.
- Plunkett**, Horace Curzon. ('97.) M.P.
- Porter**, Andrew Marshall. ('83.) B. '37. Irish bar '60; Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) co. Derry '81-3; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '81-2; Att.-Gen. '82-3; app. Master of the Rolls '83.
- Powerscourt**, Visct. ('97.) Peer.
- Ridgeway**, Sir J. West. ('89.) B. '44. Has seen much service in India; commanded a contingent of the Afghan Frontier column '84; in charge of the Afghan Frontier Comm. '85; K.C.S.I. and C.B.; Permanent Under-Sec. for Ireland '87; K.C.B. '91; went on special mission to Tangier '93; Lieut.-Gov. Isle of Man '93-5; app. Gov. of Ceylon '95.
- Roberts**, Field-Marshal Lord. ('95.) Peer.
- Saxe-Weimar**, Prince Edward of. ('85.) B. '23. Entered Gren. Guards '47; served in Crimean campaign; Com.-in-chief in Ireland '85-90; Col. of 1st Life Guards since '88; app. Field-Marshal '97; G.C.B.
- Sinclair**, Thomas. ('96.) Son of a Belfast merchant; E. Queen's Coll., Belfast (M.A., gold medal, '59; is Chm. of the Watch Comm

of the Ulster Convention League and Council of Ulster Defence Union; J.P. Belfast; D.L. and J.P. Co. Antrim.

Smith-Barry, A. H. ('96.) M.P.

Trevelyan, Sir George O., Bart. ('82.) See Privy Council, *supra*.

Wales, H.R.H. Prince of. ('68.) Peer.

Walker, Samuel. ('85.) B. '32. Irish bar '55; Q.C. '77; M.P. (G.L.) co. Derry '84-5; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '83-5; Att.-Gen. '85, and Feb.-July '86; Lord Chanc. Ireland '92-95; a Lord Justice of Appeal since '95.

Walseley, Viscount. ('90.) Peer.

York, D. of. ('97.) Peer.

Young, John. ('86.) B. '26; son of W. Young, of Galmorg, M.D. M.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin; J.P. and D.L. co. Antrim; High Sheriff '63. *Residence*, Galmorg Castle, Ballymena, co. Antrim.

Assist. Under-Sec. to the Lord-Lieut. and Clerk of the Council, James B. Dougherty, Esq.

Privy Council Office. See CIVIL SERVICE.

Probate, Legacy, and Succession Duties. See DEATH DUTIES.

Proportional Representation. See COMMONS, HOUSE OF.

Provident Medical Association, Metropolitan. Established for the purpose of securing the supply of medical attendance and medicine during sickness to the families of the wage-earning classes throughout London by the payment of a weekly sum, regulated by the number in each family. Twenty branches already established. **Chairman**, Mr. W. Bousfield, J.P.; **Secretary**, Chas. H. Warren, 5, Lamb's Conduit St., Bloomsbury, W.C.

Provis, Samuel Butler, Permanent Secretary of the Local Government Board, in the room of Sir Hugh Owen, who resigned in the summer of 1899, is the son of Mr. Samuel Provis. Born at Warminster, Feb. '45; educated at Queen's College, Cambridge; called to the Bar (Middle Temple) '66. Became junior Legal Assistant to the Local Government Board '72; Assistant Secretary '82; created a C.B. '87.

Prussia. The population is about 35,000,000. See GERMANY; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Psychical Research. The Incorporated Society for. Founded 1882, "for the purpose of making an organised attempt to investigate that large group of debatable phenomena designated by such terms as mesmeric, psychical, and spiritualistic." An important branch of the Society has hitherto been the examination of telepathy. Reports of a number of varied

and careful experiments in induced telepathic communication are published in the "Proceedings," and a large collection of spontaneous cases has been published in a book entitled "Phantasms of the Living." The Society has about 800 members and associates; also a branch in the United States of nearly 500 members and associates. **Hon. Secretary**, Mr. F. W. H. Myers. **Offices and Library**, 19, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Public Bill. See PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Public Health Acts Amendment Bill. See SESSION, sect. 93.

Public Libraries Acts. See previous eds. and LIBRARIES.

Public Schools of England. Many of the great public schools are richly endowed, and since the report of the Royal Commission their condition has been greatly improved, and in several new schemes have been adopted which have resulted in increased benefits flowing from the endowment. See under various alphabetical headings, ETON, RUGBY, etc.; also EDUCATION.

Public Works Loan Commissioners are an unpaid body who are empowered to grant loans to local authorities for baths and washhouses, burial grounds, conservancy and improvement of rivers, main drainage, docks, harbours, piers, improvement of towns, labourers' dwellings, lighthouses, lunatic asylums, police stations in counties and boroughs, public libraries and museums, schoolhouses, waterworks, and other sanitary and local purposes. **Office**, 3, Bank Buildings, E.C.

Public Works Loans Act. See SESSION, sect. 95.

"Punch." The well-known illustrated satirical weekly was founded July 17th, 1841. Its first editor was **Mr. Mark Lemon**, to whom succeeded **Mr. Shirley Brooks**, **Mr. Tom Taylor**, and **Mr. F. C. Burnand** (*q.v.*), its present editor. Among the many talented artists on its staff may be mentioned **Sir John Tenniel** (*q.v.*), **Mr. Linley Sambourne**, **Mr. E. T. Reed**, of "Prehistoric Peeps" fame, **Mr. Bernard Partridge**, and **Mr. Phil May**; and among its literary contributors **Mr. H. W. Lucy**, J.P. ("Toby"), **Mr. Arthur à Beckett** ("A Briefless Junior"), **Mr. Anstey Guthrie**, author of "Vice Versa," **Mr. R. C. Lehmann**, and **Mr. Owen Seaman**. During '91 *Punch* celebrated its jubilee. A "History of *Punch*," by **Mr. M. H. Spielmann**, was published by Cassell in '95.

Punjab. See INDIA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Q

Quakers. See FRIENDS.

Quebec, a province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies eastward of Ontario, occupying both banks of the St. Lawrence. **Area**, 344,050 sq. m.; **pop.** 1,488,535; mostly descendants of original French colonists. There are 1,291,969 Roman Catholics in the province. **Capital**, **Quebec**, **pop.** 75,000; a picturesque, impregnable

fortress, with historic associations. **Montreal**, a splendid city, at the head of the St. Lawrence navigation, is the chief seaport and the most populous town in the dominion, with 250,000 inhabitants. Other towns are **St. Henri**, **Hull**, and **Sherbrooke**. **Administered** by a **Lieut.-Governor** and responsible Ministry. A **Legislative Council** of 24 members appointed for

life by the Lieut.-Governor. The Legislative Assembly has 73 members. Quebec has 24 seats in the Dominion Senate and 65 in the House of Commons. Primary education obligatory, free, under local control. There are separate schools for Roman Catholics. All cereals and fruits are produced in abundance; there is a big lumber trade, and manufactures flourish. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), CANADA, and DIPLOMATIC.

Queen Margaret College is the women's department of Glasgow University. See article on WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.

QUEENSLAND.

Until 1859 the territory now comprised in Queensland was administered by New South Wales, as forming part of that colony; but in that year it was raised to the dignity of a separate province. It comprises the N.E. section of the continent, immediately N. of New South Wales. It is 1300 miles from N. to S., and 800 miles from E. to W., including 668,497 sq. m. of area. **Population**, 499,000. The capital is **Brisbane**, pop. 105,734, situated on the river Brisbane, 500 miles N. of Sydney; and is a thriving city, rapidly increasing, and provided with various excellent institutions. Other **leading towns** are Charters Towers, Gympie, Toowoomba, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville. The colony is separated into three divisions—Southern, Central, and Northern. In the first the bulk of the population reside, 331,253 with 45 representatives in Parliament; the Central district 57,610, with 11 representatives; and the Northern 95,837, with 16 representatives. The railways mostly run east and west, so that communication between the districts is mainly carried on by steamers along the seacoast. Of necessity such a large extent of territory comprises great diversities of soil and climate. The north yields tropical produce of all kinds, and in many of the seaboard districts a most important sugar industry is established, with small proprietors farming limited areas. In the southern portions of the colony products of the temperate zone flourish, and wheat forms an important item of agriculture. The pastoral industry is very large, and mining is a considerable industry—gold, silver, copper, tin, and coal all being worked. **Executive** vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of two houses: Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly. The former is composed of 41 members, nominated for life by the Governor on the advice of the Ministry. No limit is placed to the number of members. The latter has 72 members elected from 61 electoral districts for three years on a manhood suffrage basis. The members are paid

£300 a year. The colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia, but so far has taken no part in the proceedings of the Federal Convention. The principal religious bodies are Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Presbyterian. Valuable land grants were formerly made to these bodies, which they now retain free from taxation. Education is free and unsectarian, and is well provided for in every branch. There are about 800 **primary schools**. A permanent artillery force exists, with a strong militia partially paid and called out for annual training and numbering about 2000, and a volunteer force, unpaid and numbering over 800. The chief **exports** are gold, wool, frozen meat, hides and skins, and sugar. There are about 2609 miles of railway open. **Revenue**, '98, £3,768,152; **expenditure**, £3,747,428; **imports**, '98, £5,429,191; **exports**, £9,091,557; **public debt**, £33,598,414. See AUSTRALIA, BRITISH EMPIRE (table); and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

History, '99. Several members of Parliament for the northern and central districts of Queensland presented a memorial to the Governor, for Mr. Chamberlain, in favour of separation, Dec. 2nd, '98. The Legislative Assembly was dissolved (Feb. 15th), and the Premier, in his electoral address, said that Federation must be accepted by the colony, because if it stood aloof it would not be in a position to obtain that outside financial assistance which, as a producing colony, it needed for the development of its vast but sparsely populated territory. The elections resulted finally (March 25th) in the return of 43 supporters of the Ministry, 8 Opposition members, and 21 Labour members. The Federal Enabling Bill finally passed the Legislature (June 20th). In answer to an offer of troops for service in the Transvaal, the Imperial Government sent their appreciation of so loyal and patriotic an offer, but hoped the occasion would not arise (July 12th). The figures in the popular voting on the Federation question were 38,488 for and 30,996 against the Bill (Oct. 1st). The Governor's offer of a force of 250 mounted infantry for service in South Africa was definitely accepted by the Imperial Government (3rd), the Government undertaking to treat the colonial contingent as an integral portion of the Imperial forces. The Labour party in the House objected to the troops being sent, but they were defeated by 39 votes to 28 (17th). The Government having carried two important divisions, in connection with a Bill for appointing a Parliamentary Standing Committee to deal with the construction of new railways, by a majority of 1 only, resigned (Nov. 25th), and Mr. Dawson undertook to form a new Cabinet (28th).

Queen's Speeches, '99. See SESSION, sects. 2 and 4, and AUTUMN SESSION.

R

Racquets. The following were the results of the principal matches during '99:—The Grand Military Championship Doubles Challenge Cup was won by the King's Somerset Light Infantry, 2nd Batt., who beat the 12th Royal Lancers. Manchester beat Liverpool in the first and return matches. Cambridge University beat

Oxford University in both doubles and singles. The Amateur Championships Doubles were won by H. K. Foster and Percy Ashworth, the Singles by H. K. Foster, who beat E. H. Miles. The Public Schools match was won by Eton over Harrow in the final. Sandhurst beat Woolwich.

RAILWAYS.

- I. RAILWAYS AS PUBLIC SERVANTS.
- II. BRITISH RAILWAYS AS INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.
- III. RAILWAYS AS EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR.

For a general survey of matters relating to railways see eds. '95 and '96. In eds. '97, '98 and '99 more recent developments are dealt with, and the following article shows the present position.

I. RAILWAYS AS PUBLIC SERVANTS.

To what extent and in what relation to size and population the principal countries of the world are provided with railways, may be gathered approximately from the following table, which is compiled from the latest statistics generally available:—

Country.	Length in miles.	Length per 100 sq. miles.	Per 10,000 inhabitants.
North America	209,556	—	—
Europe	163,413	4'35	4'28
Asia	33,993	—	—
South America	26,662	—	—
Australasia	14,292	0'48	32'23
Africa	9,904	—	—
Total of the Earth	454,730	—	—
United States	184,278	6'12	26'21
Germany	29,880	14'32	5'71
France	25,673	12'56	6'71
Russia and Finland	25,003	1'13	2'36
Great Britain and Ireland	21,659	17'88	5'69
British India	21,002	0'97	0'68
Austria-Hungary & Bosnia	20,908	8'05	4'60
British North America	16,684	0'48	32'17
Italy	9,714	8'85	3'11
Argentina	9,422	0'81	20'80
Brazil	8,657	0'16	5'09
Spain	8,021	4'03	4'41
Mexico	7,381	0'81	5'84
Sweden	6,315	3'70	12'73
Belgium	3,661	32'20	5'65
Algiers and Tunis	2,704	0'64	4'28
Chili	2,662	0'81	8'32
Japan	2,504	1'45	0'56
Siberia	2,350	—	4'04
Switzerland	2,264	14'17	7'45
Cape Colony	2,257	0'64	12'85
Netherlands and Luxemb- bourg	1,943	14'17	3'79
Roumania	1,789	2'74	2'92
Egypt	1,754	0'32	1'80
European Turkey, etc.	1,586	1'45	1'68
Denmark	1,579	10'47	6'89
Asia Minor and Syria	1,558	0'16	0'99
Portugal	1,464	4'03	2'86
Dutch India	1,293	0'48	0'44
Norway	1,204	0'97	5'71
Mauritius, Réunion, etc.	1,189	—	—
Uruguay	1,118	1'61	13'41
Cuba	1,104	2'58	6'76
Peru	1,035	0'16	3'42
Orange Free State	832	1'61	30'52
South African Republic	709	0'48	8'14
Venezuela	633	0'16	2'55
Bolivia	621	—	2'55
Greece	591	2'25	2'36
Natal	459	1'61	5'84
China	299	—	—

From the above figures it will be seen that the United States has much the largest quantity of railway amongst single nations, and that North and South America together have something more than half the railway mileage of the world. In amount of railway as compared with area, Belgium has by far the most; but, relatively to population, the thinly settled countries naturally show the greatest quantity, Australasia and British North America being about equal in this respect, while the United States is not very far behind. If the Australian colonies are taken separately, South Australia shows 52'3 miles for each 10,000 people, and Queensland 51'9 miles. The increase in the world's railways from '93 to '97 was 37,485 miles, or 8'9 per cent.

The railway system of the United Kingdom on Dec. 31st, '98, had, according to the Board of Trade returns, a total extent of 21,659 miles, the mileage for the three countries separately being, England and Wales 15,007, Scotland 3,476, Ireland 3,176. Of the new lines opened for traffic in '99, vastly the most important was the extension of the Great Central Railway (late Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire) to London, which added 94 miles to the railway system of the country—viz., 92 miles from the junction with the Company's pre-existing system at Annesley to the junction with the Metropolitan Railway Company's system at Quainton Road, and two miles of approach lines to the Great Central's new terminus at Marylebone, London. This new trunk line (for detailed description of which see ed. '99) had, it is true, been used for coal traffic since July '98; but its public opening took place in March '99. On March 9th the opening ceremony was performed by the Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, who started the "first train" from Marylebone Station, London, in the presence of a very large and distinguished gathering. On March 15th public passenger traffic began, and on April 11th the line was fully opened for goods traffic. No other of the great trunk railways issuing from London has been opened for traffic in such length at one time, the nearest approach to the event of last year being the opening of the Great Northern Railway from London to Peterborough, 76 miles, in 1850. With the opening of the Great Central's London line, the long-existent partnership between it and the Great Northern for the carriage of traffic between London and Manchester came to an end, and under the terms of the new agreement between the two companies the Great Northern commenced the full exercise of the statutory running powers granted to it over the Great Central's lines north of Nottingham and west of Retford. From July '98 the Great Northern had been running its own goods trains to Manchester, having opened a large goods station in that city; and from March 15th, '99, it commenced to run its own passenger service throughout, not only over the old joint route *via* Retford, but by a new route *via* Nottingham, for the purposes of which it had constructed a junction line, one mile in length, connecting its Nottingham branch with the Great Central's new line in that place, where also the two companies are jointly building a large central station to be opened in 1900. For the reception and discharge of its passengers at Manchester the Great Northern has used, since March 15th, '99, the Cheshire Lines' central station, which is the

joint property of itself, the Great Central, and the Midland, and this fact has enabled it to carry in its trains not only through passengers between its own stations and Manchester, but also passengers between Manchester and places on the Great Central lines over which its running powers are exercised. When such local traffic was commenced by the Great Northern, the Great Central endeavoured to prevent it, on the ground that it was debarred under the terms of the running-power agreement; but the Great Northern carried the case before the Railway Commission, and established its rights as aforesaid. Nevertheless the results obtained from running over the Great Central lines did not prove satisfactory to the Great Northern, and consequently the latter company arranged with the Midland that, from Nov. 1st, '99, it should be allowed to run trains from its Erewash Valley line over Midland rails to Manchester, either by the Midland's main line *via* Ambergate, or by Pye Bridge and the Dore and Chinley line. This route is being used for the present for goods trains only, but as it shortens the distance between King's Cross, London, and Manchester (Central), it is not unlikely to be used for passenger service in the near future. It is a remarkable fact that the openings of the various new routes just mentioned have decelerated, rather than accelerated, the speed of travelling between London and Manchester so far as the Great Northern and Great Central are concerned; but the present services run by these companies cannot be regarded as other than tentative, and the 4½ hours of the old joint service *via* Retford is likely to be resumed, if it is not bettered, by both in the near future. Meanwhile, the public benefits by the fine new rolling-stock which both companies have introduced under stress of their new competition. The Great Central's best trains are, probably, the most luxurious in the United Kingdom. Another new route to Manchester—but one of minor importance—has been formed by the opening of the **London and North-Western's new line** through Derbyshire, between Ashbourne and Parsley Hay, near Buxton. This line, which was opened on August 4th, '99, is 13 miles in length, and it continues the Stockport and Buxton branch of the North-Western southwards to join the North Staffordshire system at Ashbourne. From Ashbourne the North-Western has running powers to Burton, so that *via* Nuneaton, Burton, Ashbourne, Buxton, and Stockport, a new North-Western route is set up between London and Manchester alternative to the older ones *via* Stoke and *via* Crewe. Moreover, the North-Western can now compete with the Midland for traffic between Buxton and the South, and a new part of picturesque Derbyshire is opened out to the railway tourist.

To the railway facilities of the South of England an important addition has been made by the completion of the **Brighton Company's new lines** between South Croydon and Earlswood, 10 miles in length, which were opened throughout for goods traffic on Nov. 5th, '99. From the same date passenger traffic was commenced between South Croydon and Stoa's Nest, 3½ miles, which is a duplication of the existing Brighton line between those points; and the section between Stoa's Nest and Earlswood, 6½ miles, a new line paralleling a South-Eastern line in which the Brighton line has rights of user,

is likely to be fully opened at the beginning of 1900. The whole work forms an important instalment of the Company's plans for providing in the near future a four-track railway between London and Brighton. The Company has resumed, since Oct. 1st, '99, the running of its Sunday "Brighton Limited" train, covering the distance in 60 min.; and an extension of this facility to every day of the week is not unlikely to result from the completion of the afore-mentioned new lines, which give the Brighton a clear run through Redhill, avoiding the congested South-Eastern junction at that place.

The other railway openings of '99 are mainly of local importance. They include the Great Northern's new branch, 4 miles in length, from its main Leeds line at Beeston to the manufacturing suburb of Leeds, Hunslet, with a large goods station at that place; the Midland's new line, 2½ miles, from Stairfoot to Cudworth, in South Yorkshire, and the same company's branch, 4½ miles, from Morecambe to Heysham, in Lancashire; the Great Western's new line, 6 miles, from Letterston to Goodwick in South Wales, which may become of more importance in the future as part of the proposed new route to Ireland *via* Fishguard and Rosslare; the North Cornwall Company's extension, 5½ miles, from Wadebridge to Padstow, the working of which was taken over from its opening by the London and South-Western; and a new branch of the Highland Railway, 2 miles, from Gollanfield Junction to Fort George. The Great Northern has opened a new goods shed at King's Cross, and the North-Western an addition to its Broad Street, London, goods depot; the Great Eastern has completed about 20 miles of widenings in various places, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire about 4 miles. The Great North of Scotland has opened with great success its fine hotel at Cruden Bay (see ed. '99), and has widened its Deeside section for 3 miles between Culter and Park. The extension of the City and South London Electric Railway from the Borough to the Bank and Moorgate Street will probably be opened by the time this article is published.

Amongst railway openings to be expected in 1900, perhaps the most interesting is that of the Central London Railway, which is already some months overdue. This is a deep-level electric line, running east and west under the main arteries of Metropolitan traffic, from the Mansion House to Shepherd's Bush, a distance of 6½ miles, and it will have 14 stations. At the Mansion House it will connect by subway with the terminus of the similar Waterloo and City Railway, opened in '98, and also with the Bank station on the already-mentioned extension of the pioneer deep-level electric line, the City and South London. This last-named company has also in hand extensions southwards to Clapham Common and northwards to Islington, the former of which is to be opened in 1900. Two other deep-level electric railways are under construction in London—viz., the Baker Street and Waterloo, and the Great Northern and City (Finsbury Park to Moorgate Street). The Metropolitan District Company has commenced the works of its important link line between Whitechapel and Bow; and experiments preparatory to working the London "inner circle" underground railways by

electric traction are being conducted by the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Companies jointly between Earl's Court and Kensington. Powers for providing the Great Central Company with a new access to its Marylebone terminus, alternative to its running powers over the Metropolitan, were obtained in '99, jointly by the Great Central and Great Western, the route being by an entirely new line from Grendon Underwood (a point on the Great Central main line just north of the junction with the Metropolitan at Quainton Road) to Princes Risborough, and thence over previously authorised or constructed lines of the Great Western *via* High Wycombe, Acton, and Northolt. This route is vested in a joint committee of the two companies, and the construction has been commenced on the section of new line, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, between Neasden, where junction is made with the terminal lines of the Great Central, and the Great Western at Northolt. In the neighbourhood of London, also, the Great Eastern has commenced its link line, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, between Woodford and Ilford, and is making extensive improvements at Stratford; the Great Northern is widening between Finsbury Park and Wood Green, and reconstructing Hornsey and Harringay stations; the South-Eastern and Chatham and Dover (whose amalgamation into a single interest dated practically from Jan. 1st, '99, and was subsequently confirmed by Parliament from Aug. 2nd, '99) has further advanced the widening of its London viaduct from Waterloo Junction to New Cross, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the North-Western has commenced its enlargement of Euston terminus.

Outside the London area several important new railways, already noted in this annual review, have continued to progress towards completion. These include the North-Western's new line, 14 miles, from Heaton Lodge and Wortley, to provide a new route between Huddersfield and Leeds, and the Great Western's new line of the same length from Stert to Westbury, to provide a new route to Weymouth and the West of England. The opening of both of these may be expected in 1900. The Great Western's "short cut" to South Wales (Wootton Bassett to Patchway, 30 miles), and the Midland's new route to Lancashire (New Mills to Heaton Mersey, 10 miles) are also progressing well. A short line, called the Sheffield District, 3 miles, the undertaking of a company allied to the Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast (whose trains it will admit to Sheffield) is expected to be opened early in 1900, and so, too, is the Great Northern's Leen Valley extension, 4 miles, which is to join the Lancashire and Derbyshire at Langwith. The Great Central is enlarging its Victoria station, Sheffield, widening its main line for about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in that neighbourhood, and extending its docks and warehouse accommodation at Grimsby. It is also having a branch, 8 miles, made for it to Banbury by the Great Western. The latter company has commenced its North Cornwall coast line between Newquay and Truro, and has made a good start with its important harbour works at Fishguard, in South Wales. The Midland has made substantial progress with its similar works at Heysham, Lancashire. The Furness is extending its docks at Barrow. The Lancashire and Yorkshire is

extending its Victoria station, Manchester, and has numerous widening and deviation works in hand elsewhere. The North-Eastern has nearly completed its new access to Leeds, and has commenced its Durham coast line, 9 miles; also its Tees-side railways. It is also extending its docks at Middlesbrough and its staiths at Dunston. The Hull and Barnsley has commenced its South Yorkshire extension, 9 miles, from Wrangbrook to Wath-upon-Dearne. The Great Eastern, and the Midland and Great Northern Joint Committee, have in hand a tripartite line, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, between Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and the Great Eastern is widening its line to North Walsham, 7 miles, and to Southend, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The South-Western is pushing on with its Meon Valley line, 25 miles (see ed. '99), its Alton to Farnham widening, 8 miles, and its Basingstoke and Alton light railway, 12 miles. It has also commenced a light railway, 10 miles, from Amesbury to Military Camp, and a widening, 8 miles, from Basingstoke to Winchester. In Wales the Cambrian is reconstructing bridges and extending sea-walls, and the Port Talbot Railway and Dock Company is completing its large undertaking. In Scotland the North British has done a great deal of its enlargement of Waverley station, Edinburgh—now the largest station in Great Britain—and is pushing on with its extension of the West Highland line from Banavie to Mallaig. The Caledonian has 29 miles of new lines under construction in three sections, and the Glasgow and South-Western is building a new bridge over the Clyde. The Great North has nearly completed the diversion of its main line between Huntley and Rothiemay. Two new railways are also being constructed in Scotland by new companies. These are the Invergarry and Fort Augustus—24 miles through a thinly populated country—which is expected to be opened in 1900, and worked by the North British; and the Comrie and St. Fillans section, 6 miles, of the Comrie, St. Fillans, and Lochearnhead Railway, the first sod of which was cut in June '99. In Ireland the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford has commenced its extension, 14 miles, from New Ross to Waterford. The Belfast and Northern Counties Railway has opened a new hotel at its Belfast terminus, and has added a large new dining-car to the stock of these vehicles acquired by it in '98.

Of new railway schemes authorised in '99 the two most important, viz., the South Eastern and Chatham and Dover amalgamation, and the Great Central and Great Western joint line to London, have already been mentioned. The former of these has already resulted in some improvements in train services, notably as between London and Hastings, and the working of the traffic is further to be facilitated by the new connecting lines between the amalgamated systems, authorised by their New Lines Act of '99. The chief of these is to be at Chislehurst, and their total length is 10 miles. Both the South-Western and the Brighton have obtained powers for great enlargements of their London termini—Waterloo and Victoria—and the latter has also secured Parliamentary assent to another instalment of its scheme for a four-track railway between London and Brighton. In London itself the Great Northern and Strand and North-West London deep-level electric railways have been

authorised; also an extension of the Brompton and Piccadilly Circus line to St. Martin's Lane. The Metropolitan has secured Parliamentary access to Uxbridge, and an old scheme for a line from Latimer Road to Acton has been revived successfully by a new company called the West Metropolitan. A new direct railway between the Midlands and the West has been authorised to the Great Western in the shape of the Cheltenham and Honeybourne line, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length; and the North Pembrokehire and Fishguard Railway (part of the proposed new route to Ireland) has been vested in the same company. The North-Western successfully promoted a new line, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, between Wilmslow and Levenshulme, in the neighbourhood of Manchester; the Lancashire and Yorkshire secured powers for the Manchester, Blackley, and Middleton Railway, 5 miles; and the Midland for a branch line to Huddersfield, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The North-Eastern and Hull and Barnsley have obtained powers to make a new joint dock at Hull, and the former company has got authority for a new high-level bridge over the Tyne. In Scotland enlargements of Glasgow central station and Aberdeen joint station have been authorised. In Ireland the Great Southern and Western sought a monopoly of a large district by their Bill to absorb the Waterford, Limerick, and Western; but after a very long fight this was rejected by a Hybrid Committee. The Midland Great Western has since entered the field as rival suitor for the same partner.

In the promotion of light railways, under the Act of '96, great activity continues to prevail. In November '98 54 new schemes were deposited, and in May '99 40 more, whilst another large batch is being prepared as this article goes to press. The schemes fall into two classes—those resembling ordinary railways (some of which are promoted by existing companies) and electric tramways. The local enquiries of the Light Railway Commissioners have extended from Wick to Penzance, and embraced remote places on the east and west coasts of Great Britain. During '98 41 Orders were submitted to the Board of Trade for confirmation, of which 22 were confirmed, and one rejected. Most of the balance have been confirmed since, and probably as many new ones have been received from the Commissioners for confirmation. In cases where opposition is notified, the Board of Trade holds a second hearing at Whitehall. In addition to the already mentioned Basingstoke and Alton line of the South-Western (the first line authorised under the Act of '96 which was commenced in England), a number of other light railways are now under construction. Some of these are of the tramway class; but two, at least—the Isle of Axholme, and the Hulme End and Waterhouses—resemble ordinary railways, though the latter is of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge. The first light railway commenced in Scotland, the Gifford and Garvald, and the Lauder—both lines promoted by the North British Company—are also of substantial design; and so is the Buncrana and Carndonagh line in Ireland. The first sods of all these five lines were cut during '99. The Dundee and Arbroath Joint Committee of the Caledonian and North British Companies is in course of converting its Carmyllie goods line into a light railway for passenger traffic also.

Other railway events of '99 must be very

briefly summarised. The Midland, Great Northern, Great Central, Barry and Port Talbot Companies have been forced by the difficulty of placing orders in this country to obtain locomotives from America. The Caledonian has introduced 50-ton "bogies" waggons for iron ore traffic. The Great Eastern has adopted restaurant cars, and is widening its carriages for suburban service. The Great Western and South-Western have come to an agreement for a joint service between England and the Channel Islands, the boats plying from Southampton and Weymouth on alternate days. The Furness has been compelled by a legal decision to withdraw its "reserved thirds"; and the Great Eastern, Great Northern, South-Eastern and Chatham, and Tilbury have, either as the result of litigation or voluntarily, enlarged their facilities for the conveyance of workmen between London and the suburbs. Changes in the *personnel* of railway management have been exceptionally numerous, and in one case—the North British—a complete "change of government" has taken place. An alliance between the South-Eastern and Chatham and the Metropolitan District is foreshadowed in the notices of the Bill of the former for the session of 1900; and a new and more direct connection between the Great Central and the North-Eastern is being promoted by the former company.

II. BRITISH RAILWAYS AS INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.

The paid-up capital of the British Railway Companies amounted at the close of '98 to over £1,134,000,000, an increase of nearly £45,000,000 over the total of '97. No less than £37,000,000 of this increase, however, was merely nominal, being accounted for by the "conversion" of the stocks of the Midland and other companies. Of the total named above, moreover, £183,500,000 represents such nominal additions, bringing the actually subscribed capital down to £950,500,000, or about £44,000 per mile. This is a figure far above the average of other countries; indeed, comparison shows that the railways of the United Kingdom have cost nearly double as much per mile on the average as the lines of the rest of Europe, and nearly four times as much as railways in other parts of the world. Moreover, owing to the large sums constantly being spent by our companies, particularly in London and other large towns, from which no addition to mileage results, the sum laid out per mile increases year by year. Possibly, however, the activity now proceeding in the construction of comparatively cheap lines under the Light Railways Act in undeveloped districts may tend to reduce the average cost somewhat in the near future.

Meantime it is fortunate, from the point of view of the investor, that the revenue of the companies increases year by year at an even more rapid rate than the constant increases in capital and mileage. Indeed, the official returns, during the forty odd years over which they extend, show an almost uninterrupted growth under the head of "gross receipts," and of late years the ratio of increase has been, thanks to national prosperity, of an exceedingly satisfactory character. The 4-per-cent. gain of '97 was, it is true, reduced to 2·7 per cent. in '98 by the coal strike in South Wales; but the fact that the experience of '93 was not repeated, when

a similar disturbance of the coal traffic caused one of the few gross decreases recorded, is a striking evidence of the healthy expansion of other sources of income. Not only was there no decrease in gross receipts in '98, but the increases registered from passenger and goods traffic were both of respectable proportions, yielding the satisfactory percentage of gain named above, despite a slight reduction in miscellaneous receipts. The gross increase was £2.5 millions, making a total income of £96.2 millions for the year. In passenger traffic there was a trifling decrease of first-class receipts, and striking gains from the other two classes of passengers. The ebbing tide of second-class receipts seems to have turned since '95, and now it is in full flood, an increase of 12.1 per cent. having been registered in '98 on the top of the same ratio of gain in '97. The total recovery from the low limit of '95 is £651,000, or nearly 34 per cent.; and it is one of the features of present-day passenger traffic. While, however, the companies remain liable to pay the 5-per-cent. passenger tax on all fares above 1d. per mile, they cannot properly encourage the higher classes of travel; consequently the "third" remains far and away the most popular class, and the earner of the bulk of the increased passenger revenue. Increase has been the rule in this class of traffic since '85, the average gain of the thirteen years '98 being £670,000. The gain in '98 was £724,000, and therefore above the average, though it fell short of that shown in one or two of the individual years. Season-ticket receipts showed more than the normal gain in '98. Considerably over 1,000,000 ordinary passengers are now carried annually, apart from those travelling with season and periodical tickets. Goods traffic revenue in '98 expanded at a rate not much lower than the passenger increase. The increase in "general merchandise" was at the same percentage as in '97, but the gain in minerals was naturally less than that of the two previous years. The gross increase of '98 on goods revenue (£1,362,000) was considerably in excess of the average of the preceding nine years, in spite of the South Wales coal strike. Taking passenger and goods traffic together, the '98 figure of receipt per train-mile (87.48d.) was the lowest in ten years, with the exception of '93.

Turning now to the other side of the account, we find that in the working expenditure of the companies an increase occurred in '98 nearly as large, both in absolute amount and in percentage proportion, as that which occurred in '97, though the increase in '97 was itself larger than any which had occurred for several years immediately preceding. For the three years '94-6 the proportion of expenses to receipts stood at 56 per cent., in '97 it rose to 57 per cent., and in '98 it again rose to 58 per cent., in spite of the large increase in revenue recorded above. The 57 per cent. of '97 had a parallel in '93; but the 58 per cent. of '98 stands alone as the highest figure yet recorded, and as striking testimony to the increased cost of railway working. So long as this proportion continues to rise, the business conditions governing railway enterprise in this country must be deemed unsatisfactory; and when the details of the increased expenditure are examined, this view is amply confirmed. Thus "rates and taxes" were £130,000 more in '98 than in '97, and the whole increase in this one

item since '91 has amounted to £1,179,000, or 52½ per cent. Again, the expenditure for wages would seem to have increased disproportionately to the work done; and this is attributable to the additional facilities afforded by the companies, to the operation of the Railway Servants' Hours of Labour Act, and to voluntary concessions to the men. A special circumstance, accelerating the increase of expenditure in '97 and '98, was the increase in the cost of materials and fuel. The cost of these had shown a general tendency to decline between '91 and '96, but since then it has continued steadily on the up-grade. The result of this combination of adverse circumstances is that the average expense per train-mile has been increased by over 1d. in two years—i.e. from 2s. 8d., at which it stood from '91 to '97, to 2s. 9½d. in '98. Prior to '90 it stood for some years at 2s. 6d.; but it is probable that it has now been permanently raised by at least 3d., and this despite the decreased receipt per train-mile recorded above. The final result is that the net earnings per train-mile were 3'98d. lower in '98 than in '89.

Coming now to net earnings in the gross, we find that in '98 there was an actual reduction under this head as compared with '97. This, in conjunction with the increase in the total capital recorded above, has caused the proportion of net earnings to capital to decline from 3'73 to 3'55 per cent. A good part of this decline, however, is apparent rather than real, being due to the already-mentioned "conversion" operations of the Midland Company. To this cause alone may be attributed the fall of the average return on debenture stocks from 3'54 to 3'47 per cent., and the fall of the "preference" return from 3'95 to 3'72. But the decline in the average return on the ordinary capital from 3'91 to 3'67 per cent. is a genuine falling off, and indicates the extent to which railway business in '98 failed, as predicted in these columns last year, to preserve the *status quo* of '97. When the figures for '99 are made up, a somewhat more satisfactory general result may be expected.

III. RAILWAYS AS EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR.

Up to the time of writing, the year '99 has been one of comparative peace in the railway labour world; indeed, since the failure of the "national programme" of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants (*vide* ed. '99), organised agitations amongst railway workers for improved conditions of employment have taken a relatively mild form, and the men, acting on advice given to them by the Board of Trade, have confined themselves to direct and generally amicable appeals to the directors of their respective companies, with the result that a good many important concessions have been made in regard both to wages and hours of labour. Moreover, as further evidence of the better relations now existing between the railway companies and their men, the report of the Board of Trade respecting its proceedings under the Railway Servants (Hours of Labour) Act of '93, shows that during the year ended July 27th, '99, only 46 cases for inquiry were lodged, which is the lowest number since the passing of the Act, the highest being 156. Of those 46 complaints inquired into, 13 affected the hours of signalmen and 11 those of drivers,

the balance being made up of complaints by the staff employed at stations, 4 by guards and brakemen, 8 by shunters, and 5 by other grades. In addition to this, the Board of Trade, on its own motion, has circularised the companies on the subject of the period of duty of flagmen and watchmen when working in tunnels, with the view of restricting such duty to 8 hours, and replies of a favourable nature have been received. The report as a whole shows once more a further shortening of hours brought about without recourse to legal proceedings; indeed, litigation before the Railway Commission, though provided for in the Act, has not yet been once resorted to.

Signs are not wanting, however, that less amicable counsels may prevail in the near future. Mr. R. Bell, the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, has issued a manifesto in favour of a "united movement," on the lines of the "national programme" of two years ago, the object of which is stated to be "to establish the principles of each day standing by itself, time and a quarter for all time worked over each day's standard hours, time and a half for Sunday duty between midnight and midnight, and a guaranteed week." Mr. Bell has at the same time stated that the policy of direct appeals by the men to their respective companies has led to little result except the "victimisation" of about 100 of their representatives, and he urges more complete organisation as the only effective weapon. It is thought in some quarters that it is the intention of the Amalgamated Society to threaten a general strike, as it did two years ago, taking advantage this time of the scarcity of labour caused by the calling out of the army reserve men for the Transvaal war, a good many of whom have been drawn from railway employment. This would be a very unpatriotic policy, especially in view of the liberality with which most of the railway companies are treating the absentee reserve men, and it would so completely alienate public sympathy from the Amalgamated Society that any strike organised on such lines would almost certainly fail for lack of public support.

Apart from these ever-recurring movements to secure better terms of employment, the leading event of '99 in the railway labour world was the appointment of the **Royal Commission on Accidents to Railway Servants** "to inquire into the causes of accidents, fatal and non-fatal, to servants of railway companies and of truck owners, and to report on the possibility of adopting means to reduce the number of such accidents" (see SESSION, sect. 98, and **Royal Commissions** at end of article on SESSION). This Commission consists of Lord James of Hereford (chairman) and 14 other members, two of whom represent the railway companies, two the private waggon owners, and one the Amalgamated Society. The Board of Trade and the Home Office are also represented. The Commission was appointed in May '99, as a result of the failure of the Railway Regulation Bill introduced by Mr. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, on behalf of the Government on Feb. 27th. This Bill, which was popularly styled the **Railway Couplings Bill** (just as the Royal Commission is called the **Couplings Commission**) was not mentioned in the Queen's Speech, and its introduction was a complete surprise to the daily newspapers and to the general public. As

early as Dec. 2nd, '98, however, *Transport*, the leading organ of the railway companies, had announced that such legislation was likely as the result of the visit in the previous summer of Mr. F. J. S. Hopwood, head of the railway department of the Board of Trade, to the United States, where he had been much impressed by the system of automatic coupling by impact in vogue in that country and in Canada. Throughout the United States the fitting of all railway waggons with automatic couplings has been made compulsory by an inter-state enactment, and Mr. Hopwood, in a memorandum which was laid before Parliament, recommended similar legislation in this country. The result was the introduction of Mr. Ritchie's Bill, which proposed to give the railway companies and private waggon owners five years in which to find a suitable automatic coupling, at the end of which time the Board of Trade was to have power to order the adoption of coupling by impact on any or all the lines of the United Kingdom. The automatic coupling section of the Bill aroused immediately a storm of opposition. The Railway Companies' Association straightway despatched a deputation to America to collect evidence against the proposal; and meanwhile, at home, the private waggon owners (many of whom would, undoubtedly, have been financially crippled had the provisions of the Bill been enforced) were skilfully allowed to lead the van in a contest in which they speedily enlisted the sympathy of the press and the public on their side. On March 16th Mr. Ritchie received a very strong deputation of private waggon owners at Westminster, and by this time the outcry against legislation without preliminary inquiry had become so strong that the President of the Board of Trade was compelled to yield to the demand for a Royal Commission, which involved the withdrawal of his whole Bill. The Commission heard evidence twice or three times a week publicly from the middle of June to the beginning of August, and since the latter date a committee of it has inquired privately into the merits of the very numerous improved couplings and other safety appliances which have been brought under its notice. The sittings of the Commission recommenced in December '99.

Rainy, Robert, D.D. (Glasgow and Edin.), b. in Glasgow 1826. Ed. Glasgow University, graduated M.A. '43. Having joined the Free Church of Scotland, he studied theology at New College (Edin.) '44 to '48. Ordained minister of Free Church, Huntly, '51. Elected to Free High Church, Edinburgh, '54; Professor of Church History, New College, Edinburgh, '62; Principal, '74. Dr. Rainy takes the first place in Scotland as an ecclesiastical statesman and leader. His chief works are "Three Lectures on the Church of Scotland" ('72), "The Delivery and Development of Christian Doctrine" ('74), "The Bible and Criticism" ('78), and "Epistle to the Philippians" ('92). Address: 28, Douglas Crescent, Edinburgh.

Rayleigh, Lord. See under **PEERAGE**.

Recorder of London. See **LONDON CORPORATION**.

Record Office, Public. The public records and state papers are preserved in this office, which is situated between Chancery Lane and Fetter Lane. Previous to the erection of this building they were stored in the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, the Tower, the Rolls

Chapel, the State Paper Office, and the Queen's Remembrancer's Office. Among the more interesting books at the office is the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror. A Record Commission was established in 1800 to search the records, examine their state, and publish such of them as they thought of sufficient interest. Their first publication was made in 1802, and the series is being continued under the direction of this Office. The Master of the Rolls was made keeper of these records in 1838, when this public department was first constituted. There are public search rooms at the Office, where the records and state papers can be consulted by historians and others.

Referendum. A system of legislation which consults all the electors of a state as to whether new laws shall be confirmed. In some cantons of Switzerland a method resembling the referendum has been practised since the sixteenth century. The present form was adopted in the canton of St. Gallen in 1830. In '48, in spite of Conservative opposition, the referendum was, by the action of the Radicals, incorporated in the Swiss Federal Constitution, and in '74 its application was extended. In all the Swiss cantons, except Freiburg, the referendum is now established. According to the Swiss Federal Constitution, all constitutional amendments must be ratified by the Swiss electorate before they become law. Other measures must be submitted to the popular vote, if demanded within ninety days after their publication by 30,000 voters, or by the governments of eight cantons. The referendum has worked so well that it has conquered all opposition to it, and it is now generally regarded as a check on hasty and class legislation. It will be observed that the essence of it is that it submits to the people a single and clear issue upon which they may give their decision. There exists also an Obligatory Referendum in eight cantons, where every law and every expenditure beyond a fixed maximum must be submitted to the mass of the electors, and it is not necessary that a demand for this submission to the electors should be made. In Great Britain what may be termed a kind of local referendum with regard to the "Adoptive Acts" was set up by the Parish Councils Act of '94. The question of the adoption of federation was submitted to a popular referendum in all the Australian colonies during '99.

Reformatory Schools Act. See SESSION, sect. 97.

REGISTRATION, PARLIAMENTARY.

The right to vote in the election of a member of Parliament is confined to those adult males whose names appear on the register of voters in force for some county or borough. Most of the law as to the compilation of the register and the qualifications for enrolment thereon is contained in some **fifty or sixty Acts of Parliament**, but these are subject in some measure to the principles of the common law, and liable to alteration in several particulars by **Order in Council**. The following sketch may afford a good general idea of the different classes of males of full age who are entitled to be registered. There are, besides those set out below, some ancient franchises, such as those enjoyed by the liverymen of the City of London. No man can be registered who has within the twelve months preceding July 15th received parochial

assistance other than medical relief, or who is an alien. In counties the qualifications are as follow: **Freehold** of inheritance or by purchase of the clear annual value of 40s. and upwards. **Freehold** for life must be of the clear annual value of £5, unless the same comes by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefits or office, in all which cases 40s. clear annual value is sufficient. **Freeholders** by purchase are required to be six months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. **Copyhold** of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards. **Copyholders** are subject to the same terms of possession as freeholders. **Leasehold**, if created originally for a term of not less than sixty years, of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards; if for a term of more than twenty, but less than sixty years, the clear annual value must be £30. **Leaseholders** by purchase are required to be twelve months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Persons qualified in respect of any of the foregoing qualifications must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of July.—**Counties and Boroughs:** **Occupation** as owner or tenant of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds. **Occupation** as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house. The term "dwelling-house" includes part of a house in which the landlord or superior tenant does not reside. When he does reside, his under-tenants are held to be lodgers. **Occupation** by virtue of any office, service or employment, of any dwelling-house which is not inhabited by a person under whom such office, service or employment is held. In the above three classes of occupiers the occupation need not be of the same premises, but may be of different premises, occupied in immediate and unbroken succession in the same constituency. **Occupation** as lodger of any lodgings of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10. Successive occupation is also allowed in the case of lodgings, but it must be from one part to another part of the same house. In all cases of occupation, whether as owner or tenant, servant or lodger, twelve months' occupation is required up to the 15th day of July in any year. **Occupiers** need not send in claims unless they find that their names are omitted from the list published by the overseers on the 1st of August, or that in the entry on such list there be a misdescription of some essential particular or particulars, and in case of such omission or misdescription they must send in their names to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. **Lodgers** must claim every year, and when claiming for the first time must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. The revised register comes into operation on the 1st of January in each year.

Any person whose name appears on a list of electors may object to the name of any other person appearing therein. Written notice of such objection must be given both to the overseers and to the person objected to. On a given date the overseers publish a list of the names of all persons who have sent in claims or have been objected to. Copies of all the lists that have been published are then forwarded by the overseers to the clerk of the peace of the county, or (in the case of municipal boroughs) to the town clerk. He prepares an abstract of such lists of claims and objections,

and transmits it to the revising barrister for his district. Revising barristers are appointed every year, for London and Middlesex by the Lord Chief Justice, and for other places by the senior judge of assize. The barrister so appointed makes a circuit and holds open court for the revision of the list in each borough and at or near every polling place in the county. The clerk of the peace, or town clerk, and the overseers, must attend. The revising barrister has power to examine witnesses on oath, to hear claims and objections, and to insert or omit names as he finds just. An appeal lies from his decision to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, but no further appeal is possible without its express sanction. The list of voters as settled and signed by the revising barrister is sent, in the case of a county to the clerk of the peace, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the sheriff; in the case of a borough to the town clerk, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the returning officer. The clerk of the peace or town clerk must keep printed copies of the register for sale at a fixed price. The register is conclusive evidence that the persons therein named have the qualifications annexed to their respective names. (For further information on the subject see "Rogers on Registration.") In the case of any person not having his name on any list of voters, or in case of his receiving a notice of objection, he should apply to the registration agent for his district of the political party to which he belongs. Such agents are appointed and paid by the various party organisations in most constituencies, and make it their business to know the intricacies of the law on the subject.

Reichsrath. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Reichstag. See GERMANY.

Reid, The Rt. Hon. G. H., late Premier of New South Wales, was b. at Johnstone, Renfrewshire, 1845, and is the son of a Presbyterian minister. His parents went to Melbourne in '52, and to New South Wales in '59. Mr. Reid embarked upon a legal career, and was called to the New South Wales bar, but soon entered politics, and was elected as member for East Sydney in '80. In '83 he was appointed Minister of Education, and rapidly advanced his influence with his party. He is an enthusiastic free trader. When Sir George Dibbs' ministry was overthrown in '94, Mr. Reid, who had been leading the Opposition since '91, was made Premier, the Governor, to the surprise of many, calling upon him instead of upon Sir Henry Parkes. The country emphatically endorsed Mr. Reid's free trade and progressive policy, and at the '95 general election gave him a big majority to carry it out. He visited England for the Jubilee celebrations in '97, and was made a member of the Privy Council. In '98 he became Q.C. After carrying the Bill through which ensured the colony's adhesion to the Federation movement, though he himself had previously been by no means enthusiastic in its support, he was defeated and resigned office in Sept. '99.

Religious Tract Society, The (instituted 1799), has for its object the circulation of religious books and treatises throughout the British dominions and foreign countries. The Society has published in 229 languages and dialects. The business is conducted by a committee chosen annually in London, and consists of

four ministers and eight laymen, and of six trustees, half the Committee being members of the Church of England and the other half Nonconformists. The Society has in its catalogue some 4000 separate tracts and handbills, books, etc., for adults, besides books and tracts for children. The well-known *Leisure Hour* and the equally well-known *Sunday at Home* are published by this Society, as well as the *Boy's Own Paper* and the *Girl's Own Paper*. Circulation of the Society's publications for '98-9, 59,053,360. Income for '98-9, from subscriptions, donations, etc., £16,109 3s. 9d., including part payment from recipients of grants, £6367 11s. Grants in money, paper, publications, etc., £27,786 11s. 1d. Secretaries, Revs. Prebendary L. B. White, D.D., and Richard Lovett, M.A. Lay Sec. and General Manager, James Bowden, Esq. Association Secs.: England, Revs. R. Cobden Earle, B.A., and W. J. Wilkins; Scotland, Rev. Thos. Boyd, M.A.; Ireland, Rev. William Irwin, D.D.; Corresponding Sec., D. J. Legg, Esq. Cashier, Mr. Geo. T. Betts. Offices, 56, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Repton School, Derbyshire. Founded 1557; reorganised 1874. Pupils, 300. Twenty assistant masters. Head Master, W. M. Furneaux, M.A.

Reserve Forces Act, '99. See SESSION, sect. 99.

Restitution of Conjugal Rights. A suit may be brought for this purpose in the Divorce Division by either husband or wife, not being themselves guilty of a matrimonial offence. It must be preceded by a request to the respondent to resume cohabitation, couched in conciliatory terms. Until '84 a decree for restitution was enforced by imprisonment. Since then, by virtue of an Act known as the *Welldon Act*, passed as a result of the suits of Mr. and Mrs. Welldon, such a decree results in monetary advantages to the petitioner, the respondent being compelled to settle portions of his or her property on the petitioner, and neither party can by imprisonment be compelled to live with the other. A failure to comply with the decree is legal desertion and ground for a judicial separation, or, coupled with adultery, for divorce. See DIVORCE and JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

Rhodes, Right Hon. Cecil, P.C., is a younger son of the late Rev. F. W. Rhodes, Rector of Bishop Stortford. After taking his M.A. degree at Oxford (Oriental College) he went out to Africa, where he at first met with but little success. However, when the *De Beers mine* (with which his name is now so prominently connected) was anything but prosperous, he combined various Kimberley mines under his direction, and amassed a large fortune. Cape politics attracted him, and he represented West Barkly for a short period, and held a position in the ministry of Sir T. Scanlon. On the fall of the Spriggs Ministry, a new government, with Mr. Rhodes as Prime Minister, took office at the Cape (July 17th, '90). He remained in office from that time till Jan. '96, when he resigned in consequence of the Jameson raid into the Transvaal. His gift of £10,000 in support of the cause of Home Rule in '91, when he was in England, attracted much attention. Mr. Rhodes was the prime mover in obtaining mining rights over Matabeleland and Mashonaland, and till '96 he was the Chairman of the British South Africa Company. When the trouble with Lobengula began, in Sept. '93, he went to Fort Salisbury to direct the operations

against him. His policy in this direction was warmly approved at the Cape, as was evidenced at a banquet given to him by the citizens of Cape Town in Jan. '94. Mr. Rhodes, in his speech of thanks, defended his policy, and sketched in outline the United South Africa which he hoped to see in the near future, covering all the country south of the Zambesi, one in the question of tariffs, of railway communication, of law, and of coinage, although possessing full local government in local matters. He was sworn as a member of the Privy Council in Feb. '95. After resigning office at the Cape in '96 he devoted himself to the development of Rhodesia. He took an active part in suppressing the Matabele revolt and in arranging terms of peace, although he gave up his managing directorship of the Company. In Jan. '97 he came to England again, and gave evidence before the South Africa Committee, after which he returned to the Cape and took up his work in Rhodesia, later on resuming his place on the Board of Directors of the Company. He took a leading part in the elections to the Cape Parliament during '98, and was himself returned for two constituencies. He holds the hon. degree of D.C.L. at Oxford, which was given him in '92 and publicly conferred in June '99. When war with the Transvaal broke out in October he went to Kimberley, and remained there during its investment by the Boers, raising and equipping a town guard of 400 men at a cost of £15,000. See CAPE COLONY and RHODESIA.

RHODESIA.

Rhodesia is the name given to that part of South Africa which has been occupied of recent years by the British South Africa Company, acting mainly under the leadership of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. It is bounded on the east by Portuguese East Africa, on the west by Angola and German South-West Africa, on the north by German East Africa and the Congo Free State, and on the south by Bechuanaland and the Transvaal. The whole territory, covering an area of 750,000 square miles, is administered by the British South Africa Company (*q.v.*), which was given a royal charter in Oct. '89. The river Zambesi flows through it, cutting the region into two portions—Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

Northern Rhodesia consists of the whole of the British sphere north of the Zambesi, lying between Portuguese East Africa, German East Africa, the Congo Free State, and Angola, with the exception of the strip of territory forming the British Central Africa Protectorate, which is under direct Imperial administration. The territories to the west of the Protectorate are policed and garrisoned by the Protectorate troops. North of the Zambesi the country has as yet been little prospected. Coal has been found on the shore of Lake Nyasa. The North Charterland Exploration Company, which holds a grant of 10,000 square miles north of the Zambesi, is engaged in trading, agriculture, and stock-breeding operations. A new industry has lately been started in fibre, on which the representative of a large London company has been experimenting with satisfactory results.

At a conference between Captain the Hon. Arthur Lawley, the Deputy Administrator, and King Lewanika of Barotseland, held in June '98, it was agreed that, in addition to

the concessions already granted to the Company, administrative powers over the whole kingdom of Barotseland should be conceded to them. The kingdom was, by the Anglo-Portuguese treaty of '91, left within the British sphere. It is, roughly speaking, as large as the German Empire, and embraces the whole basin of the Upper Zambesi lying between 12° 30' and 18° S. lat., and 20° and 27° 30' E. long. The western boundary between it and Angola has not yet been delimited. Lualaba is the capital, and Mr. R. T. Coryndon is the British representative there.

Southern Rhodesia consists of the two provinces of Matabeleland and Mashonaland. Mashonaland is bounded on the north by a line running roughly in a S.E. direction from Zumbo, on the Zambesi, to the intersection of the river Mazoe with 33° E. long., on the south-west by Matabeleland, and on the east by the Portuguese province of Lorenzo Marques. The capital, and the seat of government of Rhodesia, is Salisbury, with a population of 1800. The other principal townships are New Umtali, Melsetter, and Enkeldoorn. A railway has been built, running inland towards Salisbury from Beira on the coast, and it reached Salisbury in May '99. Salisbury is thus in direct communication with the sea over a line 382 miles in length. It is now proposed to connect Salisbury with Bulawayo. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company has constructed a line between Umtali and Tete, and from there on to Blantyre in British Central Africa, and to Zomba, Fort Johnston, Kota Kota, on the western shore of Lake Nyasa, and Karonga, at the north-western end of the lake. The survey on to Lake Tanganyika is completed, and it was announced in Nov. '99 that the line had reached Abercorn, about 10 miles from the southern end of the lake. Matabeleland lies between the Limpopo and middle Zambesi rivers, and is bounded on the north-east by Mashonaland and on the south by the Transvaal and Khama's country. The principal town, and the chief commercial centre in Rhodesia, is Bulawayo, with a population of 5000. Telegraphic communication exists between Cape Town, Bulawayo, and Salisbury, and in the Bulawayo district the telegraph system has been considerably extended. Bulawayo has also telephone communication with the principal stations. The extension of the Cape Government western railway system through Kimberley and Vryburg to Bulawayo was completed in October '97, and officially opened on Nov. 4th. The distance from Cape Town to Bulawayo is 1360 miles. A northern extension line is being pushed on to Gwelo, and to the northern boundary of Rhodesia, and the first sod was cut at Bulawayo in May '99.

The Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, '98, published Nov. 25th, '98, requires that the Administrator shall be appointed and paid by the Company, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State, or the Company with his approval, having the power to remove or suspend the Administrator. The Secretary of State may also appoint a Resident Commissioner to be paid by the Imperial Government. The Administrator is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of the Resident Commissioner, every administrator except the Senior Administrator, and not less than four members appointed by the

Company with the approval of the Secretary of State. The Legislative Council is composed of the Administrator, or Administrators for the time being, the Resident Commissioner, and nine other members; five appointed by the Company with the Secretary of State's approval, and four elected members. All who are educated and occupy a house of the value of £75, or receive wages to the extent of £50 a year, are qualified as electors. The High Court of Southern Rhodesia has full jurisdiction, civil and criminal.

Public roads in Rhodesia have been made to the extent of 2485 miles, and telegraph lines to that of 1923½ miles of line and 2901 miles of wire. Since the pacification of the country considerable tracts of land have been placed under cultivation, and fresh stock, including Angora sheep and Merino goats, is being imported. Throughout the country the conditions of soil and climate are suitable for all kinds of European cereals and vegetables; and, in addition, many trees, shrubs, and plants, peculiar to subtropical regions, can be successfully cultivated. Good results have already been obtained from the introduction of fruit and other trees. Tobacco occurs in a wild state, is grown universally by the natives, and has been produced of excellent quality by white farmers in several districts. Indiarubber, indigo, and cotton are similarly indigenous, and will probably well repay cultivation. The Rhodesian forests produce abundance of hard timber of fine quality, and a company is working this industry with a view to meeting the large demand for building and other purposes in Salisbury and Bulawayo. In addition to gold, silver, copper, coal, tin, plumbago, antimony, arsenic and *kieselguhr* have been discovered. The arrival of the railway at Bulawayo has given an impetus to the mining industry; and many mines have machinery on the ground. An analysis of gold production in Rhodesia for the year ending Aug. 31st, '99, recently published by the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, shows that 115,924 tons of quartz were crushed, yielding 63,500 oz. of gold, of the value of £224,941. In Southern Rhodesia a company is being formed to develop the indiarubber industry on a large scale. The military forces of the Company are under the direct control and authority of the High Commissioner. See AFRICA, BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY, and TRANSVAAL (map).

History, '99.—In March Mr. Rhodes visited Berlin, and had interviews with the German Emperor and his Ministers on the subject of the Cape to Cairo railway and the Trans-African telegraph, which it is proposed shall traverse German East Africa. The details of the negotiations as to the railway did not transpire, but Herr von Bülow said (21st) that the Trans-African Telegraph Co. Ltd. had received permission to construct a telegraph line across German East Africa from south to north at their own cost, the work to be completed in five years. The Company were required to erect, also at their own cost, a further telegraph line joining Rhodesia and British East Africa across German territory, this line to be the property of the German Government, and to be used for the service of German East Africa. Mr. Rhodes further endeavoured to obtain the help of the British Government for the proposed extension of the Bechuanaland Railway north of Bulawayo, in the shape of a Government guarantee

of the interest on the capital which it was proposed to raise, so that the money might be raised at 3 per cent. The Government, however, did not see their way to give this guarantee on terms which the Bechuanaland Railway Company (now styled the Rhodesia Railways, Limited) could accept. The companies holding claims in Rhodesia, however, subscribed £500,000, at 3 per cent., for an immediate extension of 150 miles; and Mr. Rhodes stated at an extraordinary general meeting of the British South Africa Company (May 2nd) that the Bechuanaland Railway Company would raise £3,000,000 at 4 per cent., guaranteed by the Chartered Company, in five equal annual instalments, and that this would enable the remaining 750 miles of the line, up to the boundary of German East Africa, to be laid. The Southern Rhodesia Legislative Council was duly constituted, and met at Salisbury (15th). The expenditure for '98-99 was £783,985, and the revenue £272,955. The estimated revenue for the financial year '99-1900 is £381,000, and the expenditure is estimated at £793,066. Prior to Aug. 1st, '99, all goods were admitted into Southern Rhodesia free of duty. A customs ordinance was, however, passed during the '99 session of the Council, under which certain articles are now liable to duty. No duties are imposed upon any articles produced or manufactured within the South African Customs Union, or upon those specified in the "free list" attached to the Union tariff. The revenue to be derived from this source during the present year is estimated at £60,000. An agreement between the British South Africa Company and the German Government was announced (Nov. 9th), binding the Company not to connect its railway system with the west coast of Africa from Rhodesia or Bechuanaland south of 14° N. lat., save through German territory and from a point on the Anglo-German frontier to be agreed upon with the German Government. The Company further had to undertake not to extend its railways to the west, north of 14° N. lat., till such a line had been built south of that degree through German South-West Africa. As to the Cape to Cairo railway, it was estimated in November that 1400 miles of railway were in operation or under construction (though more or less interrupted by the Transvaal war) northward from Cape Colony, and 1100 miles southward from Cairo were complete, leaving about 3000 miles of intermediate distance. On the outbreak of war with the Transvaal a force under Colonel Plumer was collected at Tuli, and some fighting took place at Rhodes Drift, the British force under Major Wilson being compelled to retire upon Tuli. But the attack was not pressed in this direction, and Colonel Plumer's forces moved westward in the direction of Mafeking, with a view to assisting Colonel Baden-Powell. See CAPE COLONY.

Ripon, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Roberts, Lord. See under PEERAGE.

Robertson, Johnston Forbes, is the son of Mr. J. Forbes Robertson of Aberdeen, and was b. in London Jan. 16th, 1853. He was ed. at the Charterhouse, and at Rouen, and has been an actor since he came of age. He studied his art under Phelps, and for some time took the principal parts at the Bancrofts' theatre and in Mr. Hare's company, but recently has successfully been his own manager. He produced "Romeo and Juliet," and Mr. H. A.

Jones's play, "Michael and his Lost Angel," at the Lyceum in '96, "Hamlet" in '97, and "Macbeth" in '98.

Robinson, Rev. J. Armitage, D.D., appointed Canon of Westminster, and Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, Feb. 6th, '99, was educated at Christ's Coll., Camb., and obtained the Winchester reading prize in '80. He was fourth in the first class in the Classical Tripos '81, and won the second Chancellor's medal for classics and a Fellowship at his college. Having been ordained in the diocese of Ely in '81, and appointed an examining chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, he was Dean of Christ's Coll., '84-90, and preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, '86-88. He took his B.D. degree in '91, was appointed Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge in '93, and proceeded D.D. in '96. He also holds the degrees of Ph.D. (Göttingen) and D.Th. (Halle).

Robinson, Sir John R., the manager of the *Daily News* (*q.v.*), is the son of the Rev. R. Robinson, and was b. at Witham, Essex. He has been associated with this newspaper since '56, and was for some length of time editor of the evening paper published by the proprietors of the *Daily News*, under the name of *The Express*. For many years he was a constant contributor to the columns of the American press, especially to the *Boston Advertiser* and the *Chicago Tribune*. Appointed the sole manager of the *Daily News* in '68, he was also editor '87-96. Knighted '93.

Rochester, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.
Rodriguez. An island in the Indian Ocean, 344 miles east of Mauritius (*q.v.*), of which British colony it is a dependency. It is 18 miles long and 7 broad. Administration is provided for by a Civil Commissioner appointed by the Governor of Mauritius. The population is about 2772. Rodriguez was annexed in 1814. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Rogers, Rev. J. Guinness, B.A., well-known Congregational minister and writer, was ed. at Trin. Coll., Dublin, and graduated at Dublin Univ. in '43, afterwards studying for the ministry at Lancashire Independent College. His first pastorate was at St. James's Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne ('46), and he went to Ashton-under-Lyne five years later. In '65 he succeeded the Rev. J. Hill at Grafton Square, Clapham, where he celebrated his semi-jubilee in '90. He was elected Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in '75, and in the annual meetings of the Union he has always taken an active part. His literary labours have been extensive, and in the domain of politics he has always been active; of late years he has worked most energetically for the cause of Home Rule for Ireland. The jubilee of his call to the ministry was celebrated Jan. 12th, '96. Address: 81, Clapham Common, S.W.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Roman Catholic Church is the name of that community of Christians who profess the same faith, partake of the same sacraments and sacrifice, and are united under one head, the Pope or Bishop of Rome and successor of St. Peter, and under the bishops subject to him. Its essential parts are the Pope, bishops, pastors—so far as they are priests—and laity. A distinctive characteristic of the Roman Catholic Church is the supremacy of the Papacy. Its doctrines, like those of the rest of Christendom, are chiefly found in the articles of the

Nicene Creed. After the Council of Trent Pope Pius IV. added to the formal Profession of Faith the articles on transubstantiation, invocation of saints, and others which chiefly distinguish the Roman from other Christian communities. The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary and Papal Infallibility were defined as articles of faith in 1854 and '70 respectively. One great and central object of faith and worship is the Mass, which is the mystical sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, instituted by Himself at the Last Supper, and is essentially the same as the Sacrifice of the Cross. Scripture and tradition are appealed to in support of this and other doctrines—as the Seven Sacraments, the honour due to the Blessed Virgin, Purgatory, Invocation of Angels and Saints, etc. There is a great distinction between what is of doctrine and what of discipline; the former belonging to the deposit of faith taught by Christ and the Apostles, which is invariable, whilst the latter, founded on the decisions and canons of councils and the decrees of popes, is the Church's external policy as to government, and may vary according to times and circumstances.—The Sacred College of Cardinals—70 in number, after the 70 disciples—are the supreme council or senate of the Church and the advisers of the sovereign pontiff, and at the death of a pope they elect his successor. They are also the chief members of the Sacred Congregations, or permanent ecclesiastical commissions (about twenty in number), to which much of the business of the Holy See is entrusted. Among the best known of these congregations are the Propaganda, the Index, the Inquisition or Holy Office, and the Congregation of Rites. The number of cardinals is hardly ever complete; in Nov. '99 there were 61. Including 52 of the cardinals, the patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops, in '99 numbered 1316. There are 10 patriarchates with 14 patriarchal sees, and 192 archiepiscopal and 782 episcopal sees which are termed *residential*. Besides these, there are a number of titular sees, most of which are assigned to archbishops and bishops appointed, either to apostolic delegations, vicariates, or prefectures, or to the office of coadjutor, auxiliary, or administrator of a diocese. There are altogether 9 delegations, 130 vicariates, and 48 prefectures. See ANGLICAN ORDERS.

Statistics.—The total number of Roman Catholics throughout the world, ruled by about 1200 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 240,000,000. There are in Great Britain and Ireland about 5,500,000 (*i.e.*, about 3,550,000 in Ireland, and the remainder in Great Britain); and in the rest of Europe more than 100,000,000. Ireland is divided into 4 ecclesiastical provinces, subdivided into 27 dioceses, ruled by 4 archbishops and 23 bishops (*v. infra*). The number of priests in Ireland is about 3450, serving 2434 churches and chapels, situated in 1090 parishes. The 25 archbishops and bishops of Great Britain (*v. infra*) consist of: 1st, for England, 1 archbishop (of Westminster), with 14 suffragans, a coadjutor, an auxiliary, and a suffragan bishop for Wales; 2ndly, for Scotland, 2 archbishops (one of St. Andrews and Edinburgh and one of Glasgow), with 4 suffragans and 1 auxiliary. The number of priests of England and Wales in '99 was 2769, with 1509 churches, chapels, and stations; of Scotland 443, with 345 churches, chapels, and stations. The United States has about 12,000,000 Roman

Catholics, 90 archbishops and bishops, about 11,000 priests, 11,600 churches, chapels and stations, and 1960,000 pupils in Catholic schools. In the British possessions of North America there are about 2,600,000 Roman Catholics, 39 archbishops and bishops, about 3000 priests, 2600 churches, chapels and stations. From statistics like these, which can be approximated to in all the other parts of the world by the bishops presiding over the different dioceses or vicariates, and are published occasionally, may be inferred how complete is the organisation of this Church, and how vigorously she exercises the forces at her command for the extension of the Roman Catholic faith. Westminster Cathedral, a vast edifice in the Byzantine style, of which the first stone was laid by Cardinals Vaughan and Logue on June 29th, '95, is rapidly rising, and great efforts have been made to open it on Sept. 29th, 1900, the fiftieth anniversary of the restoration of the hierarchy in England. Internally, the length is 342 ft., the width across nave and aisles and side chapels 150 ft., the width of nave 60 ft., and its height 112 ft. For Papal Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

Roman Catholic Bishops.—The following is a list of the bishops in the United Kingdom, with their respective sees:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Province of Westminster.

NAME.	DIocese.
His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan (Archbishop)	Westminster.
Rt. Rev. Brindle (Auxil.).	
" " Edward Ilesley .	
" " Wm. R. Brownlow .	Birmingham.
" " Thos. W. Wilkinson	Clifton.
" " William Gordon .	Hexham and Newcastle.
" " Thomas Whiteside .	Leeds.
" " Richard Lacy .	Liverpool.
" " John C. Hedley .	Middlesbrough.
" " Arthur Riddell .	Newport.
" " Edward Bagshawe .	Northampton.
" " William Vaughan .	Nottingham.
" " C. Graham (Coadj.)	Plymouth.
" " John Vertue .	
" " John Bilsborrow .	Portsmouth.
" " Samuel W. Allen .	Salford.
" " Francis Bourne .	Shrewsbury.
" " Francis Mostyn .	Southwark.
	Menevia in Wales.

SCOTLAND.*

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. Angus Macdonald (Archbishop) . . .	St. Andrews and Edinb.
Rt. Rev. Æneas Chisholme .	
" " John Smith . . .	Aberdeen.
" " James A. Smith .	Argyll and the Isles.
" " William Turner .	Dunkeld.
Most Rev. Charles Eyre (Abp.)	Galloway.
Rt. Rev. J. Maguire (Auxil.) .	Glasgow.

* The four Bishops of Scotland are suffragans to the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. The Abp. of Glasgow has no suffragans.

IRELAND.

Province of Armagh.

NAME.	DIocese.
His Eminence Cardinal Logue (Abp.), Primate of all Ireland	Armagh.
Rt. Rev. Joseph Hoare . . .	Ardagh and Clonmacnoise.
" " Richard Owens . . .	Clogher.
" " John Keys O'Doherty .	Derry.
" " Henry Henry . . .	Down and Connor.
" " Thomas MacGivern . .	Dromore.
" " Edward Magennis . .	Kilmore.
" " Matthew Gaffney . .	Meath.
" " Patrick O'Donnell . .	Raphoe.

Province of Dublin.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. W. J. Walsh (Archbishop), Primate of Ireland.	Dublin.
Rt. Rev. N. Donnelly (Auxil.)	
" " James Browne . . .	Ferns.
" " Patrick Foley . . .	Kildare and Leighlin.
" " Abraham Brownrigg .	
	Ossory.

Province of Cashel.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. Thomas Croke (Abp.)	Cashel.
Rt. Rev. Robert Browne . .	Cloyne.
" " Thomas O'Callaghan .	Cork.
" " John Coffey . . .	Kerry and Ag-hadee.
" " Thomas McRedmond .	Killaloe.
" " Edward O'Dwyer . .	Limerick.
" " Denis Kelly . . .	Ross.
" " Richard Sheehan . .	Waterford and Lismore.

Province of Tuam.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. John MacEvilly (Archbishop) . . .	Tuam.
Rt. Rev. John Lyster . . .	Achonry.
" " John Healy . . .	Clonfert.
" " John Clancy . . .	Elphin.
" " Francis MacCormack .	Galway and Kilmacduagh.
" " John Conmy . . .	Killala.

Roman Catholic University Education, Ireland. See SESSION, sect. 19.

Röntgen Rays, The. See '99 and previous eds. For the progress of investigations during '99, see ELECTRICITY, '99.

Rosebery, Lord. See under PEERAGE.

Rossall School, Fleetwood, Lancashire. Founded 1844. Royal Charter granted Nov. '90. Two Exhibitions. one of £50 and one of £30 at Oxford or Cambridge, each for three years, offered every year; and the Phillips memorial exhibition for mathematics, of £40 for one year at Oxford or Cambridge. Besides this there are about 14 scholarships tenable at the school, offered each year by examination held about the beginning of April—Foundation, Senior

and Junior. Head Master, Rev. J. P. Way, D.D. The preparatory school, which forms a portion of Rossall, is under the charge of Rev. H. G. D. Tait, M.A., subject to the general supervision of the Head Master.

Roumania. Formerly Moldavia and Wallachia, autonomous provinces of the Ottoman empire; now, with Dobrogea, an independent kingdom under Charles I. of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whom, with a cabinet of eight and the Prime Minister, resides the executive power. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 120 members, elected for eight years, and a Chamber of 183 members elected for four years by three electoral colleges or classes of voters. These three colleges consist of (1) electors possessed of property insuring an annual income of not less than £50; (2) those paying direct taxes of not less than 20 francs annually, or following a profession; and (3) all Roumanian subjects of full age, most of whom vote indirectly by choosing delegates who vote with the direct electors of the other colleges. The members of both houses are paid. The King has a veto on all measures passed by the two chambers. For local government purposes the country is divided into 32 districts, each under a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. Education is free and compulsory, but still in a backward condition. The prevailing religion is that of the orthodox Greek Church. Cereals, wines, and timber are the chief products, the large majority of the population being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Area, 48,307 square miles, with a population estimated at about 5,500,000. **Estimated revenue and expenditure for '98-9, £8,880,000; imports, '95-6, £12,696,500; exports, £11,045,000; debt, '97, £49,620,000.** See **DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES and FOREIGN NAVIES.—History, '99.** The peasantry living in the district between the Olt and the Danube rose in revolt, owing to Socialist agitation in favour of a measure passed by the Lower House, but thrown out by the Senate, for land purchase on easy terms. An encounter took place near Krajova (Feb. 4th), in which two regiments of infantry had to beat a retreat, but quiet was eventually restored. A Parliamentary crisis arose in April through the discovery by the Opposition that M. Sturdza, who had risen to power by his championship of the Roumanians in Hungary, had made a secret arrangement with the Hungarian Government engaging to do all he could for the suppression of the Roumanian national movement in Hungary. There was obstruction in the House, and a mass meeting in Bukharest, and finally M. Sturdza resigned (11th). He was succeeded by M. Cantacuzene, who formed a new Ministry (23rd). At the elections which followed (June 14th) 149 Conservatives, 13 Junimists, and 7 Liberals were returned, while several second ballots were rendered necessary.

Roumania, King of. See CHARLES I.

ROWING, '99.

The following were the results of the principal races during a very satisfactory season:—On Nov. 14th, '98, W. Haines beat G. Bubeur in a race over the Thames championship course for £200. The Open Boat Handicap on the Tyne was won on Dec. 31st by W. Frazer. Balliol was the head boat in the Torpids at Oxford. The Lent races at Cambridge ended in First Trinity again being head of the river.

The Clinker Fours at Cambridge were won by Peterhouse. The Oxford and Cambridge University Race took place on March 25th, over the usual course, in fine weather, with a slight wind from the south-west. Cambridge led at the start, and up to Hammersmith Bridge, which was reached in 7 min. 22 sec., first one boat and then the other led, but from this point Cambridge began to forge in front, and, though rowing a slower stroke than Oxford, their superior power began to tell. At the Old Ship they led by 3 lengths, and at Barnes Bridge by 6 lengths. Here Oxford by some fast rowing reduced the lead, but Cambridge from this point considerably eased their stroke, rowing only 31 towards the finish, and eventually passed the winning post 3½ lengths ahead in 21 min. 4 sec. Oxford are now nine races ahead of Cambridge. The following were the names and weights of the crews:—**Cambridge:** W. H. Chapman (Third Trinity), bow, 11 st. 2 lb.; N. L. Calvert (Trinity Hall), 11 st. 13 lb.; C. J. D. Goldie (Third Trinity), 12 st. 1½ lb.; J. E. Payne (Peterhouse) 12 st. 10½ lb.; R. B. Etherington-Smith (First Trinity), 12 st. 10 lb.; R. H. Sanderson (First Trinity), 12 st. 11 lb.; W. Dudley Ward (Third Trinity), 12 st. 9½ lb.; J. H. Gibbon (Third Trinity), stroke, 11 st. 3½ lb.; G. A. Lloyd (Third Trinity), cox, 8 st. 5 lb. **Oxford:** R. O. Pitman (New), bow, 10 st. 10 lb.; C. W. Tomkinson (Balliol), 12 st.; A. H. Steel (Balliol), 12 st. 11½ lb.; H. J. Hale (Balliol), 12 st. 9 lb.; C. E. Johnston (New), 13 st.; F. W. Warre (Balliol), 12 st. 13 lb.; A. T. Herbert (Balliol), 12 st. 13 lb.; H. Gold (Magdalen), stroke, 11st. 11½ lb.; G. S. MacLagan (Magdalen), cox, 8 st. 1 lb. On May 1st George Towns, the Australian, won the Sculling Championship of England over the Thames course from W. A. Barry, of Putney. T. Sullivan, of New Zealand, beat William Haines over the same course on May 15th, and on May 26th Carter beat Bullman over the same course. New College retained its position as head of the river at Oxford, and First Trinity is again head of the river at Cambridge. Henley was again favoured with magnificent weather, and the booms which had been placed in the river in order to keep the course were a great success, though they had been much criticised before the regatta time. There were representatives of Canada, Holland, and Germany entered, though none of them won any of the prizes. The following were the winners:—Grand Challenge Cup: Leander B.C. (Bucks) 1; London R.C. (Berks) 0; time 7 min. 12 sec. Visitors' Challenge Cup: Balliol College, Oxford (Bucks), 1; New College, Oxford (Berks), 0; time 8 min. 1 sec. Thames Challenge Cup: First Trinity, Cambridge (Bucks), 1; Kingston R.C. (Berks) 0; time 7 min. 25 sec. Wyfold Challenge Cup: Trinity Hall, Cambridge (Bucks), 1; London R.C. (Berks) 0; time 7 min. 57 sec. Diamond Challenge Sculls: B. H. Howell, T.R.C. (Bucks) 1; H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C. (Berks), 0; time 8 min. 38 sec. Ladies' Challenge Plate: Eton College (Berks) 1; Pembroke College, Cambridge (Bucks), 0; time 7 min. 20 sec. Silver Goblets and Nickalls' Cup: Phillips and Willis, Leander R.C. (Berks), 1; Orme and Pennington, St. George's Hospital R.C. (Bucks), 0; time 8 min. 49 sec. Stewards' Challenge Cup: Magdalen College, Oxford (Bucks), 1; Favourite Hammonia R.C., Hamburg (Berks), 0; time 7 min. 51 sec. The Wingfield Sculls were rowed for

on July 27th over the usual course, when B. H. Howell, Thames R.C., the holder, again won, beating H. T. Blackstaffe and C. V. Fox, in 23 min. 7 sec. The **Amateur Punting Championship** was won at Shepperton by N. M. Cohen. W. C. Romaine and C. R. Mullings won the **Doubles Championship**. **Doggett's Coat and Badge** was rowed for over the usual course, and won by John Lee, Hammersmith, in 27 min. 34 sec. George Haines won the **Professional Punting Championship** over the Maidenhead course. The **Sculling Championship** of the Netherlands, held on the Amstel at Amsterdam on Sept. 17th, was won by H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C. On Oct. 1st C. V. Fox, Pembroke College, Oxford, won the **Coupe de Paris**, which was competed for over a course of 1 mile 300 yards, at Neuilly-sur-Marne.

Royal Academy of Music. Established in 1822, chiefly owing to the exertions of Lord Burghersh, afterwards Earl of Westmorland, the R. A. M. was incorporated by charter in 1830. Students of all branches of music are catered for, and find ample stimulus to exertion in the large number of scholarships and prizes which are offered for competition. The chief scholarships are the **Westmorland**, open to ladies and gentlemen in alternate years between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four; the **Potter**, also open to ladies and gentlemen; the **Sterndale Bennett**, open to male candidates in any branch of music, and providing free instruction for two years; the **Parepa Rosa**, founded by the late Carl Rosa, for ladies who have not previously been students at the Academy, the successful candidate being entitled to two years' free musical education; the **Sir John Goss**, for organ playing; the **Thalberg**, for pianoforte students; the **John Thomas (Welsh)**, for vocalists and instrumentalists alternately; the **Henry Smart**, for organists and composers; the **Sainton Dolby**, for female vocalists; the **Liszt** for composition and pianoforte playing, the holder being entitled to three years' free tuition, and thereafter to about £80 a year for two years; the **Hine Prize** for composition; and the **Macfarren Scholarship** for composition, providing three years' free tuition; the **Erard Centenary** (2), one for pianists and the other for harpists; the **Sainton**, for violinists; the **Goring Thomas**, for the encouragement of lyrical composition; the **Mence Smith**, for vocalists; the **Dove**, for violinists; and the **Costa**, for composers. **Associates** pass a qualifying examination, and are entitled to the use of the initials **A.R.A.M.** **Fellows** (the number is limited to 100) are elected by the Directors after leaving the Academy. They are solely entitled to use the initials **F.R.A.M.** **Honorary members** are entitled to the initials **R.A.M.** with the prefix **Hon.** Musical composers, performers, and teachers, who have not studied at the Academy, can become **Licentiates** of the Institution by passing a qualifying examination held twice a year,—viz., in September and in the Christmas vacation—successful candidates at which are entitled to the use of the initials **L.R.A.M.** **President**, H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; **Principal**, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mus.Doc.; **Secretary**, F. W. Renault. The Academy is situated in Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.

Royal Academy, The, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was founded in 1768 by George III., who gave it rooms in Somerset House. Thence

it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and to its present abode, the site of which it occupies rent-free (1869). The **principal objects** of the Royal Academy are (1) the establishment of a well-regulated school or academy of design for the gratuitous instruction of students, and (2) the holding of an annual exhibition open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. The **Royal Academy** is "a private society," supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money. The members are under the superintendence and control of the Sovereign, who confirms all appointments and bye-laws; and the Society itself consists of 40 **Royal Academicians**, and at least 30 **Associates**; there may also be not more than four engravers, of whom not more than two may be Academicians. The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the present occupant of the office is Sir E. J. Poynter (q.v.), elected Nov. 4th, '96. There is a council of 10 members, who succeed by rotation, five retiring every year, the President, the Keeper, and the Treasurer being *ex-officio* members.

Retired Royal Academicians.

Faet, T.	Pickersgill, F. R.
Frith, W. P.	Watts, G. F.
Horsley, J. C.	

Royal Academicians.

1898 Aitchison, G.	1893 MacWhirter, J.
1879 Alma-Tadema, Sir L.	1877 Orchardson, W. Q.
1879 Armstead, H. H.	1881 Oulless, W. W.
1896 Boughton, G. H.	1876 Poynter, Sir E. J., Pre-
1891 Brock, T.	sident.
1867 Cooper, T. S.	1894 Prinsep, V. C.
1896 Crofts, E. (keeper).	1895 Richmond, Sir W. B.
1877 Davis, H. W. B.	K.C.B.
1871 Dicksee, F.	1881 Riviere, B.
1887 Fildes, S. Luke.	1866 Sant, J.
1895 Ford, E. O.	1897 Sargent, J. S.
1892 Gilbert, A.	1877 Shaw, R. N.
1863 Goodall, F.	1887 Stone, M.
1891 Gow, A. C.	1889 Thornycroft, H.
1881 Graham, P.	1885 Waterhouse, A., Treas-
1890 Herkomer, H.	urer.
1860 Hook, J. C.	1895 Waterhouse, J. W.
1896 Jackson, T. G.	1870 Wells, H. T.
1898 Leader, B. W.	1893 Woods, H.
1876 Leslie, G. D.	1878 Yeames, W. F., Libra-
1898 Lucas, J. S.	rian.

Retired Associates.

Le Jeune, H.	Stacpoole, F.
Nicol, E.	

Associates.

1896 Abbey, E. A.*	1899 John, W. G.
1888 Blomfield, Sir A. W.	1898 La Thangue, H. H.
1882 Bodley, G. F.	1883 Macbeth, R. W.
1804 Bramley, F.	1877 Morris, P. R.
1881 Brett, J.	1891 Murray, David.
1895 Clausen, G.	1893 North, J. W.
1899 Cope, A. S.	1897 Parsons, A.
1876 Crowe, E.	1897 Shannon, J. J.
1899 East, Alfred.	1898 Smythe, L. P.
1892 Forbes, S.	1896 Solomon, S. J.
1894 Frampton, G. J.	1876 Storey, G. A.
1883 Gregory, E. J.*	1894 Swan, J. M.
1894 Hacker, A.	1890 Waterlow, E. A.
1893 Hemy, C. N.	1889 Wyllie, W. L.
1884 Hunter, C.	

Secretary.—Fred. A. Eaton
(to whom all communications should be addressed).

The premises of the Royal Academy at Burlington House comprise a grand gallery or range of thirteen halls, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the annual banquet is held—the latter always an event of much interest to the artistic world. The basement is devoted to schools of art

* R.A. Elect.

for male and female students. The total cost of the buildings was nearly £150,000, the whole of which was defrayed out of the funds of the Academy. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the holding of its annual exhibition of the pictures of living artists, which opens on the first Monday in May and continues until the first Monday in August. No works which have previously been exhibited are accepted, and the Council has the right to reject any picture it may please. The Winter Exhibition of art treasures in connection with the Royal Academy was established in 1869, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals. The result is that a really admirable collection of masterpieces is usually brought together. The exhibition remains open from the first Monday in January for a period of ten weeks. The fine library and books of prints belonging to the Academy are open to students and the general public at certain hours. The Diploma and Gibson Galleries, reached by a staircase to the right of the entrance hall, contain the works presented by each member as a specimen of his ability on his election as a Royal Academician; the works of J. Gibson, R.A., bequeathed by him; several interesting pictures of old masters, and some fine pieces of sculpture. See SESSION, sect. 33.

Royal Agricultural Society of England. This, the premier agricultural society of the United Kingdom (though not the first established) was founded by Royal Charter on the 26th March, 1840. The Charter gives a long list of the national objects which the Society was intended to promote, and which have been well embodied in its motto, "*Practice with Science*." The results of the Society's efforts for what the Royal Warrant calls "the general advancement of English agriculture" have been great and striking. It would be impossible in this brief record even to enumerate all the improvements in the different breeds of live stock, and in agricultural machinery, which have arisen from the annual competitions in the Society's showyards, or the advances in scientific knowledge as to the cultivation of the soil, which the Society's experiments and grants to investigators have brought about. It has two sides to its work: (1) The practical, the chief feature of which is its annual shows, to which the best pedigree animals are brought to compete for the valuable prizes offered by the Society, and still more for the honour of being "Royal" prize-winners, and at which also the newest inventions in agricultural implements and labour-saving appliances are exhibited; (2) The scientific, for which purpose it maintains a complete chemical laboratory for the analysis of feeding stuffs, manures, soils, etc., and retains the services of Chemical, Botanical, Zoological, and Veterinary experts in order that its members may have at low rates the best scientific advice obtainable. It controls, moreover, an experimental farm and "Pot Culture" station at Woburn, where elaborate investigations into crops, soils, feeding stuffs, and other matters connected with agriculture are carried on. Its *Journal* has from the first taken high rank amongst scientific publications, and contains in each quarterly number articles by leading authorities on the most important agricultural questions of the day. The R. A. S. has, in conjunction with the

Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, instituted annual examinations for the award of National Diplomas in the science and practice of Agriculture and Dairying. It seeks in many other ways to foster the study of agriculture. The governing body of the Society consists of a President (elected annually), twelve trustees, twelve vice-presidents, and fifty members of council, half of whom go out of office each year. The Council meet once a month at the Society's house, 13, Hanover Square, and the business is divided amongst a large number of standing committees. Three general meetings of members are held in each year: one on the 22nd of May (the anniversary meeting); one in the Society's showyard in the summer; and one in December, usually on the Thursday of the Smithfield Cattle Show week. The number of members is about 11,000, including nearly all the chief landowners and practical farmers and stock breeders of the country. Membership of the Society entitles to the use of a large and well-stocked library of standard books on agricultural subjects, and a reading-room, at which the principal agricultural newspapers and other periodicals can be consulted by members. Members may obtain skilled veterinary advice in cases of disease amongst cattle, sheep, or pigs, by arrangements made with the Royal Veterinary College. They can also consult the professors of the College at fixed rates, and have the privilege of sending cattle, sheep, and pigs to the College infirmary. The Society makes annually a considerable grant from its general funds in order that members may obtain at low rates analyses of feeding stuffs, artificial manures, soils, etc., by the Society's consulting chemist (Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker), whom members may also consult either personally or by letter at a small fee. Reports can be obtained by members from the Society's consulting botanist (Mr. W. Carruthers, F.R.S.) on the purity of seeds, and on diseases or weeds affecting farm crops, at a fee of one shilling in each case. Information respecting any animal (quadruped, bird, insect, worm, etc.) which, in any stage of its life, affects the farm or rural economy generally, with suggestions as to methods of prevention and remedy in respect to any such animal that may be injurious, can be obtained by members from the Society's zoologist, Mr. Cecil Warburton, M.A., the Zoological Laboratory, Cambridge, at a fee of one shilling for each case. The sixtieth annual show of live stock, implements, and farm produce was held in the week commencing June 10th, '99, at Maidstone, and the sixty-first will be held at York in the week commencing June 18th, 1900. President for '99-1900, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. Secretary, Sir Ernest Clarke, 13, Hanover Square, W. See AGRICULTURE.

Royal Assent. See PARLIAMENT and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Royal Botanic Society. The Society was incorporated in 1839 for the promotion of Botany, and for the formation of Botanical Gardens within the Metropolis. The Gardens, in the Inner Circle, Regent's Park, are about 20 acres in extent, and are beautifully laid out as an ornamental English park. The Society is composed of Fellows and members, admission to the Gardens being by personal introduction or Fellow's order. A School of Practical Gardening has also been established, and is

officially recognised by the Technical Education Board of the London County Council. Over 800 free orders of admission for three months each are issued each year to botanical and art students, and 50,000 cut specimens distributed to the various schools and colleges annually. The public are admitted on Saturdays and Mondays at a charge of 1s. (Bank Holidays, 6d.). Musical promenades are held in the season on Saturdays, also on Wednesdays (admission 2s. 6d.). The public are now admitted, by payment, to the exhibitions and fêtes held in the spring and summer. **President**, H.H. The Duke of Teck, G.C.B.; **Secretary**, Mr. J. B. Sowerby, F.L.S.; **Library and Office**, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.

Royal College of Music, The, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, was founded in 1882, under the presidency of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and incorporated by Royal Charter in May '83, when the College was opened for the reception of pupils. At its commencement the sum of £126,000 was raised by public gifts, and has all been invested. The pupils are of both sexes, and consist of scholars, exhibitioners and students. The **Open Free Scholarships** are 51 in number; they are gained by competition, and entitle the holder to a thorough and systematic free education in theoretical and practical music. There are also eleven **Close Free Scholarships**, for the benefit of persons residing in certain specified localities, as well as various **Exhibitions and Prizes**. The following are the most important:—The Council Exhibitions, each term, value £20 and £30, for pupils of one year's standing, and those of two years' standing, respectively; the Erard Exhibitions, value £120 each, and tenable for three years; the Savage Club Exhibition, tenable for three years (value £40 a year); and the Charlotte Holmes Exhibition (£15). Various prizes, medals, etc., are also offered from time to time for competition to pupils in the College. **Students** (or paying pupils) are admitted on payment of a fee of £12 12s. per term. **Associates** need not necessarily be pupils or ex-pupils of the College; they have to pass a qualifying examination, which entitles them to use the initials A.R.C.M. (fee £5 5s.). A Junior Department has been opened for students under 16 years of age whose time is also occupied by the necessities of their general education. Fee, £6 6s. per term. The teaching staff includes a large number of musicians of the highest eminence; amongst others the following gentlemen (who constitute the Board of Professors):—Sir J. F. Bridge, Mr. E. Dannreuther, Señor E. Fernandez-Arbo, Sir Walter Parratt, Mr. A. Randegger, Prof. C. Villiers Stanford, Mr. Franklin Taylor, Mr. A. Visetti. **Director**, Sir C. H. H. Parry; **Hon. Secretary**, Mr. Charles Morley; **Registrar**, Mr. Frank Pownall, to whom all communications relating to admission, etc., should be addressed.

Royal College of Science, London. The Royal College of Science at South Kensington is a non-residential institution, supported by the State to supply systematic instruction in the various branches of physical science to students of all classes. While the College is primarily intended for the instruction of teachers, and of students of the industrial classes selected by competition in the examinations of the Department of Science and Art, other students are admitted so far as there may be

accommodation for them, on the payment of fees fixed at a scale sufficiently high to prevent undue competition with institutions which do not receive State aid. The College is administered by a council consisting of the professors, with a dean as chairman, and a registrar. **The Royal School of Mines** is incorporated with the Royal College of Science. Students entering for the Associateship of the Royal School of Mines obtain their general scientific training in the Royal College of Science. The instruction is arranged in such a manner as to give the students a thorough training in the general principles of science, followed by advanced instruction in one or more special branches of science. The course of instruction lasts for three years, and is the same for all the divisions during the first year, after which it is specialised according to the particular division in which the student is working for the Associateship. **The Associateship of the Royal College of Science** is given in one or more of the following divisions: mechanics, physics, chemistry, biology, and geology; and the **Associateship of the Royal School of Mines** in metallurgy and mining. A student obtains the Associateship who passes in all the subjects of the first year, and in the second and third year those subjects prescribed as necessary for the division in which he seeks to obtain his Associateship. No fee-paying student will, except under very special circumstances, be entered for the Associateship course unless he has obtained a pass in the elementary stage of mathematics, mechanics (solids and fluids), chemistry (theoretical), sound, light and heat, and magnetism and electricity, at the examinations of the Department of Science and Art, or has passed the examinations of other recognised institutions or examining bodies. Occasional students in one or more special branches of science may be admitted, providing they possess some preliminary knowledge of the subject they propose studying, and so far as there is room. Application for admission to the College must be made on a form obtainable from the Registrar, and be sent before the end of May for admission in the following October. The fees of students entering for the Associateship course amount to a total of from £105 to £115 in the three years. A certain number of royal exhibitions, national scholarships, and free studentships tenable at the College are awarded by competition at the examinations of the Department of Science and Art. Particulars respecting these will be found in the *Science and Art Directory*. **Dean**, Prof. J. W. Judd, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. **Registrar and Superintendent of Discipline**—Francis Fladgate, Royal College of Science, South Kensington, W. **Clerk and Librarian**—A. Tillott.

Royal College of Surgeons of England. The Royal College of Surgeons in London was established in the year 1800. By a charter granted in '43 the name of the College was altered to that which it now bears, The Royal College of Surgeons of England. The first building of the College, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, was opened in '13; in '35-6 it was practically rebuilt by Sir Charles Barry. In '90-92 considerable additions were made to the accommodation for both the Museum and Library. The nucleus of the present Museum was the celebrated Hunterian collection; this was purchased by the Government after John Hunter's death, and, under certain conditions, handed over to the College. The Library

(Librarian, V. G. Plarr), which is kept up for the use of Fellows and members of the College, contains about 50,000 volumes. The examination for the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. is held conjointly with the Royal College of Physicians at the Examination Hall, on the Victoria Embankment. That for the F.R.C.S. is held by the College of Surgeons in the same building. Full particulars of all the examinations will be found in the College Calendar. **Secretary, E. Trimmer, 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.**

Royal Colonial Institute. The growth of the R.C.I. (founded 1868) since its incorporation by royal charter in '82 has been very rapid. In '78 it numbered 800 fellows, with an annual income of £1331. In '99 the number exceeded 4160, with an annual income of over £7000, exclusive of the building fund. The fact that the **Prince of Wales is President** of the Institute has given it much additional prestige. The Council is composed of gentlemen well known in connection with the Colonies; and **Sir Montagu Ommamney**, the senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, is **Treasurer**. The objects of the R. C. I. are thus officially set forth:—"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a **reading-room and library**, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a **museum** for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the **reading of papers** and for holding **discussions** upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake **scientific, literary and statistical investigations** in connection with the British Empire. But no paper shall be read, nor any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give the Institute a **party character**." Evening meetings are, as a rule, held on the second Tuesday in each month, from November to June, and afternoon meetings are also held from time to time. Amongst the matters which engaged the **special attention** of the Council in '98-9 were contributions by the Colonies to Imperial defence, the **extension of commercial relations between the Mother-country and the Colonies**, the extension of postal and telegraphic communication throughout the Empire, the **Federation of the Australian Colonies**, the establishment of a school of tropical medicine, the disastrous hurricane in the West Indies, the plague in India, the dissemination of authentic information on Colonial subjects to all inquirers, and the payment of income tax in the United Kingdom on income earned and taxed as such in other parts of the British Empire. The monthly *Journal* and *Proceedings* give the papers read during the year, which are always of a valuable and very interesting description. On Sept. 26th, '99, there were 1447 resident and 2721 non-resident Fellows. The **Library** contains over 37,000 volumes and pamphlets, and is made readily accessible by the publication of a new printed catalogue. **Office, Northumberland Avenue. Secretary, J. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G.; Librarian, James R. Boosé; Chief Clerk, William Chamberlain.**

Royal Family, Annuities to, and Civil List. The total amount of the Civil List is £385,000, thus divided: Her Majesty the Queen's privy purse, £60,000; salaries of Her

Majesty's household and retired allowances, £131,260; expenses of Her Majesty's household, £172,500; royal bounty, alms and special services, £13,200; unappropriated, £8040. There are, besides, the Civil List Pensions, which, in the last financial year amounted to £23,773 10s. 8d., making the total amount issued on account of the Civil List £408,773 10s. 8d. Her Majesty, as Duchess of Lancaster, also receives the revenues of the Duchy, which amounted in the year for which the last return has been issued to £60,000. The cost of maintenance and repair of certain of the Royal Palaces is defrayed out of the estimates (see FINANCE, NATIONAL, for the amount voted for '99-1900). Subjoined are the annuities to the Royal Family: H.I.M. Victoria, Dowager German Empress (the Princess Royal), £8000; H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, £40,000; the Princess of Wales, £10,000; Duke of Edinburgh, £10,000—he formerly received £25,000, but renounced £15,000 per annum from Dec. 31st, '93, on succeeding to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Princess Helena (Princess Christian), £6000; Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), £6000; Duke of Connaught, £25,000; Duchess of Albany, £6000; Princess Beatrice, £6000; Princess Augusta (Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz), £3000; Duke of Cambridge, £12,000; Prince of Wales's children, £36,000—total, £168,000. The Prince of Wales also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which, in the year for which the last return is available, amounted to £61,243.

Royal Geographical Society, 1, Savile Row, W., was founded in 1830. It annually awards various medals to distinguished workers in the cause of geography, and distributes prizes among training colleges and University extension students for proficiency in this science. It contributes to the maintenance of chairs of geography in Oxford and Cambridge. It subsidises exploring expeditions. It also gives instruction to and lends instruments to travellers in various parts of the world. In '99 the **Founder's medal** was given to Capt. L. G. Binger, and the **Patron's medal** to M. F. Fourceau. During the year 267, and 4 Honorary Corresponding Fellows were elected, and on May 25th, '99, there was a total of 4043 Fellows. The published *Journal* is valuable, as tracing the progress of explorations and discoveries. The **annual report** presented at the anniversary meeting (June 5th) showed that the **income** of the Society during '98 had been £11,297 17s. 6d., and the **expenditure** £10,889 16s. 7d., while the total assets amounted to £49,018 13s. 2d. **President, Sir Clements Markham, K.C.B., F.R.S., etc.; Hon. Secretaries, Major L. Darwin, and J. F. Hughes, Esq.; Secretary, J. Scott Keltie.** See GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS, '99.

Royal Indian Engineering College, The, Coopers Hill, is primarily maintained under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to educate candidates for Government service in the Indian Public Works, in the **Accounts, Indian State Railway, Telegraph and Forest Departments**. About 40 engineer students are admitted yearly to the College. **Candidates for Government appointments** must be between the ages of 17 and 21 years on the 1st day of July of the year of admission. The collegiate year usually begins at the end of September. Applications for admission and for all information should be made at the College, Coopers Hill, Staines. **President, Colonel J. W. Ottley, C.I.E.,**

R.E. **Secretary**, Lieut.-Col. W. J. Boyes. See **INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE**.

Royal Institute of British Architects, The, was founded, in 1834, for the general advancement of architecture and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith. It was incorporated by royal charter in '37, and obtained a new charter in '87, conferring greatly extended powers. A *Journal* containing the papers read before the Institute and allied Societies, and articles, reviews, and reports of legal cases affecting architects, is published fortnightly during the session, and monthly in the recess. A *Kalendar*, giving full particulars of the bye-laws, examinations, and prizes, with the Register of members, is published annually in October. **Secretary**, Mr. W. J. Locke. **Offices**, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W. See **ARCHITECTURE**.

Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. This Society was founded in 1831, and formerly held its exhibitions in Pall Mall, but in the spring of '83 moved to more commodious galleries at 191, Piccadilly. There is an annual exhibition of water-colour paintings, commencing the second week in March. The walls are open to artists whose works are approved, and members are elected according to the merit which their productions display. **President**, E. J. Gregory, R.A.; **Vice-President**, E. M. Wimperis; **Secretary**, W. T. Blackmore. **Office**, 191, Piccadilly, W.

Royal Institute of Public Health, The. Patron, Her Majesty the Queen. Founded in 1886, and incorporated in '92 with the following objects:—To carry on the work of the Public Health Medical Society, and thus to provide a means for the association of medical practitioners possessing registrable qualifications in public health, state medicine, or sanitary science, also medical officers of health and others, with the object of promoting, by intercourse or otherwise, the development of all questions having for their object the public health; to aid the theoretical and practical investigation and study of all branches of public health medicine; to issue publications of the transactions of the Association; to found a library, and to publish a journal; to examine candidates, either alone or in conjunction with one or more kindred bodies, and to grant certificates of their having passed an examination as sanitary inspectors. **Chairman of Council**, Sir James A. Clarke, Bart. The '99 Congress was held in Blackpool. The *Journal of State Medicine* is the official organ of the Institute, and is published every month. The **President** is Prof. William R. Smith, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; the **Treasurer**, Brigade-Surgeon W. F. Rutledge; and the **Hon. Secretary**, Henry C. Jones, Esq. **Offices**, 197, High Holborn, W.C.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, The. Founded 1799, incorporated 1800, and enlarged in 1810. Its chief objects are—(1) To promote scientific and literary research; (2) to teach the principles of inductive and of experimental science; (3) to exhibit the application of these principles to the arts; and (4) to afford opportunities for study. The Institution includes **Laboratories** for the promotion of chemical and physical science. In the Laboratories the researches of Thomas Young, Humphry Davy, William Thomas Brande, Michael Faraday, John Tyndall, Edward Frankland, William

Odling, John Hall Gladstone, James Dewar, and Lord Rayleigh have been conducted. It gives **Public Lectures**, holds **weekly meetings** (on Friday evenings) of its members, and supports a model room and a reading-room. The entrance fee is ten guineas, which includes the first year's annual subscription of five guineas; or a life composition of sixty guineas may be paid. The library contains about 60,000 volumes. **House**, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly; **President**, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.; **Treasurer**, Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., V.P.; **Hon. Secretary**, Sir Frederick Bramwell, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., V.P.; **Professor of Natural Philosophy**, The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S. **Fullerian Professor of Chemistry**, Dr. James Dewar, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.; **Fullerian Professor of Physiology**, E. Ray Lankester, Esq., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.; **Assistant Secretary and Librarian**, Mr. Henry Young; **Assistant Librarian**, Mr. Herbert C. Fyfe.

Royal Irish Academy. A scientific and literary society, meeting in Dublin, incorporated by royal charter of George III., 1786, and having 400 members. The Academy publishes "Transactions" and "Proceedings," containing papers on Science and Polite Literature and Antiquities. **President**, Earl of Rosse, D.C.L., LL.D.; **Treasurer**, Rev. M. H. Close, M.A.; **Secretary**, Rev. J. H. Bernard, D.D.; **Secretary of Council**, R. Atkinson, LL.D.; **Librarian**, G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S.; **Secretary of Foreign Correspondence**, R. F. Scharff, Ph.D. **Academy House**, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institutions and Funds. See **FREEMASONRY**.

Royal National Lifeboat Institution. See **LIFEBOATS**.

Royal Niger Company Act, '99. See **SESSION**, sect. 100.

Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, London. Established March 1st, '72. Patron, Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. **Chairman of Executive Committee**, Right Hon. J. A. Campbell, LL.D., M.P.; **Vice-Chairman**, Sir John Stirling Maxwell, M.P.; **Treasurer**, Rt. Hon. Lord Stalbridge; **Hon. Sec.**, Arthur Miall, Esq.; **Principal**, F. J. Campbell, Esq., LL.D. **Lady Superintendent**, Mrs. F. J. Campbell. The College embraces a **Preparatory School**, a **Grammar and High School**, a **Technical School**, and an **Academy of Music**. The instruction includes (1) general education, and the preparation of those who desire it for the University Examinations; (2) the science and practice of music; (3) the training of teachers; (4) pianoforte-tuning. The founders were convinced that the condition of the blind in this country could be improved by the employment of new and progressive methods of instruction, based upon a thorough course of physical training, and that thus many could be prepared for self-maintenance. The results have more than justified that expectation. Eighty to ninety per cent. of all the pupils who have completed their course of training at the college are now self-sustaining men and women, their earnings during the past year having been about £25,000. It is important to remember that these pupils have, with few exceptions, been drawn from the poorest classes, and if they had not had this practical training would to-day be dependent

upon charity. The work of the institution is not only philanthropic but also eminently economic. From a national point of view, therefore, it is deserving of that liberal support which is indispensable to success. The work is carried on by voluntary subscriptions, and is in need of increased support, especially in the shape of annual subscriptions. Donations and subscriptions can be paid to the Principal at the College, or to the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay & Co., Ltd., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The great increase in British maritime trade in the seventeenth century rendered the determination of longitude at sea a pressing necessity. The subject was brought to the notice of King Charles II., who, on understanding that the first requisite was a more accurate knowledge of the positions of the moon and principal stars, founded the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in 1675, on the hill which was formerly the site of a castle built in 1437 by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. The first observation was made on Sept. 19th, 1675. The Director of the Observatory is styled the **Astronomer Royal**, and is under the official control of the Admiralty, but receives his appointment directly from the Prime Minister, and holds office by warrant under the Royal sign manual. It has been the fortune of the Observatory to have at its head such men as Flamsteed, Halley, Bradley, Maskelyne and Airy. The present Director is Mr. W. H. M. Christie, C.B., F.R.S. (q.v.). The meridian observations of sun, moon, planets and stars, which constitute the fundamental work, are made with a fine transit-circle of 8 inches aperture. An altazimuth on a new principle with telescope of 8 inches aperture has been constructed to supplement the observations with the transit circle. The largest instrument is a 28-inch refractor, with a spectroscope attached which has been recently mounted. Another fine instrument is the **astrophotographic equatorial** designed for work in connection with the "Photographic Chart of the Heavens." It consists of two telescope tubes rigidly connected and parallel, one carrying a 10-inch telescope lens, the other a 13-inch photographic lens by which the star images are imprinted on the photographic plate. A new equatorial, having on one side of the declination axis a lens corrected for photographic rays of 26 inches aperture, and on the other side a mirror of 30 inches diameter, has recently been presented to the Observatory by Sir Henry Thompson. A photographic spectroscope is mounted on the reflector. There are several smaller refractors used for observing comets, occultations of stars by the moon, Jupiter's satellites, etc. **Photographs of the sun** are taken on every available day, and after being measured are carefully stored for reference. Magnetic and meteorological observations, made continuously, form an important branch of the work. The **chronometers** used in the Navy are purchased, and generally examined, at the Observatory. The average number being tested daily is nearly 400. Hourly and daily time-signals are sent out from the Observatory through the Post Office telegraphs giving Greenwich time to all parts of the country. By the influence of Sir Isaac Newton a Board of Visitors was instituted in 1710 to visit the Observatory and receive the Astronomer Royal's report of the work of the past year. This Board, which is recruited from our lead-

ing scientists, meets at the Observatory each year on the 1st Saturday in June. Persons desirous of visiting the Observatory must satisfy the Astronomer Royal that they are interested in astronomy. Office hours 9 to 4.30.

Royal Scottish Academy, instituted in 1826, incorporated in '38, consists of three orders—viz., Academicians, Associates, and honorary members. A supplementary charter was granted in '91, by which the Academicians were empowered to add to the number of Associates, certain privileges being also granted the latter class. Each member is entitled to exhibit in the annual exhibition five works. **President**, Sir George Reid; **Secretary**, George Hay; **Treasurer**, John Hutchinson; **Librarian**, W. D. McKay; **Clerk**, James Hastings.

Royal Scottish Geographical Society. This Society was founded in '84 to promote inquiry into all subjects of geographical interest, to give special attention to Scottish topography, to form a library, to press for the recognition of geography as a branch of Higher Education, and for other objects. There are 1623 members, including 100 ladies. Monthly meetings are held in Edinburgh and Glasgow; meetings are also held in Dundee and Aberdeen, and lectures and papers are given and read, while the Society publishes monthly the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*. The **President** is the Marquis of Lothian, the **Editor and Librarian** Mr. W. A. Taylor, M.A., and the **Secretary** Lieut.-Col. Fred. Bailey. The **Head-quarters** are at Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Royal Society, Burlington House. A society formed in 1660 for the pursuit of science, now famous throughout the world. Charles II. in 1662 granted the Society a charter of incorporation. This was followed by a second in 1663, giving further privileges. By that the Society was named "The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for Improving Natural Knowledge." Meetings for reading and discussing scientific papers are held weekly on Thursday afternoons at 4.30 p.m. from November to June. The Society awards the Copley, Rumford, two Royal, Davy, Darwin, and Buchanan, medals, each annually, with the exception of the Rumford and Darwin, which are given biennially, and the Buchanan, which is given quinquennially. The Copley is the most highly prized, and may be awarded to Englishmen or foreigners, and only goes to distinguished savants. Sir William Huggins was the recipient in '98. Among the presidents have been Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Christopher Wren, Samuel Pepys, Sir Hans Sloane, Martin Folkes, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Humphry Davy, Sir Joseph Hooker, Prof. Huxley, Sir Gabriel Stokes, and Lord Kelvin. The Lord Lister, F.R.C.S., is the present President. There are now upwards of 450 Fellows and 50 Foreign Members. Fellows elected, '99: Prof. William F. Barrett; Charles Booth, D.Sc.; Major David Bruce, R.A.M.C.; Right Hon. Lord Curzon of Kedleston; Henry John Horstman Fenton, M.A.; James Sykes Gamble, C.M.G., M.A.; Prof. Alfred Cort Haddon, M.A.; Henry Head, M.D.; Prof. Conwy Lloyd Morgan, F.G.S.; Clement Reid, F.G.S.; Prof. Henry S. Hele-Shaw, M.I.C.E.; Right Hon. George John Shaw-Lefevre; Ernest Henry Starling, M.D.; Prof. Henry W. Lloyd Tanner, M.A.; Richard Threlfall, M.A.; Alfred E. Tutton, B.Sc.; Prof. Bertram C. Allen Windle, M.D. The rooms of the Society are enriched with busts and

paintings, while the library contains 50,000 volumes, and there is a unique collection of relics, many of which relate to Sir Isaac Newton. **Secretaries**, Prof. Sir M. Foster, K.C.B., M.D., and Prof. A. W. Rücker, D.Sc., Burlington House, Piccadilly, W. **Assistant Secretary**, Robert Harrison.

Royal Society of Painter-Engravers and Engravers, The, was founded in 1881 by Sir Francis Seymour Haden, who has thus stated its object: "The purpose of this Society is not merely the restoration of original etchings, but the re-infusion, into all forms of engravers' work, of those personal qualities which, whatever the process employed, in the hands of the great masters of painting made engraving a fine art." **Annual Exhibitions** of the work of members are held by the Society at the Gallery, 5A, Pall Mall East, in the spring of each year. All forms of engraving on metal, whether by the burin, the etching needle, by mezzotint or aquatint, or by whatever other process, are eligible for exhibition. **Secretary**, Cloudesley Brereton, M.A., L. ès L. The **Offices** of the Society are at 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. The older of the two Water Colour Societies was founded in 1804, and has held exhibitions annually since that date. The Summer Exhibition is opened to the public towards the end of April, and the Winter Exhibition, which chiefly comprises sketches and studies, opens on the 1st of December. The number of members is forty, while the number of associate exhibitors is unlimited. The exhibitions of the Society, which are held at their galleries, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W., are confined to the works of members and associates. **President**, E. A. Waterlow, R.W.S.; **Secretary**, Percy Edsall. Attached to the Society is an "R.W.S. Art Club," established '84, for the purpose of holding a series of *Conversazioni* to which members are invited to send works of art for exhibition. **President**, H. M. Marshall, R.W.S.; **Secretary**, Aubrey Stewart, 71, Mornington Rd., N.W. **Office**, 5A, Pall Mall East.

Royal Statistical Society, The, was founded in 1834, and incorporated by royal charter in '87. It has accumulated an extensive library (amounting at the present time to upwards of forty thousand volumes), bearing on statistical and economic subjects. Throughout the session papers on statistical subjects are read and discussed at its monthly meetings. Two medals, the Guy and the Howard, are annually offered for competition. The *Quarterly Journal*, now in its sixty-second year of publication, contains a valuable record of the progress of statistical science, to whose development, both at home and abroad, the Society has so greatly contributed. **President**, the Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Fowler, G.C.S.I., M.P. **Hon. Secretaries**, Noel A. Humphries and J. A. Baines, C.S.I. **Hon. Foreign Secretary**, Major P. G. Craigie. **Assistant Secretary and Editor of the Journal**, Benedict W. Ginsburg, M.A., LL.D.

Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W., was established in 1831, for the promotion of naval and military art, science, and literature. Being only in quarterly occupation of the buildings in Whitehall Yard, an address was presented to Her Majesty the Queen, Oct. '90, setting forth the request of the Institution that the Banqueting House of the old Palace of Whitehall might be granted to it for a museum. Her Majesty instructed the

Lord Chamberlain, in Dec. '90, to convey to the Institution her compliance with this desire. On Jan. 1st, '95, the transference took place. No interference has been made with the architecture of the structure. The **Museum** contains, besides Rubens' celebrated ceiling, the famous models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, interesting naval and military relics, and models of modern war-vessels. Admission *6d.* daily: April to September, 11 to 6; October to March, 11 to 4. **President**, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. **Chairman of the Council**, Lieut. Gen. Lord Methuen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G. **Secretary**, Lieut.-Col. R. Holden, F.S.A.

Royal University of Ireland. See IRELAND, ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF.

Royal Victorian Order. See VICTORIAN ORDER.

Rugby School. Founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby (1567), and originally entrusted to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1602. The boys are divided into **foundations** and **non-foundations**. Has, every July, 100r 12 entrance and other scholarships of £100 to £20, and 7 **Leaving exhibitions** tenable at the Universities for 4 years, 3 of £60 and 4 of £30 annual value. **Pupils**, 580; admission at the age of 12. **Head Master**, Rev. H. A. James, M.A., D.D. (*q.v.*). **Motto**, *Orando laborando*. Some distinguished alumni: Sir Ralph Abercrombie; Cave, Dr. Johnson's friend, and originator of *The Gentleman's Magazine*; Macready, the celebrated actor; Dr. S. Butler, afterwards Master of Shrewsbury School; Walter Savage Landor; T. Hughes; Lord Derby; Dean Stanley; Arthur H. Clough; Matthew Arnold; Lord Bowen; Professor T. H. Green; F. C. Selous; G. J. Goschen; Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Lord Davey; Dean Bradley; Dean Vaughan; C. L. Dodgson ("Lewis Carroll"); and Lord Brassey. In '89 it was decided to establish a **Home Mission**, in addition to the Fox Memorial Mastership in India, in connection with the School. Consult *Rugby School Register*.

Rules of Procedure. See PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Rumbold, Sir Horace, Bart., G.C.M.G., H.M. Ambassador at Vienna, is the son of Sir William Rumbold, Bart., and was b. in 1829. He was appointed Attaché at Washington in '49, and served successively at Florence, Paris, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, and Vienna. In '58 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Peking, and in '62 filled a similar post at Athens. Further promotion led him to St. Petersburg, as Secretary of the Embassy there, in '68, and thence he was transferred to Constantinople in '71. In '72 he became Minister and Consul-General in Chili, and thereafter he acted as Minister at Berne '78, to the Argentine '79, to Sweden and Norway '81, to Greece '84, and to the Netherlands and Luxembourg '88. In Aug. '96 he was appointed to succeed Sir Edmund Monson at Vienna.

Rural Dean. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND. **Rural Labourers' League**, The, was established in May '88. Its **President** is the Right Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P. The objects of the League are: To assist in putting into operation the Allotment Acts of '82, '87, and '90; Small Holdings Act, '92; and the Parish Councils Act, '94. To assist every practical effort to secure a more direct connection of the agricultural population with the soil. To assist in

the promotion of a practical scheme, either by old-age pensions or some other means, by which the agricultural labourer may be relieved of the necessity of ending his days in the workhouse, and may have secured to him a condition of reasonable comfort in old age. **Hon. Secretary,** Mr. Frank Smith. **Offices,** 95, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

Ruskin, John, M.A., LL.D., was b. in London 1819. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained the Newdigate prize ('39). Having early developed a taste for art, he studied with great success under Copley Fielding and Harding, and, becoming enamoured of Turner's paintings, he wrote a letter in defence of Turner, in response to an attack made on him in *Blackwood's Magazine*. This developed into the celebrated work "Modern Painters," vol. i. ('43), which obtained a great success, though it evoked some sharp criticism on the part of those who dissented from his views. He resided for some time in Italy, and subsequently published the remaining volumes of "Modern Painters," making five (all issued in '46-60). These contained valuable illustrations by himself, and have run through many editions. He had previously ('49) written "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" and "The Stones of Venice" ('51-3); both books have been frequently reprinted. He has also written extensively on economic and other questions; and more recently was engaged upon his autobiography, which has been brought out at very irregular intervals under the title of "Præterita." A third volume, containing the four last written chapters with a hitherto unpublished part of "Dilecta," was announced at the end of Nov. '99. Address: Brantwood, Coniston.

Ruskin Hall, Oxford. The object of the Hall is to bring the advantages of a university education within the reach of every man and woman in England. The education at which it aims is one which will enable its students to intelligently fulfil their duties as citizens, and to form impartial and educated opinions on the political and social problems which every true citizen is called upon to face. The education is carried on by two methods: first, by the Resident Hall in Oxford, intended for those who are able to leave their work and come to Oxford for a year; and, secondly, by the Ruskin Hall Correspondence School, intended for those who wish to study, but at the same time to continue the employment which forms their means of livelihood. Ruskin Hall will act largely as a training college for the future leaders of the movement. The Ruskin Hall Correspondence School has already gathered within its fold immense numbers of working men. The system of tuition in the latter is too elaborate for detailed description, but it may be said that, by means of forming classes and starting branches in every centre of population, and by individually directing each student, the founders ensure that any man who desires it can gain a thorough education under the personal guidance of the staff of tutors of Ruskin Hall. The movement, although not a year old, has already met with enormous success. The fees for residence at Ruskin Hall are £31 per year, including board, lodging, and tuition. The fees for members of the Correspondence School are 1s. entrance fee, and 1s. a month. Further information can be obtained from H. B. Lees Smith, B.A., Ruskin Hall, Oxford.

Ruskin Society of London (Society of the Rose) was established in '81. It invites the help of all earnest friends of Mr. Ruskin and students of his works, and suggests the establishment of local centres as branches or reading societies. It offers public readings, papers and addresses, in exposition of Mr. Ruskin's writings and teachings, to literary and other associations. It possesses a good library of Mr. Ruskin's works (most of which have been presented to the Society by the author) for the use of members. Subscription, 5s. For information as to the Society apply to Mr. J. P. Smart, jun., 5, Mount View Road, Crouch Hill, N.

Russell, George W. E., the younger son of Lord Charles Russell, and grandson of the 6th Duke of Bedford, was born in London Feb. 3rd, 1852. Educated at Harrow and University College, Oxon., of which he was a Scholar and Prizeman, he became M.P. for Aylesbury in '80, and was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board '83-5. He returned to the House of Commons as Member for North Beds, '92-5, and held the offices of Under-Secretary of State for India '92-4, and for the Home Department '94-5. He was also an Alderman of the London County Council '89-95. His literary achievements include a memoir on Mr. Gladstone contributed to the Prime Ministers series, and the "Letters of Matthew Arnold," which he edited. In '96 and '97 he was prominent as a leader of the "Liberal Forward" Movement with regard to Armenia and Crete. In '98 published "Collections and Recollections." Address: 18, Wilton Street, London, S.W.

Russell of Killowen, Lord. See under PEERAGE.

RUSSIA.

Russia is one of the largest of the military powers of Europe. It has a European area of 2,095,616 sq. miles, and the total area of the Empire, including the Asiatic possessions, is 8,660,395 sq. miles. The total population is about 130,000,000. The fifty governments of European Russia contain 94,215,415 people, the Vistula Province (Poland) 9,455,943, Finland 2,520,437, the Caucasus 9,248,695, Siberia 5,727,070, and Central Asian possessions (Turkestan and Transcaspia) 7,721,684. The Slavs constitute nearly two-thirds of the population (about 70,000,000), of whom 5,000,000 are Poles; the rest of the population being made up of Lithuanians, Finns, Germans, Tartars, Jews, Armenians, and a variety of Asiatic peoples. The population of the capital, St. Petersburg, is about 1,270,000. The Government is an autocracy, the Czar being the supreme ruler and legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic. He, however, entrusts the administration of the empire to four chief Councils, known respectively as the Council of State, a consultative body, the members of which he appoints, and which is divided into three departments, viz. Legislation, Civil and Church Administration, and Finance; the Ruling Senate, which is a partly deliberative and partly executive body, and promulgates all laws; it also supervises the general administration of the empire, superintends courts of law, and is the high court of justice for the empire; the Holy Synod, which superintends religious matters; and the Committee of Ministers, consisting of the twelve Ministers, with four Grand Dukes, and other functionaries.

For purposes of local government the empire is divided into the five general governments of Finland, Poland, Wilna, Kieff, and Moscow, with 68 governments and 635 districts in European Russia; and into the five general governments of the Caucasus, Turkestan, the Steppes, Irkutsk and the Amur, 10 governments, 17 territories and 3 districts in Asiatic Russia. In European Russia the country is divided into communes, groups of which are united to form cantons. Communal and cantonal affairs are decided by communal and cantonal assemblies. The administration of the districts is to some extent, and in some governments, entrusted to elective district assemblies, called *zemstvos*, in which the land-owning nobles have great power. There are elective administrative bodies in most towns and cities. The State religion is Græco-Russian, called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. The Emperor is the head of the Church, but the Holy Synod is the board of government. The orthodox number 75,000,000; Roman Catholics 8,300,000, Protestants 2,950,000, Jews 3,000,000, Mohammedans 2,600,000. In educational matters Russia is perhaps the most backward country in Europe. There are comparatively few primary schools, though the lack of official information on the subject may make matters seem worse than they are. The administration of justice, though nominally reformed in '64, is very defective. Grain and other agricultural products, timber, naphtha, flax, linseed, and hemp are among the chief products of the country. By an Imperial Ukase, issued Nov. 26th, '97, the currency was established on a gold basis, and the relative value of silver and paper roubles in gold was permanently fixed. There were in '99 29,700 miles of railway opened and working in the empire. **Total revenue**, '97, £150,450,600; **expenditure**, £158,801,054; **exports**, '98, £79,819,871; **imports**, £76,357,609; **total debt**, '98, about £715,000,000, including about £250,000,000 in-

curring in respect of railways. See CHINA, DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES, SIBERIA, etc.

History, '99. The financial estimates for '99 stated that the ordinary revenue would exceed the ordinary expenditure by 6,468,970 roubles, while the extraordinary expenditure would exceed the extraordinary revenue by 98,604,443 roubles, this deficit, and indeed the whole of the extraordinary expenditure, being entirely due to railway development. The reserve fund of the Treasury, it was announced, would cover the deficit, and so no new loan was required. A circular was issued by the Russian Government suggesting a preliminary interchange of ideas between the Cabinets in order to prepare the way for diplomatic discussion of the Czar's proposal. In many districts the distress that prevailed during the spring from famine was said to be greater even than in the great famine of '97. An agreement between Great Britain and Russia upon their respective aims and interests as to railway development in China was come to and signed at St. Petersburg (April 30th) (see CHINA). The Peace Conference was duly opened on the Czar's birthday (May 18th) at The Hague. (A full account is given of the proceedings in the separate article under the heading PEACE CONFERENCE). On the same day his Majesty constituted a Commission, presided over by the Minister of Justice, to consider the question of abolishing the system of transporting criminals to Siberia, this system being regarded as injurious to Siberia itself. The Commission was ordered to consider the substitution of some other kind of punishment, and the improvement of the condition of exiles now in Siberia. The Czarina gave birth to her third daughter, who was named Marie (June 26th). The Grand Duke George, heir to the throne, died (July 10th), and the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch became Czarevitch.

Russia, Czar of. See NICHOLAS.

S

Said Hamud bin Mahomed, the present Sultan of Zanzibar, was placed on the throne by the British Government in August '96. His predecessor, Hamid bin Thwain, died suddenly, and a cousin, Said Khalid, tried to usurp the throne, but was driven from the palace by the British forces and the rightful ruler proclaimed Sultan. He is a man of about fifty, and is well disposed towards Great Britain. See ZANZIBAR.

St. Albans, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

St. Andrews University, founded 1411, is thus the most ancient of the Universities of Scotland. It included three separate colleges and corporations: (1) **St. Salvator's** (1450), (2) **St. Leonard's** (1512), and (3) **St. Mary's** (1537). In 1747 the two first-named were united and took the faculties of arts and medicine; **St. Mary's** being devoted to theology. **University College, Dundee** (founded in 1880), was affiliated to and made to form part of the University of St. Andrews by an ordinance which received the approbation of Her Majesty Jan. 15th, '97. **Chancellor**, the Duke of Argyll; **Vice-Chancellor and Principal**, J. Donaldson, M.A., LL.D.

Rector, James Stuart, LL.D., M.P. Jointly with Edinburgh University it returns a representative to Parliament—the present member is Sir William Overend Priestley, M.D., LL.D. **Registrar**, Mr. John E. Williams. **Degrees:** M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., B.Sc., D.Sc. The Bachelors in the several faculties—divinity, law, medicine, and science—have the hoods of their faculties bordered with white fur instead of lined with white satin. The diploma and title of LL.A. is also granted to women. In Oct. '92 the classes of the University and also the degrees of M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., and M.D. were thrown open to women. A number of bursaries are available for women students, and a Hall of Residence has been built on the University grounds for their accommodation. **Warden:** Miss L. I. Lumsden.

St. Asaph, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE. **St. Christopher**, or **St. Kitts**. A British West Indian island, forming with Nevis and Anguilla a Presidency of the federal colony of the Leeward Islands. Area of St. Kitts, 68

sq. miles; pop. 29,137. There is an Executive Council for the Presidency, and a Legislative Council of 10 official and 10 unofficial members, 7 from St. Kitts and Anguilla, and 3 from Nevis. Capital, Basseterre, with a population of about 10,000. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

St. Davids, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.
St. Deinio's Library, Hawarden, of the foundation of William Ewart Gladstone. The main design of the institution, as declared by the founder, is the promotion of Divine learning in connection with the Church of England. All students, whether clerical or lay, and without restriction of communion or religion, are welcome to the opportunities it offers. The Library, for the sustentation and growth of which provision is made, includes the whole of Mr. Gladstone's personal collection, amounting to nearly 35,000 volumes. It is about equally divided between divinity and humane letters, the latter embracing extensive sections on Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, and ancient and modern literature and history. In the Hostel attached to it, board and lodging are provided at a cost of 25s. per week, and there exists a small student's fund, for the further help of such as may have need of it. The rules are simply those of a common household. Students were first admitted to the Library in the beginning of '94. In Jan. '96 the foundation became vested in trustees. The first stone of the new buildings, to be erected by the nation in memory of the founder, was laid Oct. 5th, '99. Application for admission should be made to the Warden, the Rev. Gilbert C. Joyce.

St. Helena. Is an island in the South Atlantic belonging to Great Britain, 1140 miles from the African coast, and 800 miles S.E. of Ascension, the nearest land. Port and capital is Jamestown. The opening of the Suez Canal and the consequent diversion of shipping from the island have led to its continuous decline of late years. It is administered by a Governor and Executive Council. Area, 47 sq. m.; pop. 4543. An effort is being made to set up a fishing and fish-curing industry. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table); see also DIPLOMATIC.

"St. James's Gazette." An evening review and newspaper; founded in 1880. In politics the paper has always maintained a somewhat independent and individual line, while giving a general support to the Conservative and Liberal Unionist parties. In addition to articles on the political questions of the day, it contains interesting papers and sketches on social, literary and scientific topics, an epitome of the news of the morning, and the latest sporting, financial and general intelligence of the afternoon. Mr. Hugh Chisholm is the editor, and Mr. Theodore A. Cook is his principal assistant. The **"St. James's Budget,"** a weekly illustrated paper, is published in connection with the *Gazette*. Office, Dorset St., Whitefriars, E.C.

St. Lucia. A British West Indian island forming part of the Crown colony of the Windward Islands, of which it is the most northerly. Area about 234 sq. m.; pop. 47,332. Capital, Castries, the harbour of which is one of the best in the West Indies. The whites are mostly French Creoles; the dominant religion Roman Catholic, and education chiefly so; the law is based on old French codes. The scenery of the island is exceptionally beautiful. Products chiefly sugar, logwood, cocoa, tobacco, and spices. Government in the hands of an

Administrator with an Executive and a Legislative Council. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

St. Michael and St. George, the most Distinguished Order of, was instituted in 1818, and enlarged in '68, '77, and '87, and is the order to which subjects of Her Majesty who have taken a distinguished part in colonial and foreign affairs are generally admitted. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Duke of Cambridge), and three classes of members:—

G.C.M.G. . . . Knight Grand Cross.

K.C.M.G. . . . Knight Commander,

C.M.G. . . . Companion.

Members of the first two classes, being Knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The first class is to consist of 65 members, exclusive of honorary members and princes of the blood, the second of 150, and the third of 260 members. Prelate of the Order is Dr. Machray, Bishop of Rupert's Land. The motto of the Order is *Auspicum melioris avi*. See KNIGHTHOODS.

St. Patrick, Most Illustrious Order of. Established in 1783 by George III., and is to consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, and twenty-two Knights. Its abbreviation is K.P.; its badge is suspended from a sky-blue ribbon, with motto *Quis separabit?* There are, at present, twenty-eight K.P.s, including the sovereign and princes of the blood, and subjoined is a list of them:—

The Sovereign.

Prince of Wales.	Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.
Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh).	Earl of Howth.
Duke of Connaught.	Lord Monteaagle.
Duke of York.	Viscount Wolseley.
Duke of Cambridge.	Marquis of Ormonde.
Earl of Cork.	Earl of Erne.
Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.	Earl of Kilmorey.
Earl of Gosford.	Earl of Rosse.
Viscount Powerscourt.	Lord Inchiquin.
Earl of Kenmare.	Lord Iveagh.
Earl of Listowel.	Earl of Cavan.
Earl of Dunraven.	Lord Roberts.
Earl of Carysfort.	Earl of Arran.
	Earl of Lucan.

Grand Master of the Order, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; **Chancellor of the Order,** the Chief Secretary for Ireland; **Ulster King of Arms and Registrar,** Sir Arthur E. Vicars; **Secretary,** G. Francis W. Lambart; **Genealogist,** H. Farnham Burke; **Usher of the Black Rod,** Col. J. Caulfield.

St. Paul's School, London. Founded A.D. 1509 by John Colet, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's. Is governed under the provisions of a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated July 4th, '79, which has, however, since been amended. The school consists of 153 foundation scholars, elected by competitive examination, and of so many capitation scholars as the governors may from time to time decide. The capitation scholars pay a tuition fee of £24 9s. a year. The foundation scholars are exempt from fees. There are now about 600 boys in the school, and 34 masters. The governors give annually eight exhibitions for four years, varying in value from £80 to £30, to the scholars proceeding to Oxford and Cambridge, and one exhibition of £50 for two years for a boy proceeding to the Royal Academy, Woolwich. Among the alumni of St. Paul's were Milton,

Marlborough, etc. **Motto**, *Fide et literis*. **High Master**, F. W. Walker, M.A. **Bursar**, S. Bewsher. **Saint-Saëns**, **Charles Camille**, composer, organist, and pianist, was b. at Paris, Oct. 9th, 1835. He distinguished himself at the Conservatoire under Benoist, and was appointed organist of St. Méry, Paris, '53, and of the Madeleine '58-77. He first appeared in London (as a pianist) in '71; since then his visits have been frequent. He has composed several symphonies, symphonic poems, cantatas, sacred and secular, much chamber music, and many songs. His operas include "Samson et Dalila," first heard at Weimar in '77, and brought to Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, Sept. '93, and "Henri VIII." (Paris '83 and London '98). One of his earliest successes in this country was the quaint "Danse Macabre." He received the Mus. Doc. degree at Cambridge in '94.

St. Vincent. A British West Indian island forming part of the Crown colony of the **Windward Islands**. **Area** about 132 sq. m.; pop. 42,000. **Capital**, **Kingstown**, pop. 4547. **Chief products**: sugar, molasses, rum, and arrowroot. The fisheries are abundantly productive. The Government includes an Administrator and a Legislative Council of 4 official and 4 unofficial members. For financial statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table).

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, '99. See **SESSION**, sect. 101.

Salisbury, **Bishop of**. See under **PEERAGE**.

Salisbury, **Lord**. See under **PEERAGE**.

Salt. See **TRADE**, '99.

Salvation Army, **The**. A home and foreign missionary society with a semi-military organisation, having its general, chief of the staff, commissioners, colonels, brigadiers, majors, and other officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, with large contingents of soldiers, after the model of the British army, scattered throughout the world. Originated in the year 1865 by the Rev. William Booth, previously a Methodist minister, the movement was called the Christian Mission until, in '78, the present name was adopted. Its objects are to reach, by means of adaptation, the great masses of the people, both at home and abroad, who are either too degraded or too indifferent to be reached by ordinary religious agencies. This it perpetually strives to do by adapting its work to the understanding and tastes of the people it seeks to reach, rather than by appealing or commending itself to the approval of the more refined classes of society; hence in the earlier days of its history its objects seem to have been much misunderstood, which led to some amount of opposition from legal and other authorities. This feeling, however, now appears to have almost entirely passed away. Although, comparatively speaking, so young a missionary society, its growth has been very rapid. Its own supported and separated officers now number 12,913, and these proclaim the gospel in no less than 29 different languages and dialects. There are also some 36,224 voluntary officials specially selected and appointed to take definite work. The Army publishes in the several countries, in the vernacular, 54 illustrated newspapers and magazines, with a total annual circulation of over 45,000,000, the sale of which is mostly entrusted to its own members. The above summary conveys a brief idea of one side of the Army's work. Another side is the **Darkest England Social Scheme** formulated by General Booth, which

has for its object the immediate alleviation of the present misery of the outcast poor and their actual rescue from destitution, keeping always prominently in view likewise that reformation in character which, undoubtedly, is the true secret of permanent improvement. In this branch of the work the Salvation Army goes to the slums, and ministers to the workless, the homeless, the tramps, the starving, the waifs and stray children of the streets; and amongst the outcasts of society in every land, irrespective of creed or colour. For the accommodation of these this department has, in different parts of the world, 490 shelters, homes, labour factories, and other institutions in full operation, under the guidance of 1983 officers, men and women. Arrangements are to be made to found the Oversea Colony, when the most desirable locality has been fully decided upon by the General and the experts who have the matter in hand. The **International Headquarters** are at 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. The large **International Trading Depot**, formed mainly to supply the needs of its own institutions and followers, is at Fortess Road, Kentish Town, and the **Printing Works and Publishing Offices** are at 98 and 100, Clerkenwell Road, E.C. The offices of the **City Colony of the Social Scheme** are at 20 and 22, Whitechapel Road, E. The **British Farm Colony** is at Hadleigh-on-Thames, Essex.

Samoa Islands. This group, in the western Pacific, consists of ten inhabited and two uninhabited islands, with an area of 1701 sq. m., an aggregate population of 36,000 souls, of whom 200 are British, 120 Germans, and 30 Americans, with about 50 other whites. It lies north-east of the Fiji group (*q.v.*). The largest is **Savaii**, described as being twice the size of the Isle of Wight. The other chief islands are Upolu (in which is the capital, **Apia**) and Tutuila, which has the magnificent harbour of Pago Pago. About 30,000 of the population are to be found on Upolu and Savaii. Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, represented by three consuls, established themselves in the islands and guaranteed their independence till '99. A Supreme Court was established, consisting of one judge, who is known as the Chief Justice of Samoa. The natives are all nominally Christians. When King Malietoa died (Aug. 22nd, '98), the Consuls of the three Powers, with the Chief Justice as President, took over the administration pending the election of a successor. Mataafa, the old rival of the late King, was elected king by certain of the chiefs, but others disputed the election, and the matter was referred to the Chief Justice for decision (Dec. 8th). After full investigation he declared Malietoa Tanu king (31st), but the German Consul refused to recognise the decision, or to co-operate in the dispersal of the natives hostile to Malietoa. Hostilities broke out, and Malietoa was beaten. He took refuge on board the British cruiser *Porpoise*, which also received the Chief Justice on board. Mataafa's followers then looted many houses in Apia and the surrounding country. In order to protect life and property, the British and American Consuls recognised Malietoa as *de facto* king, and a Provisional Government was formed, with a German subject, Dr. Raffel, at its head. He and the German Consul then proclaimed Dr. Raffel Acting Chief Justice. The British and American Consuls thereupon appealed to the captain of the *Porpoise*, who

landed a force of bluejackets to expel Dr. Raffel and reinstate the Chief Justice. Dr. Raffel was recalled to Berlin in February, and the three Consuls took over his duties as President of the Municipality. At a meeting of the Consuls and the naval officers on board the U.S. ship *Philadelphia*, it was resolved to dismiss the Provisional Government, and a proclamation was issued directing the Mataafa chiefs to return to their homes. The German Consul, however, issued a counter proclamation in support of Mataafa, and his party thereupon assembled in force, barricaded the roads, seized the British houses, and attacked Malietoa's supporters. The town was then shelled by the ships, and in a night attack by the rebels three British sailors and an American were killed. Finally, Germany proposed that a Commission of three representatives, one appointed by each Power, should examine and report upon the state of affairs in the islands and temporarily take over their administration, and the suggestion was accepted by the British and American Governments. Malietoa Tanu was crowned as King (March 23rd). An Anglo-American force was caught in an ambush (April 1st), and several officers and men were killed; but instructions were sent out to do nothing till the Commissioners arrived, and Mataafa and his chiefs agreed to preserve the peace till then (25th). The Commissioners arrived (May 13th), and after a general disarmament Malietoa resigned the kingship, and the office of King was thereupon abolished by the Commissioners. A proclamation was issued (June 10th) continuing the Chief Justice in his office, and constituting the three Consuls, with Dr. Solf, the successor to Dr. Raffel, as adviser, as a Provisional Government. The Commissioners in their report recommended that a Governor should be appointed, with a Legislative Council of three members nominated by the Powers, and a native House of Representatives. The report, however, was rendered useless by subsequent events. An agreement between Great Britain and Germany was concluded (Nov. 9th), whereby, subject to the approval of the United States, the Samoa Act was abolished. Upolu and Savaii were assigned absolutely to Germany, and Tutuila and the other Samoan islands E. of 171° E. long. to the United States, Great Britain renouncing all her rights over the islands. In return Germany renounced in favour of Britain all her rights in the Tonga Islands, including the Vavau group and Savage Island, and ceded to her the German islands of the Solomon group situated to the east and south-east of Bougainville and Buka. It was added that the assent of the United States to the agreement was assured. Equality as to freedom of trade was reserved to all three nations in the islands.

Sanderson, Sir Thomas H., Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, was, after gaining a competitive examination, appointed a junior clerk in the Foreign Office in 1859. He served as private secretary to Lord Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from '66-68; assisted the late Lord Tenterden in his duties as H.M.'s Agent at Geneva with reference to the *Alabama* claims, Nov. '71; was again private secretary to Lord Derby from '74-78, and to the late Earl Granville, Secretary for Foreign Affairs from April '80 until June '85. He was created a C.B. in '80;

K.C.M.G. Aug. '87; K.C.B. '93; and Permanent Under-Secretary '94. From '89 down to '94 Sir Thomas was Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office.

San Domingo is the republic which occupies the eastern end of the island of Hayti (*q.v.*). Area, 18,045 sq. m.; estimated pop. 500,000. It is divided into six states or provinces, and five maritime districts, and is governed by a President, chosen by an electoral college for a term of four years, and a National Congress of twenty-two members elected for two years. Capital, **San Domingo**, pop. 15,000. The inhabitants of the island are composed chiefly of mulattoes, and the Spanish language is that which is chiefly spoken. The State religion is Roman Catholic. Education is free and compulsory. There is said to be now some progress, and the country is being opened up by railways. Exports consist of valuable timbers, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, and sugar. Revenue, '97, about £320,000; expenditure (no returns); foreign debt, about £3,400,000; imports, '97, £375,000; exports, £557,000.—History, '99. A man named Ramon Caceres assassinated General Heurieux, President of the Republic (July 26th). The Vice-President, General Figuero, immediately assumed the presidential functions, and was appointed President (31st), but revolutionary disturbances soon broke out and he resigned (Aug. 31st). A Provisional Government, under Señor Vasquez, was then formed.

Sanitary Institute, The, was founded in 1876 and incorporated in '88. The objects of the Institute are "to promote the advancement of Sanitary Science in all or any of its branches, and to diffuse knowledge relating thereto." A congress for the consideration of subjects relating to Hygiene, and an Exhibition of Sanitary Apparatus and Appliances, are held by the Institute periodically. Sessional meetings of the Institute are held in London from time to time, for the reading of papers and for discussions upon subjects connected with sanitary science. Examinations are held, and certificates of competency in sanitary knowledge are granted. The examinations are held in London and also in provincial centres, and as at present arranged are adapted for inspectors of nuisances, and for meat inspectors. Examinations are also held in Practical Sanitary Science and in Practical Hygiene for School Teachers. The **Parkes Museum**, which is maintained by the Institute, and is open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Mondays to 8 p.m., contains a great variety of the most approved forms of apparatus and appliances relating to health and domestic comfort. There is a large library of sanitary literature, and a reading-room supplied with the principal sanitary periodicals, both home and foreign. Members are elected by ballot by the council. The annual subscription payable by a member is £2 *as.*, but medical officers of health and some others holding sanitary qualifications pay only an annual subscription of £1 *rs.* Fellows and associates are elected by the council. Officers: President, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.; Treasurer, Professor W. H. Corfield, M.A., M.D. Oxon; Registrar, Sir Guyer Hunter, K.C.M.G., M.D.; Secretary, E. White Wallis, F.S.C. Offices, 72, Margaret Street, London, W.

San Salvador, a republic of Central America, bounded on the south by the Pacific and on

the north by Guatemala and Honduras, is governed by a President and a Congress of seventy Deputies, elected respectively for four years and one year, by married men, or those who can read and write and support themselves. Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador constituted themselves the United States of Central America in '66 for the purposes of foreign affairs, but the arrangement fell through in Nov. '98. Education is free and obligatory. The bulk of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The chief products are coffee, indigo, sugar, and tobacco. **Area**, 7225 sq. m.; **pop.** 803,534. **Capital**, San Salvador, pop. 25,000. **Revenue**, '94, £1,231,000; **expenditure**, £1,224,000; **external debt** estimated at £254,000; **imports**, '96, £1,900,000; **exports**, £1,500,000. See DIPLOMATIC.

Santa Cruz or Ste. Croix. A West Indian island, the largest of the Virgin group. Belongs to Denmark. **Capital**, Christianstadt. It is governed, in connection with St. Thomas and St. John, by an officer appointed by the Danish Crown. The negroes who make up the bulk of the population are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of the sugar-cane. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Santley, Charles, was b. at Liverpool 1834. Studied in Italy, and on his appearance in London in '57 at once took high rank, his first great success being achieved at Covent Garden in '59, when he took the part of Hoel in *Dinorah*. He has been a favourite baritone on the operatic stage, and is still indispensable at the Handel Festivals. In '89-90 he achieved a series of triumphs in *Australia*, and at the Cape in '93. Published (Nov. '92) his reminiscences, entitled "Student and Singer."

Sarawak. See BORNEO.

Saxe-Coburg, H.R.H. Prince Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert, Duke of, and 1st Duke of Edinburgh (creat. 1866), K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., was b. 1844; second son of the Queen. Married in '74 the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, dau. of the late Alexander II. of Russia. Entered the Royal Navy '58; **Admiral** in command of the *Mediterranean Squadron* '86. Late Master of the Trinity House. In June '88 he was promoted to the honorary rank of a **General of Infantry** in the German army. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha died Aug. 22nd, '93, and H.R.H., as heir presumptive, succeeded him in the Duchy, and took the oath of loyalty to the constitution in the presence of the Emperor William. The question at once arose of his position in regard to the allowances made him by Parliament, and in regard to the House of Lords and the Privy Council. According to a statement made by Mr. Gladstone in the House (Dec. 22nd), he voluntarily relinquished the annuity of £15,000 conferred on him in '66, but retained the annuity of £10,000 given in '73, stating that he intended to pass a portion of every year in England, and to keep up his establishment at Clarence House. His name was omitted from the Privy Council list, and his position as to the House of Lords was left to the decision of that House. On the death of his son and heir, Prince Alfred, in '99, the Duke of Connaught, the next in order of succession, resigned for himself and his children his rights in favour of the young Duke of Albany, who was then recognised as the heir-presumptive, and went to Coburg to receive a German

education there. Saxe-Coburg has an area of 755 sq. m., and 216,603 inhabitants.

Saxony. Pop. 3,187,688. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

School Attendance Committees. See EDUCATION.

School Boards. See EDUCATION and LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

Schreiner, The Rt. Hon. T., is the son of the Rev. Mr. Schreiner, a Lutheran clergyman of South Africa, and brother of Olive Schreiner the well-known authoress. He was educated at Cambridge, where he studied for the law. Having taken his degree he returned to South Africa, and commenced practice as a barrister at the Cape. He soon obtained a considerable reputation, and when Mr. Rhodes became Prime Minister of the Cape Parliament Mr. Schreiner was appointed Attorney-General. It thus became his duty to advise the Cape Government when the closing of the Drifts to all Colonial traffic was proclaimed by President Kruger in '95; and he then gave it most authoritatively as his opinion that the action of the South African Republic was in direct opposition to the terms of the London Convention. This view being also taken by the Crown lawyers in England, the Imperial Government, supported by the Cape Ministry, including Mr. Schreiner himself, brought such strong pressure to bear upon the South African Republic as nearly resulted in war. In the early part of '97, however, when Mr. Schreiner was examined before the South African Committee at Westminster, he expressed himself as being now of the opinion that arbitration would have been a better solution of the difficulty, though he was still convinced that the closing of the Drifts was a violation of the London Convention. Mr. Schreiner and Mr. Rose Innes are considered the two most able debaters in the Cape House of Assembly. It was on Mr. Schreiner's motion of want of confidence that Sir Gordon Sprigg's Government was defeated (Oct. 11th, '98), and he afterwards became Premier, with the support of the Afrikaner Bond. His position was a most difficult and delicate one during '99 because of the Transvaal trouble. See CAPE COLONY and TRANSVAAL.

Science and Art Department, The, of the Committee of the Council on Education. Under this department are the Royal College of Science, South Kensington (*q.v.*), with which is incorporated the Royal School of Mines, and the Royal College of Art, S. Kensington, numerous schools of science and art, which receive payments on attendance, on results, grants in aid, etc., the Victoria and Albert, Bethnal Green, and Indian Museums, the Science and Art Libraries, the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, the Museums of Edinburgh and Dublin, and the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. The department holds annual examinations to test the science and art teaching in the various elementary, secondary, and special science and art schools in England, Wales, and Ireland, as well as in the colonies. Special examinations for navigation schools may be held. Payments are made for instruction in drawing and science, and for Manual Instruction in public elementary schools and training colleges, and grants are made in aid of technical instruction and of local museums. The sum of money voted annually by Parliament for these purposes is liable to be decreased and eventually discontinued. Grants are intended

to supplement and not to supersede local effort. Every Science and Art school or class must be under the superintendence of managers responsible to the Department. It must not be conducted for private profit or farmed out to the teacher; and it must have local support either in the form of fees and subscriptions or of rates. Where a satisfactory organisation is constituted in a county or county borough it can be recognised as responsible to the Department for Science and Art instruction, and be made the agent of the Department for the distribution of grants within its area. Out of 49 administrative counties and 61 county boroughs, 28 County Councils and 15 Borough Councils or their Technical Instruction Committees have applied to be and have been recognised as organisations accordingly. Where such organisations are approved, grants are only made to the managers of new schools and classes acting in unison with it. (For fuller particulars see the "Directory of the Department, with Regulations for establishing and conducting Science and Art Schools and Classes," published by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode in London, Messrs. Menzies & Co. in Edinburgh, and Messrs. Hodges, Figgis, & Co. Ltd., in Dublin.) The 46th annual report of the Department was issued in Aug. '99. It showed that under the Science division there were, in '98, 2023 schools, 11,723 classes, and 158,370 students, the figures showing a decrease on those of '97, except in the number of classes, which increased by 2621. Of the 2023 schools, 159 were Schools of Science, with 21,193 students. Of the total number, too, 1944 were in England and Wales, and 79 in Ireland. (In '98 the schools in Scotland were transferred for their grants to the Scotch Education Department, and so do not appear in this table.) The results of the May examinations showed that 79,475 students from the schools and 10,635 self-taught students and pupils from classes ineligible for grants had been examined. Including pupils in Scotch schools examined by the Science and Art Department, 150,401 papers were worked, 94,475 papers passed, and 39,800 obtained a first class in the elementary or in the advanced stage. There were also 38,536 papers worked in the day examinations in certain of the science subjects held in '98. The examinations were held at 2058 centres in the provinces, at 165 in the Metropolis, and in the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, Tasmania, Natal, New Zealand, and South Australia. In the Art division the report showed that 12,041 elementary day schools with 1,458,911 scholars were taught drawing and were examined by the Department in '98. The diminution as compared with previous years resulted from the transfer to the English and Scotch Education Departments, as from March 31st, '98, of the administration of the grants for drawing and manual instruction in public elementary schools in England and Wales and State-aided schools in Scotland. Since that date inspection by those Departments has taken the place of the annual examinations previously held, but the transfer did not apply to reformatory, industrial, and certain other elementary schools which are not public elementary schools within the Education Acts. There were 1191 evening continuation schools examined, in which 50,971 scholars were taught drawing; and classes for manual instruction in connection with 914 elementary day schools were examined. The

number of art schools and classes examined in '98 was 1893, an increase of 44 on the previous year, and the number of students in those schools and classes was 120,771. There were 252 schools and 1314 classes in England, 20 schools and 152 classes in Scotland, and 15 schools and 53 classes in Ireland. The total number of students who sat for examination was 81,869. There were 151,740 exercises worked, 118,675 in elementary stages, of which 75,324 passed, and 32,789 in advanced stages, of which 23,054 passed. Under the head of expenditure the report stated that the total sum of £606,335 was disbursed during the year, including:—Expenses of administration, £58,891; direct payments, prizes, etc., to encourage instruction in science, £182,235, and in art, £89,772; services common to both divisions, £93,736; South Kensington and Bethnal Green Museums, £26,284; payments for instruction in public elementary schools and training colleges in drawing, £61,908; grants to schools of science and art, £271,401. See EDUCATION.

Science, Progress of, in '99. See under various alphabetical headings reviews of the work done in different departments—e.g., ANTHROPOLOGY, ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION, ASTRONOMY, BIOLOGY, BRITISH ASSOCIATION, CHEMISTRY, ELECTRICITY, GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS, GEOLOGY, etc.

Scientific Men and Doctors Deceased (Dec. '98—Nov. '99). See OBITUARY.

Scotch Representative Peers. See PEERAGE.

Scotland, Church of. See CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Scotland, Local Government of. See LOCAL GOVERNMENT; and for **Scotch Police** see POLICE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

"Scotsman, The." The representative Scottish political daily paper—occupying in Scotland much the same position as the *Times* in England. First number appeared Jan. 25th, 1817. For six years it was a weekly, price 10d., then a bi-weekly, price 7d. Appeared first as a penny daily, June 30th, '55. Editors have been Ch. McLaren, J. R. McCulloch, Alex. Russel, and the present editor, Mr. C. A. Cooper. In politics it is Liberal Unionist. It gives much space to general literature, art, science. Each week, in a single issue, it publishes a greater number of advertisements than any newspaper in Great Britain. From the same office are issued the *Weekly Scotsman* and the *Evening Dispatch*, which latter has earned a wide reputation as a fearless assailant of public and semi-public abuses. **Head office:** Cockburn Street, Edinburgh. **London office:** 45, Fleet Street, E.C.

Scott, Sir Charles Stewart, G.C.M.G., C.B., is a son of the late Major Scott of Wilsborough, co. Londonderry, where he was b. in 1838. He was educated at Cheltenham and Trinity College, Dublin (first honours in classics, '57). Entering the diplomatic service in '58, he served as Attaché at Paris, Dresden, Copenhagen, Madrid, and Berne, and was then appointed Second Secretary in Mexico, '66. After further experience at Lisbon, Stuttgart, Munich, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Darmstadt, and Coburg, in the course of which he was steadily promoted, he became Secretary of Embassy at Berlin in '83, and was frequently *Chargé d'Affaires*. In '88 he was made Minister at Berne. He was one of the Plenipotentiaries

at the Samoan Conference at Berlin in '89, and at the Labour Conference in '90. In '93 he was appointed to Copenhagen, and there served with Count Muravieff, now Russian Foreign Minister. Sir Charles has a thorough knowledge of Russian, and so is particularly qualified for the post which he received in '98 of Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Scottish Rights of Way and Recreation Society, The, Ltd., Edinburgh, is the society for Scotland which performs the same kind of work as the National Footpath Preservation Society of England. It has been instrumental in vindicating many rights of way in Scotland which were in danger of being lost, and is deserving of the support of all tourists, who have benefited greatly by its operations. The **Secretary** is Mr. C. E. W. Macpherson, C.A., 6, North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

SEA FISHERIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The figures mentioned below are taken from statistics presented to the Board of Trade, and relate to the quantity and value of fish landed in '98 (exclusive of salmon particularised in the Fresh-water Fisheries Returns), the average price of such at the place of landing, the number of fishing-boats and persons employed, and the exports of fresh and cured fish. The total quantity and value of the fish returned as landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom for '98 are given in the annexed table.

The prime fish not separately distinguished includes brill for England and Wales and all sparing for Scotland. The statistics mentioned under Scotland, Ireland, and total United Kingdom are provisional figures, and are subject to rectification. The average price per pound of soles was 15²⁸d., of turbot 8²⁷d., of prime fish not separately distinguished 5⁸³d., of cod 1⁵¹d., of haddock 1²⁵d., of herrings 5¹⁴d., of ling 1²⁹d., of mackerel 1⁵¹d., of sprats 4⁸d., of fish not separately distinguished except shell fish 1⁸⁹d. The average price of shell fish per dozen was: crabs 2s. 10³d., lobsters 10s. 4³d., and oysters 9³d. The average price of other shell fish was 5⁹d. per pound. The total value of all fish landed on English and Welsh coasts was £4,697,129 on the East coast, £573,204 on the South, and £860,224 on the West, giving a total for all coasts of £6,130,567. The most valuable aggregate cargoes were landed at Grimsby, which amounted to £1,547,194. Hull ranks the next, with £878,181 worth; then London with £795,708, Lowestoft with £558,998, Yarmouth with £198,451, Milford with £263,095, North Shields with £165,444, Fleetwood with £214,505, and Neyland with £124,360.

The number of fishing-boats registered and employed in the Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom (including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands) in '97 (latest returns) was 23,968, including 7,595 first-class boats of 15 tons and upwards, 14,170 second-class boats of less than 15 tons navigated otherwise than by oars only, and 4,815 third-class boats navigated by oars only. Undecked boats fishing or dredging on the coasts of England and Wales, and the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark and Man, and going outside the distance of three miles from low-water mark along such coasts, or in cases of bays less than ten miles wide, the line joining the headlands of such

Description of Fish.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Total, United Kingdom.	
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
Soles	82,911	591,274	—	—	3,169	10,878	86,080	602,152
Turbot	69,948	269,853	6,225	16,904	1,963	7,148	78,136	293,995
Prime fish, not separately distinguished	51,478	139,995	311	1,232	—	—	51,789	141,227
Total prime fish	204,337	1,001,122	6,536	18,136	5,132	18,026	216,005	1,037,284
Cod	546,494	385,703	556,283	216,593	51,436	19,717	1,154,213	622,013
Haddock	2,668,199	1,524,683	747,916	427,213	20,518	13,609	3,376,633	1,965,995
Herrings	1,832,423	432,638	4,691,383	949,044	226,179	40,227	6,749,985	1,421,969
Ling	111,534	97,205	111,010	35,235	17,967	7,951	241,111	110,391
Mackerel	384,035	270,718	5,373	2,405	511,403	154,343	900,870	427,466
Sprats	54,631	12,344	5,939	429	1,027	183	62,197	12,956
Fish not separately distinguished, except shell fish	2,346,479	2,067,192	420,182	227,440	98,755	40,261	2,865,477	2,343,893
Total	8,088,123	5,761,615	6,545,221	1,876,495	933,977	333,317	15,566,421	7,911,417
Shell fish:								
Crabs	No.	67,895	No.	18,074	No.	620	No.	86,589
Lobsters	5,628,114	35,694	3,668,315	29,978	170,832	8,060	9,467,261	73,732
Oysters	825,562	122,320	667,655	1,588	306,163	658	1,794,380	124,566
	35,869,000		405,982		259,133		36,474,115	
Other shell fish	cwts.	143,053	cwts.	27,628	cwts.	3,336	cwts.	174,017
Total	540,837	368,962	263,989	77,268	20,221	12,674	825,047	458,904
Total value of fish landed	—	6,130,567	—	1,953,763	—	315,991	—	8,400,321

bays, are exempted from registration. The number of men and boys constantly and occasionally employed in fishing in the United Kingdom in '96 and '97, including the islands referred to, are mentioned in the next table :

	'96.	'97.
Men and boys constantly employed	71,314	70,734
Other persons occasionally employed	39,608	37,023
Total	110,922	107,757

The following table shows the exports of fresh and cured fish (being British and Irish produce) from the United Kingdom in the three years '96-7-8 :

Years.	Total Value.	Value of Herrings only.	Quantity of Herrings.
	£	£	Barrels.
'96	2,007,505	1,328,662	1,373,827
'97	2,037,794	1,364,374	1,119,254
'98	2,586,752	1,896,540	1,742,448

As regards the quantity of fish carried by railway from United Kingdom ports in '98, 371,285 tons were conveyed from these in England and Wales, 101,135 tons from Scotch ports, and 14,364 from those in Ireland. The value of the fish imported into the United Kingdom, and retained for home consumption, increased from £2,111,721 in '89 to £2,931,764 in '98. The value of the fish consumed in this country during the last nine years has very greatly increased, as it rose from £6,365,000 in '89 to £8,745,000 in '98.

Secondary Education. See EDUCATION.
Secretaries. See INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIES.

Secretary of State. As early as 1253 there was a secretary to the sovereign, but the office was not nearly so important as it afterwards became, and it is doubtful whether before Henry VIII.'s days the holder was a privy councillor. From the time of Elizabeth until the union with Scotland there were two principal secretaries of state, and Anne added a third for Scotch affairs, but this office was abolished some years later. While there were two principal secretaries they divided home affairs between them, and one was at the head of the northern department, which included Denmark, Germany, Russia, and other countries, and the other was at the head of the southern department, which included France, Italy, Spain, etc.—to the elder of the two ministers being also committed Irish and Colonial affairs. A secretary for America or Colonial affairs was added in the reign of George III., but this office was abolished in 1782; the terms northern and southern were discontinued, and the duties divided into Home and Foreign, the affairs of Ireland and the Colonies being included in the former department. A third principal secretary, who was intrusted with War business, was appointed in 1794; in 1801 the business of the Colonies was transferred from the Home Department to that Secretary; and in 1834 a fourth secretary of state was appointed, when the business of

the Colonial Department was separated from the War Department. (See COLONIAL OFFICE.) The Secretary of State for the War Department in the following year took over the duties of the Board of Ordnance and the Secretary-at-War—a financial office in connection with military business which had existed for many years previously, and which was in '63 formally and finally abolished. In '58 a fifth principal secretary of state was appointed, for India, so that there are now five principal secretaries of state. They are appointed without patent, by mere delivery to them of the seals of office by the sovereign; each is capable of performing the duties of the other, and in successive statutes new administrative duties are cast, not upon any one of the five individually, but upon the "Secretary of State," or "one of H.M. Secretaries of State." Each Principal Secretary is assisted by a Parliamentary Under-Secretary and by a Permanent Under-Secretary. The five Permanent Under-Secretaries are: Home Office, Sir Kenelm Digby, K.C.B.; Foreign Office, Sir T. H. Sanderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Colonial, Sir Edward Wingfield, K.C.B.; War, Sir Ralph H. Knox, K.C.B.; India, Sir A. Godley, K.C.B. Biographies of all these will be found under their proper alphabetical headings. The office of Secretary for Scotland, re-created in '85, is not a principal secretaryship, so that although the holder exercises in Scotland many of the powers and duties of the Home Secretary, he is not by virtue of his office a Cabinet Minister. The Permanent Under-Secretary for Scotland is Sir C. Scott Moncrieff, K.C.M.G. See MINISTRY, IRELAND, HOME OFFICE, etc.

Secret Commissions, Illicit, Bill. See SESSION, sect. 91.

Seddon, Rt. Hon. R. J., P.C., Premier of New Zealand, was b. at Eccleston, Lancashire, in 1845, and emigrated to Australia in '63. His profession is that of a mechanical engineer. Going to New Zealand, he stood for the House of Representatives, and was elected '79. Is now Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Native Affairs; from '91-3 he was Minister of Mines, and was also Minister of Public Works and Minister of Defence from '91-6. He came to England for the Jubilee celebrations, '97, and was made a Privy Councillor, and had the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by Cambridge University. In '98 he was accused by a member of the Opposition of having been concerned some years ago in a series of frauds; but a committee of inquiry unanimously and absolutely vindicated him from the charge.

Selborne, Earl of. See under PEERAGE.

Select Committees. See PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Self-Help Emigration Society, for benefiting the underpaid and unemployed in Great Britain, by assisting applicants whose character and fitness are assured to emigrate to Canada, Australia, and other colonies. The Society in most cases supplements the funds of the intending emigrant, and assists him to obtain his passage. Introductions are furnished to the Society's correspondents, who are men of position resident in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Africa, and work is usually provided for the emigrants on their arrival. During the past fifteen years more than 6000 persons have been thus located, at a cost of over £34,000.

A large proportion of this cost has been contributed by the emigrants and their friends. In '99 the emigrants assisted numbered 250. The income of the Society exceeded £2000, inclusive of emigrants' contributions. Office, Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon Street, London. Applications from intending emigrants should be made to the Secretary, Mr. Edward Wilson Gates.

Senegal, or French Senegambia. A French colony in Western Africa, on the Senegal and Gambia rivers. Capital, **St. Louis**, pop. 20,000. The colony proper consists of various settlements on the river Senegal, but large tracts have been added to it till it now has a coastline stretching from Cape Blanco to the Gambia, and extends into the interior so as to connect with French Guinea and the French Soudan, the greater part of which is now incorporated with it under the Governor-General of West Africa, who is stationed at St. Louis. The total area is about 120,000 sq. m., and the pop. about 2,000,000. Great part of the country is fertile and rich in produce. **Chief exports** are gum, india-rubber, nuts, and skins. Senegal navigable 750 miles up. There is a railway between Dakar, on the coast, just south of Cape Verd, and St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal river. The colony is represented at Paris by a deputy, but is administered by a governor-general and a Colonial Council. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Serjeant-at-Arms. The holder of this office carries the **Mace** (*q.v.*) when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee. He, by the messengers, notifies committees when the House is going to prayers. He or his deputy sits within the House, near to the door, and executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order, even should they extend to the removal of a member who has been ordered to withdraw and has refused to obey the ruling of the chair. Certain of the galleries, corridors, etc., are under his charge. The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords attends the Lord Chancellor with the mace; but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod. Both Serjeants-at-Arms are appointed by the Crown. Mr. H. D. Erskine is Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, and the corresponding office in the Lords is filled by Major-General Sir Arthur Ellis, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.

SERVIA.

Formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, now a kingdom under Alexander I. of the House of Obrenovitch. The executive power was, by the constitution of '88, vested in the King, and the legislative in the King jointly with the Skuptschina or National Assembly. There was a Senate or Council of State of 16 members, always in session, which examined and elaborated projects of laws, etc. The Skuptschina was elected by the people indirectly once in every three years. Besides this there was the Great Skuptschina, with twice as many members as the National Assembly, which was called when required to decide vital and constitutional questions. All tax-paying citizens were electors. This Constitution was, however, abrogated by the King in May '94, and tem-

porarily replaced by the Constitution of '69. By virtue of this Constitution the Government are entitled to appoint one-third of the members of the Skuptschina, while the electorate for the other two-thirds is greatly restricted, with open voting instead of voting by ballot. Great power over the press is also given to the Government, and the arbitrary power of the Crown is also increased considerably. A special commission is, it appears, to draft a new Constitution. The three political parties in the country are the Radicals, including the bulk of the peasants, who look to Russia for guidance, and hate the ex-King Milan; the Liberals, consisting chiefly of the town population, who are also Russophil; and the Progressives, who look to Austria for support. For local purposes the country consists of 15 counties and 1290 communes. State religion is Greek Orthodox, but others are tolerated. Education is backward, but progressing. It is nominally compulsory and free. Agriculture is practically the only industry, and almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold. Pauperism is practically unknown. The chief exports are agricultural produce, animals, and animal produce, fruits, etc. The capital is **Belgrade**, with about 60,000 inhabitants. **Area**, 19,050 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,314,153. **Revenue**, '98, £2,633,600; **expenditure**, £2,896,000; **public debt**, '99, £16,136,480; **imports**, '98, £1,644,977; **exports**, £2,279,659. See DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN ARMIES.

History, '99.—The Russian Minister at Belgrade left abruptly (**March 6th**), his departure being attributed to friction arising from his expression of Russian displeasure at ex-King Milan's continued presence in the city and his tenure of the post of commander-in-chief. An attempt to assassinate the ex-King was made (**July 6th**), four shots being fired at him by a man named Knezevitch, who was at once arrested. A number of leading Radicals were arrested at the same time, including M. Pasitch and M. Taushanovitch, both ex-Premiers. The ex-King charged the Radical party with instigating the outrage, and Knezevitch was declared to have confessed the truth of this, saying that he was the agent of a band of conspirators. As a result of the preliminary inquiry, twenty-nine persons, including M. Pashitch, M. Tausanovitch, Colonel Nikolitch, and M. Protitch, editor of the *Odjek*, were charged with high treason in connection with the outrage (**Sept. 1st**). The trial commenced before a special tribunal (8th), and Knezevitch made contradictory statements, at first saying that he was not the agent of a conspiracy, and the next day retracting, and implicating Colonel Nicolitch and others, but not the Radical leaders. Later on he retracted his retraction. Severe restrictions were put on counsel for the prisoners, as they were not able to consult with their clients nor to see the documents used by the prosecution, and cross-examination of witnesses was not permitted to them. In the result the judges accepted the evidence of Knezevitch, in spite of his solemn withdrawal of it at the last sitting of the Court, condemned Knezevitch to death, ten of the prisoners, including three against whom the only evidence was Knezevitch's depositions, to twenty years' penal servitude, M. Tausanovitch to nine years, M. Pasitch and seven others to five years' imprisonment. Six were acquitted,

and of two who had fled from the country, one, Ranko Tisitch, was condemned to death, and the other to twenty years' penal servitude (25th). Intense disgust was felt and expressed at these sentences, most of them in the teeth of the evidence. M. Pasitch was at once pardoned, but Knezevitch was shot out of hand.

Servia, King of. See ALEXANDER I.

SESSIONS (PARLIAMENTARY).

Feb. 7th—Aug. 9th, and Oct. 17th—27th, '99.

[1] This article gives an outline of some of the principal business transacted and the legislation accomplished during the sessions of '99. As in previous editions, military, naval, and educational matters generally are dealt with under the headings ARMY, NAVY, and EDUCATION in the body of the work; though some points from Mr. Wyndham's statement on the Army policy of the Government are given in sect. 5; the amount of expenditure proposed on military works is shown in sect. 79, and Lord Lansdowne's views as to the Militia are set forth in sect. 80; something of Mr. Goschen's statement in introducing the Navy Estimates will be found in sect. 27; and the Naval Works Act is mentioned in sect. 82. The contents of the Board of Education Act are noticed in sect. 41, and some of the observations of Sir J. Gorst on the Education vote will be found in sect. 13. The Budget statement in brief is included under the heading FINANCE, NATIONAL, in the body of the book; though the provisions of the Finance Act itself are summarised in sect. 57. Some Irish topics are dealt with in sects. 19-22. In order that the narratives may be continuous and complete, foreign and colonial matters are for the most part dealt with under their proper headings in the body of the book, but some space is given to the parliamentary proceedings regarding events in the Transvaal in sect. 34, to East Africa in sect. 12; West Africa, sect. 37; Egypt and the Soudan, sect. 14. The proceedings regarding the Church of England are adverted to in sect. 9, and under Church Discipline Bill, sect. 43; and some of the interesting discussions raised in reference to the treatment of the poor will be found noted under Poor Law, sect. 31; Cottage Homes, sects. 50 and 116; Old Age Pensions, sect. 83; and Aged Deserving Poor, sect. 115. Under PEERAGE and COMMONS will be found biographical lists of Lords and M.P.s; and information as to matters of party policy and voting strength is given under POLITICAL PARTIES. For convenience of reference the subjoined article is broken up into numbered sections and divided into four parts, the first containing the Queen's Speech and having reference to a number of miscellaneous matters of interest; the second being devoted to proceedings on Bills and an analysis of some of the principal Acts passed; the third to Reports of Committees; and a fourth part contains a summary of the proceedings during the Autumn Session. A list of sitting Royal Commissions will be found at the end of the article.

I.—QUEEN'S SPEECH AND MISCELLANEOUS.

[2] The fifth session of the fourteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened by Royal Commission on Tuesday, Feb. 7th, the

Lord Chancellor reading the Queen's Speech as followeth: "MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—My relations with other Powers continue to be friendly. The expedition against the Dervishes, conducted with brilliant ability by Sir Herbert Kitchener and the officers serving under him, has resulted in the fall of Omdurman and the complete subjugation of the territories which had been brought under the dominion of the Khalifa. I am proud to acknowledge the distinguished bravery and conduct of the British and Egyptian troops who have won this victory. My officers are engaged, in conjunction with those of His Highness the Khedive, in the establishment of order in the conquered provinces. The Powers who have been in the occupation of Crete have delegated the authority necessary for the government of the island to His Royal Highness Prince George of Greece. The restoration of peace and order resulting from the establishment of His Royal Highness's Government has been gladly welcomed by the Cretans of both religions. His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has summoned a Conference to consider the possibility of limiting the vast armaments which impose so heavy a burden on every nation. I have gladly signified my willingness to take part in its deliberations. A profound impression has been created by the appalling crime which has robbed the people of Austria-Hungary of their beloved Empress. A Conference, at which my delegates were present, was summoned at Rome to consider the dangers of the anarchist conspiracy. Though I was not able to concur in all the resolutions proposed at the Conference, some amendments in the present laws of the Realm upon this subject appear to be required, and will be submitted for your consideration. Some of my West Indian Colonies have been visited by a hurricane of extraordinary violence, causing loss of life and great destruction of houses and other property. The consequent distress of the poorer inhabitants was promptly relieved, as far as possible, by the strenuous exertions of the local authorities, aided by contributions of money from other Colonies and from the United Kingdom. I have learned with great satisfaction that the Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope has recognised the principle of a common responsibility for the Naval defence of my Empire by providing for a permanent annual contribution towards that object. In parts of my Indian Empire I grieve to say the plague still continues; and, though it has diminished in some districts previously affected, it has spread to fresh places in Southern and Northern India. Unremitting efforts continue to be made to relieve sufferers from the disease, to check its spread in India, and to prevent its transmission to other lands. I am glad to be able to inform you that the harvests of the past year have been abundant, and that the trade and revenue of the country have recovered with a rapidity and completeness that has surpassed all expectation. GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—The estimates for the service of the ensuing year will be laid before you. They have been framed with the utmost economy that the circumstances of the present time permit. MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—A Bill for more fully organising the Government of the Metropolis will be commended to your careful consideration. A Measure for the establish-

ment of a Board for the administration of Primary, Secondary, and Technical Education in England and Wales will again be laid before you. You have already partially considered provisions for simplifying the process of private legislation for Scotland. They will be again brought before you. A measure will be submitted to you for enabling local authorities to assist the occupiers of small dwellings in the purchase of their houses. Bills will also be introduced for encouraging agricultural and technical instruction in Ireland, and for the relief of the tithe rent-charge payer in that country; for providing a more complete distribution of water supply in cases of emergency in the Metropolis; for the regulation of limited companies; for the prevention of the adulteration of articles of food; for controlling the contracts of money lenders; for amending the Factory Acts in certain respects; and for amending the law in respect to agricultural holdings. I pray that Almighty God may have you in His keeping, and guide your deliberations for the good of my people."

[3] **The Address in reply to the Queen's Speech** was moved and seconded in the Lords by the Duke of Bedford and Earl Cawdor, and in the Commons by Captain Bagot and Mr. W. F. D. Smith. In the one House it was, as usual, disposed of in course of a few hours; in the Commons the general debate and the several amendments submitted occupied attention at ten sittings and part of an eleventh, being just over a fortnight of parliamentary time. The leading speakers who took part in the debates of the opening night joined in expressing deep regret at the bereavement Her Majesty had just suffered by the death of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg, only son of the reigning Duke (the Duke of Edinburgh). Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, on the eve of the session, had been chosen at a general meeting of the Liberal party, held at the Reform Club, to succeed Sir William Harcourt in the leadership of the party in the Commons, and was warmly cheered on rising, after the mover and seconder, to discuss the Address in reply to the Royal Message. Mr. John Morley, on the opening night, selected a seat at the corner of the Front Opposition Bench by the gangway. Sir William Harcourt did not return to the House until the session was some weeks old. The death of M. Félix Faure, President of the French Republic, on Feb. 16th, was made the subject of sympathetic reference in both Houses on the following day; and about a fortnight later it became the melancholy duty of the Prime Minister to pay a tribute, in which the Lord Chancellor and Lord James of Hereford joined, to the public life and character of Lord Herschell, President of the Anglo-American Commission, who had just died across the seas. Sir John Mowbray, "Father of the House," passed away in April; and in the necrology of the session there should also be included Mr. T. E. Ellis, principal Liberal Whip, the duties of whose office were on his decease undertaken by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, at the request of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman; and Dr. or (as he preferred to be called) "Mr." Wallace, an ex-Presbyterian minister, and formerly editor of the *Scotsman*, and an accomplished and popular debater. The Government took an early opportunity of submitting their proposals respecting London government; but these were materially changed

before they became a part of the statute law of the land. The most contentious measure of the session was that generally known as the Clerical Tithe Bill; it was fought as strongly by the Liberal Opposition as the original measure in relief of English agricultural rates had been, and Mr. George Whiteley, Conservative member for Stockport, who had taken a strong line on the former, felt, on the introduction of the Clerical Bill, unable longer to act with his party, and accordingly crossed the floor of the House, ranging himself with the Opposition as an Independent Liberal.

[4] **The Prorogation Speech**, delivered Aug. 9th, was in the following terms:—"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—My relations with other Powers continue to be friendly. The Conference summoned by the Emperor of Russia to consider measures for promoting the maintenance of peace has completed its sittings. Although the result of its deliberations has not fully corresponded with the lofty aims which it was summoned to accomplish, it has met with a considerable measure of success. The institution of a permanent tribunal of arbitration cannot fail to diminish the frequency of war, while the extension of the Geneva Convention will mitigate its horrors. I have concluded a convention with the President of the French Republic, by which the spheres of influence of the two Powers over a large portion of Northern Africa have been determined. Such an agreement had become necessary, especially in respect to the Valley of the Nile, in consequence of the successful operations of the Anglo-Egyptian army during last autumn. I have concluded an agreement with the Emperor of Russia for regulating the conditions under which either Government will encourage the development of railway enterprise by its own subjects in China. I have received a petition from a considerable number of my subjects residing in the South African Republic, praying for my assistance to obtain the removal of grievances and disabilities of which they complain. The position of my subjects in the South African Republic is inconsistent with the promises of equal treatment, on which my grant of internal independence to that Republic was founded; and the unrest caused thereby is a constant source of danger to the peace and prosperity of my dominions in South Africa. Negotiations on this subject with the Government of the South African Republic have been entered into, and are still proceeding. From my Indian Empire I have continued to receive satisfactory reports of the rapid recovery of agriculture and trade from the depression caused by the late famine, but during the last few weeks the rainfall has been insufficient over a portion of Western and Central India, and fears are entertained as to the prospects of the harvests in those regions. My officers are carefully watching the situation, and timely precautions to meet any scarcity, should it occur, will be adopted. I regret to add that the plague, though still confined to the areas affected last winter, shows no signs of abatement. GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—I thank you for the liberality with which you have provided for the naval and military defence of my Empire. MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—The formal inclusion within my Empire of the territories occupied by the Royal Niger Company will facilitate the good administration of that

region, and the effective defence of its frontier. I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to a Bill for completing the organisation of Municipal Government in London. I do not doubt that the inhabitants of the various portions of this Metropolis will derive from it the benefits which similar institutions have conferred upon other cities and towns in this country. I have also gladly sanctioned Bills for the simplification of private legislation in Scotland, for the encouragement of agricultural and technical education in Ireland, for the better distribution of the supply of water in the Metropolis, for the removal of an injustice in regard to the incidence of rates under which the benefited owners of tithe rent-charge have too long suffered, and for securing the purity of certain articles of food and drugs. I trust that the Bill which you have passed for consolidating the educational departments, and extending their powers, will tend to the improvement and completion of our educational system. The measures you have passed for facilitating the acquisition of the ownership of small houses by those who occupy them will be of considerable advantage to the working classes in many parts of the country. I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may attend upon the fruit of your labours for the benefit of my people."

[5] **Army.** Mr. Wyndham, in introducing the Army Estimates (March 2nd), made a general statement on the Army policy of the Government. They proposed no heroic changes in the programme of reforms of '97 and '98, which were to have a fair trial. The British Army was raised under certain limitations to effect certain purposes. It must be a voluntary Army, and it must not be extravagantly dear. The purposes were four in number. In the first place they were bound to provide a British Army for India, which, since India paid for it, must be of the standard of efficiency for which India contracted. In the second place, they were bound to provide a garrison for some of their colonies, for their coaling stations, and for some naval bases. In the third place, they must have at their command a small force to despatch whenever a small war arose out of the impact of their civilisation with barbarism. Lastly, they must be ready against the chances of a great war involving the risk of invasion, which he hoped was a very remote contingency; but it was one that their Army must be adapted to meet, as well as discharging the three normal duties. So that they must have a field army and an adequate home defence, and when the command of the sea had been assured, it must be adequate also for delivering a counter-attack. He proceeded to take the three arms—cavalry, artillery, and infantry—and in detail to show how far each might be fitted for discharging this fourfold obligation, his endeavour being to demonstrate with regard to the Army generally that it was in a fair way to effect the purpose for which it had been raised.—Sir C. Dilke stated that in the present financial year the cost of the Army at home and in India was £38,600,000, and adding the 21,000 under the Colonial and Foreign Offices, it amounted to more than £40,000,000. Next year they could not get off for less than £42,000,000, and we should probably spend more than £28,000,000 on the Navy. The expenditure on our imperial defences, therefore, would be about £70,000,000; and the next

country to be compared in extravagance with ourselves was France, with £40,000,000. The War Office ought to show a great increase of men for this vast expenditure on the Army; but what was the case? On Jan. 1st, '95, the regulars, the militia, and the first-class Army reserve amounted to 408,900 men; on Jan. 1st this year they totalled 408,924, the net result being that, in four years after an enormous increase in expenditure, there was an addition of twenty-four men. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman observed that the constant increase in the Estimates was due to the fact that the demands of the Empire were growing, and the only way to prevent such an increase was to modify in some way the general policy of the country. Mr. Balfour replied that the increase was not due to policy, but to the inevitable responsibilities of Empire. Mr. Labouchere (March 3rd) moved to reduce the number of men—184,853—proposed as the establishment for the year, by 4340. He could see no reason for an increase in the number of our forces in South Africa. Mr. Balfour said the great increase in the establishment was due to the naval requirements of the country, and was only fractionally due to any responsibility which the Government had undertaken with regard to South Africa. The amendment was defeated by 188 to 54, and the vote for men adopted.

Mr. MacNeill (March 17th) moved the reduction of the vote for pay and allowances, in order to call attention to the treatment accorded to a young soldier of the 17th Lancers at Ballincollig barracks, who, he said, died after having undergone severe punishment for breaches of discipline, which he was physically unable to bear. Mr. Wyndham said the man had died from a cause which had nothing whatever to do with the pains of which he had complained. The commanding officer had acted with great zeal and discretion in the matter. There was nothing to lead one to think that the doctor had discharged his duty in a careless manner. As to the larger question, whether the treatment of military prisoners was what it should be, that was engaging the attention of the military authorities. The view of Sir Redvers Buller was that they ought to show a distinction between military crime and civil crime; that the soldier who was a felon should be discharged, and that the soldier who committed a military crime should be punished in a way that was not analogous to the punishment of a felon. The Marquis of Lansdowne informed Lord Monkswell (May 8th) that the War Office was acting on the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on discipline in military prisons. Lord Lansdowne went on to mention, amongst other things, that in the military prisons shot drill had been abolished except as a punishment for prison offences. The use of the crank had not been entirely abolished, but its abolition was provided for in the revised rules. The same remark applied to the case of the barrack cells. The War Office had accepted in part, in the case of military prisons, the recommendations of the committee that soldiers during their imprisonment should have a free choice of library books, by allowing the soldiers that choice after the first fourteen days of their confinement. This concession would also be granted to the provost prisons under the revised rules,

Replying to the Earl of Dartmouth (July 17th), the Marquis of Lansdowne, in reference to the question of **volunteer ranges**, said a corps could now borrow not only to acquire land for ranges, but also to construct the necessary buildings. This change in the law seemed to have had a good result, because in the year before the passing of the amending Act only four corps took advantage of it, and borrowed £8400, whereas last year twenty-one corps came forward and borrowed £129,000. Under the Military Works (Loans) Act '97, £500,000 was obtained for the purpose of ranges. It was true they were primarily intended for the use of the militia and regulars, but the War Office endeavoured to make them accessible to the volunteers. The whole of that money had not yet been spent, as there were enormous difficulties in the way of securing safe ranges. Then, under the Military Works Bill of this year (see sect. 79), they had power to raise £40,000 for the purpose of assisting volunteer corps to provide themselves with ranges. Another way in which it was proposed to give assistance was to increase the travelling allowance from 4s. to 6s., and to reduce the minimum distance from five to two miles. Mr. Wyndham, in course of a reply to observations by Mr. Arnold Forster (July 21st) said a very important suggestion was that they ought to do more than tap the colonies; and where a colony exhibited a great desire to take some share in the defence of the Empire, they were ready to modify the arrangements as far as possible to meet the wishes of the colony. They had been in communication constantly with Canada, and at this moment they had arrived at the stage of having drawn up certain proposals which they hoped to transmit to the country. Since Jan. '97 no less than 12,000 men had been added to the Army, and on July 1st this year there were **411,030 men in the Regular Army, Militia and Reserve**. See "Militia Ballot Bill," sect. 80, "Military Works Act," sect. 79, and "China," sect. 8.

[6] **Ascension Day**. The motion that committees of the Commons should not sit until 2 o'clock was carried (May 10th) by 184 to 68. The motion for the meeting of the House on Ash Wednesday at 2 o'clock instead of at noon was (Feb. 14th) carried by 213 to 142.

[7] **Bishops, Legislative power in the House of Lords**. Mr. Herbert Lewis moved (Feb. 21st), "That the legislative power of Bishops in the House of Peers in Parliament is a great hindrance to the discharge of their spiritual functions, prejudicial to the commonwealth, and fit to be taken away by Bill." Lord Hugh Cecil proposed an amendment, setting forth that the legislative power of Bishops in the House of Peers in parliament "ought to be maintained; but that it is desirable that other life Peers should be added to that House, especially those who would represent the greater religious denominations other than the Church of England." If there was to be a change in the constitution of the House of Lords they should look to a gradual change in it, so as to make it more representative of the better educated bodies, and they had in the Bishops the germ of such a change. The Bishops represented the great body of Church of England feeling, so far as it was organised. Could they not go on and add to the House of Lords a number of life peers to represent other phases of public thought, and so im-

mensely strengthen and improve the House? He believed that the proper way of meeting the Nonconformists was not by an unreasonable *non possumus*, but by reasonable conciliation. Mr. Sharpe seconded the amendment. Mr. Balfour remarked that he had great sympathy with the amendment, and would like to promote many representatives of the great Nonconformist interest to the other House. But he thought that a plain issue should be raised, and would suggest that the amendment should be withdrawn. He admitted that the question raised in it was an important one, and that on another occasion it might well form a proper subject of debate. Lord H. Cecil upon this asked leave to withdraw his amendment, and this being refused, it was negatived, the motion being then rejected by 200 to 120.

[8] **China and Wei-hai-wei**. Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett moved on the Address (Feb. 10th) an amendment praying Her Majesty to direct her Ministers to take early and effective measures to assist the Chinese Government in maintaining the territorial independence of the Chinese Empire, and especially of the Province of Manchuria, in accordance with the resolution of March 1st, '98, unanimously affirmed by this House. Mr. Brodrick said the Government could not accept an amendment which meant a direct guarantee of the integrity of the Chinese Empire against all Powers. They, however, recognised absolutely the necessity of maintaining British interests in China, and the intention had not been without effectual result. During the past year the non-alienation of the Yang-tse Valley and the opening of its waterways had been obtained, and the four treaty ports mentioned last March had all been opened, or would be opened within a month. The total number of miles of railways granted to British concessionaries in China was 2800, the expenditure on which, taking a moderate estimate, would amount to twenty millions. Sir E. Grey urged that we should endeavour to secure an understanding with Russia. The amendment was withdrawn.

In introducing the Navy Estimates (March 8th) Mr. Goschen said, with reference to Wei-hai-wei, there had been some purchase of land in the island in the present financial year, '98-99, and some money was being taken for Wei-hai-wei in the financial year '99-1900. It was proposed to make it a secondary naval base, to fortify it sufficiently, to have coal stores and small repairing shops, and, above all, to secure a good anchorage by dredging. The captains of our ships, after considerable experience, had come to the conclusion that it is a most valuable anchorage, and would be of great importance to us in any operations in the China Seas. The climate was good, and in every respect they were able to give a good account of the place. Mr. Pritchard Morgan obtained leave (March 13th) to move the adjournment in order to call attention to the fact that Her Majesty's representative at Peking was supporting the demands of Italy for a sphere of influence in Chinese territory, with Sammun Bay as a naval base, notwithstanding the resolution of that House in favour of the maintenance of the independence of Chinese territory. Mr. Brodrick said the position which Italy had taken in this matter was entirely on her own initiative. She desired to negotiate for certain advantages in China, and the British Government had displayed a

friendly attitude which had been strictly limited to proceeding by diplomatic negotiations. The motion was negatived after further discussion. Speaking on April 14th, Lord C. Beresford said the capabilities of Wei-hai-wei were excellent, as it was about the best deep-water harbour in the whole of China. It was infinitely better than Kiao-Chau, and would not require the expenditure of any very large sum of money to put it in order. Mr. Austen Chamberlain entirely concurred in what Lord C. Beresford had said of the natural capabilities of Wei-hai-wei, adding that the course the Government intended to pursue in the matter was to take advantage of these natural capabilities. The idea they had with regard to Wei-hai-wei was that it should be for the China station something like Gibraltar was for the Mediterranean station before the present extension; that it should occupy the same kind of relationship to Hong-Kong as Gibraltar did formerly to Malta. Furthermore, as it was by far the healthiest station which they possessed in that part of the world, they proposed to establish a naval hospital at Wei-hai-wei for the treatment of invalids from the fleet. Mr. Goschen added (April 21st) that the general idea was that Wei-hai-wei was to be a secondary naval base, and that it was to be fortified so far as might put it into a position to enable it to defend itself against a raid, but not to that which would make it a place at which ships might take refuge. The fortifications would be of a comparatively simple kind. The Marquis of Salisbury informed the Earl of Kimberley (May 1st) that the general drift of the agreement with Russia was that it was a railway agreement concerning our fields of operation in China. England had agreed not either to undertake or to encourage any railways by English persons or others north of the Great Wall; and on the other hand, Russia had made an exactly similar stipulation with respect to the basin of the Yang-tse. There were certain detailed provisions with respect to the railway which was to be made to Newchwang, about which there had been a great deal of controversy, and our interests in that respect were, he thought, entirely protected. He was very anxious not to appear to attach to the particular stipulations of this agreement an exaggerated importance; but, of course, he attached very great importance to the agreement, for it seemed to be a sign of good feeling between the Governments of Russia and Great Britain. That was very much to be desired; and what was still more to be desired was that good feeling should grow up between the Russian and English people. But this particular agreement, he believed, would be of value in preventing the possibility of collision between the two Governments in that part of the world, and therefore was a gauge for their future agreements for a long time, and he trusted it would lead to agreements in other matters. Replying to Mr. Lambert (June 8th), Mr. Brodrick said the clause in the Anglo-Russian agreement that the Russian Government was at liberty to support concessions for a railway from the main Manchurian line in a south-westerly direction did not, in the opinion of the Government, cover the question of railway communication with Peking. Lord C. Beresford (June 9th) discussed the China policy of the Government. He considered the China question the greatest problem this country had ever faced, requiring immediate attention, and certainly wiser statesman-

ship than they had seen up to the present. The Government had been shouting very loudly for the "open door," but their line of policy had been all along for "spheres of influence," and they had really been doing nothing at all. Mr. Brodrick in reply said they were endeavouring to secure, and so far had secured, that a full share of railway and mining concessions should fall to British investors on the Yang-tse. They would endeavour to provide, by means of transit passes, that trade should be free from undue taxation, and exempted from *lihin*, and they were working for the laying open of inland waters, besides the Yang-tse, and ports which were not now treaty ports, to trade. Although the Government would not undertake to relieve the Yamen from the responsibilities for the internal government of China, they were not prepared to let British trade suffer or fall into other hands. They proposed, therefore, to hold the Chinese Government responsible for not alienating the provinces bordering on the Yang-tse to any other Power. They further held that the railway between Burma and the Yang-tse should be made whenever British investors were prepared to make it. His noble friend had raised the question of how far the Government were diverging from the policy of the open door to that of spheres of influence. He denied that they had abandoned the one policy or adopted the other. No one could expect that this country could have a monopoly in China, but only its fair share. He was glad to know that an agreement for a railway from Tientsin to Chin Kiang, which passed through the German sphere, was to be carried out, the Germans constructing their part of the railway and British investors constructing the other part. In the same way with France, we had agreed, in regard to the provinces of Szu-chuan and Yun-nan, that no concession should be given that would keep out the other Powers from trade. If there was to be a new departure, it must be made by dealing with doubtful questions in an amicable spirit, and endeavouring to consider that a fair compromise was not a bad bargain. We had great commercial interests which we had no intention of surrendering, and therefore it would be in no spirit of jealousy, but simple in the interest of China, that Her Majesty's Government must declare, if they were pressed, that they would be forced to advise the Chinese Government not to acquiesce in any steps calculated to transfer the Government at Peking to any other Power. As to the question of Waima, they were pressing it on the French Government, and they had the strongest hope that it might be brought to arbitration and settled.—Sir E. Grey considered that Wei-hai-wei was not the most satisfactory position that could have been chosen for the protection of British commerce in China. They did not think the best had been done by Her Majesty's Government, but that some favourable opportunities had been lost. The businesslike proposals of the Under Secretary, however, that night were considerably in advance, and more encouraging than any they had up to the present heard. Speaking on the Appropriation Bill (Aug. 7th), Mr. Brodrick said he did not think they had any reason to complain of the concessions which had been given in the sphere between Manchuria and the Yang-tse Valley. A general agreement with regard to that sphere would be an extremely difficult thing. Undoubtedly, while Manchuria was a sphere in

which Russia was exercising a practical control, they could not suppose that the Peking Government would make a similar admission with regard to the spheres of other Powers. In his opinion there was no reason why they should regard with distrust concessions that had been given to Powers in provinces with which we were not particularly connected. With regard to the important point alluded to respecting a possible co-operation with Germany in China, he thought, with reference to all the questions raised, we might look forward in many parts of the world to good results from friendly co-operation with Germany, for he did not see what divergence of interest there was between ourselves and that Power. He called attention to the immensely improved tone which prevailed now in that House as regarded the position of Her Majesty's Government respecting China, as compared with that entertained when the House separated in '98.

[9] Church, "Lawlessness" in the, Bishops' Veto, Confessional. Mr. Samuel Smith, on the Address (Feb. 8th—9th), moved an amendment representing that, having regard to the condition of lawlessness now prevailing in many parts of the Protestant Church of England, some legislative steps should be taken to secure obedience to the law. Colonel Sandys seconded. After a prolonged debate Mr. Balfour said there was no symptom that the bishops shrank from their duty. He agreed that the law should be obeyed, but pleaded for mutual toleration as between the two parties in the Church, and deprecated legislation. The amendment was rejected by 221 to 89. On the same evening (Feb. 9th) the Bishop of Winchester called attention to statements lately made respecting the action of the bishops in dealing with irregularities in public worship. Sir William Harcourt had, he said, asserted that the courts were closed in the matter of ritualistic practices by the misuse of the episcopal veto. Their lordships would scarcely believe that, with the exception of three insignificant and trifling cases, no living English bishop had exercised this veto at all, so that all this eloquence was launched against an imaginary foe. Only in two instances prior to those instances which he had mentioned could he find that the bishops had vetoed proceedings. He denied that there had been agreement among the bishops not to allow prosecutions. The bishops had always tried to repress excesses even on the part of the best of men in the matter of the observance of ceremonial.—Viscount Halifax said neither the Crown nor the secular courts were competent to settle the ceremonial or the doctrine of the Church, and declared that although they might suffer through it, the Church would not see their rights and liberties sacrificed to popular clamour. The Archbishop of Canterbury ventured to say that the amount of anything like Romanism in the Church was exceedingly small. Although they were determined to bring the ritual of the Church of England within proper limits, they appealed to the laity generally not to expect that that could be accomplished in a few months. Mr. Balfour informed Sir J. Willox (March 2nd) that his attention had been called to the memorial of the English Church Union, and so far as he was concerned, and he believed he could speak also for the Lord Chancellor, he should not recommend any clergyman to a benefice unless he was con-

vinced he was prepared loyally to obey his bishop. Lord Kinnaird (March 3rd) moved for a return of all the cases in which the bishop's veto had been exercised under the Church Discipline Act, '40, and under the Public Worship Regulation Act, '74; and asked the Government whether a return could be obtained showing the number of churches in England belonging to the Church of England in which confessional boxes had been put up. The Archbishop of York said with regard to the veto of the bishops everything that could be ascertained had been ascertained. He himself had discovered by careful research that there had not been ten cases in the last twenty-five years in which any bishop of any diocese in England had refused an inquiry when asked for. The Earl of Dudley said a return under the Church Discipline Act could not be granted, as no record was kept of such cases. A return was being prepared for the Commons under the Public Worship Regulation Act, and this information might be laid before their lordships also. The Home Office could not consent to give a return regarding confessional boxes, as it must be incomplete, because there was no power to compel incumbents to grant the information, and the amount of labour involved would be out of all proportion to the value of the information procured. After further discussion, however, the Marquis of Salisbury expressed the opinion that the great importance which noble lords attached to this matter of confessional boxes, as distinguished from any other aspect of the question, should override the technical objection put forward by the Home Office. Lord Kinnaird's motion was then negatived, and a motion of the Earl of Northbrook that an address be presented for a return showing the number of churches in England belonging to the Church of England in which confessional boxes have been put up, was agreed to. Mr. Sydney Gedge (April 11th) moved "That this House deplores the spirit of lawlessness shown in a memorial which the English Church Union (a society of which more than 4000 clergy of the Church of England are stated to be members) adopted unanimously at a meeting held in London on the 28th day of February last, and of which they directed copies to be sent to the Queen, and to every member of each House of Parliament, and approves of the declaration made in this House on the 2nd day of March last by the First Lord of the Treasury, that neither he nor the Lord Chancellor would recommend any clergyman to a benefice unless convinced that he was prepared loyally to obey his bishop, and, in accordance therewith, confidently hopes that the Ministers of the Crown will not recommend any clergyman for ecclesiastical preferment unless they are satisfied that he will loyally obey the law as declared by the courts which have jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical"; Colonel Sandys seconded. Mr. Samuel Hoare proposed, and Mr. Thornton seconded, an amendment setting forth "That this House deplores the spirit of lawlessness shown by certain members of the Church of England, and confidently hopes that the Ministers of the Crown will not recommend any clergyman for ecclesiastical preferment unless they are satisfied that he will loyally obey the bishops and the Prayer Book." Mr. Balfour expressed his preference for the amendment, because he thought it a pity they should drag in by name

for censure any particular association, either of churchmen or of any other section of the community; and further, because a resolution passed in such terms had about it all the air of persecution, while it was not persecution that would hurt anybody. The resolution, too, did not cover the whole ground. Mr. Balfour went on to say that the dangers which the English Church was now incurring, and the divisions from which it was suffering, were not questions merely, or even principally, of technical obedience to the law. They were questions of loyalty to an institution. It was for this reason that he did not believe that any effectual remedy could be found for our present troubles merely in increasing the stringency of any existing remedies against lawlessness, and that he so deeply deplored the recent enunciation of policy by certain members of the English Church Union. In another passage of his speech Mr. Balfour said he was one of those who had always desired to see greater spiritual autonomy given to the English Church; he was prejudiced in favour of giving it those liberties which the Scottish Established Church enjoys. Lord H. Cecil said he proposed to support the amendment rather than the resolution. After further discussion, in course of which Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said he should like to have in the resolution, before he would vote for it, a recognition of the subjection of the points in dispute to the properly established civil courts of the realm, the original motion was negatived, Mr. S. Hoare's amendment then becoming the substantive resolution. Mr. Bartley then proposed to add at the end of this, after "Prayer Book," the words "and the law as declared by the courts which have jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical." This was seconded by Mr. Gedge. Mr. Balfour thought the addition would be unwise and injudicious. Sir E. Clarke appealed to the right hon. gent. to withdraw his objection. Viscount Cranborne thought the proposed addition very ill-advised. Mr. Balfour replied that he did not at all change his own view that the suggestion of these words by his hon. friend was unfortunate, but the suggestion had been made, and had been taken up by the great mass of the House as if it were a simple declaration carrying no further consequences than an assertion that the law must be obeyed. It was quite clear that if that was the interpretation which the House put on the suggestion, it was impossible for him to ask the House not to accept it. Of course, the law must be obeyed. He thought the amendment was inexpedient, because he did not think that the same interpretation would be put upon it by a body of opinion with which he did not personally agree, not being a High Churchman, but which it was most important at that time not to do anything to alienate. The proposal to add Mr. Bartley's words was put and carried by 200 to 14; and the amended resolution was then put and agreed to as follows:—"That this House deplores the spirit of lawlessness shown by certain members of the Church of England, and confidently hopes that the Ministers of the Crown will not recommend any clergyman for ecclesiastical preferment unless they are satisfied that he will loyally obey the bishops and the Prayer Book and the law as declared by the courts which have jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical." See also "Church Discipline Bill," sect. 43.

[10] **County Courts Jurisdiction.** Mr. Monk moved (Feb. 28th) "that the time has arrived when Her Majesty's Government may reasonably be expected to initiate or facilitate legislation, having for its object a considerable extension of the ordinary jurisdiction of County Courts in Common Law, Equity, and Admiralty Causes." This was seconded by Mr. Brynmor Jones. The Attorney General, in opposing the motion, said, as something like 80 or 90 per cent. of the cases which came before the High Court were under the limit of £1,000, to which the hon. member had suggested the jurisdiction of the county courts should be extended, the effect of the scheme would be to abolish practically the High Court. The primary object of the county courts was the speedy recovery of small debts and the trial of actions which were not likely to raise difficult questions of law. The burden cast upon a large number of county courts at present was greater than they could bear. At the same time he agreed that the arrangements in the Common Law Division of the High Court required thorough revision. The motion was rejected by 98 to 69.

Derby Day. The House of Commons re-assembled after the Whitsuntide recess, and considered the Education of Children Bill (see sect. 54) in committee.

[11] **Directors of Companies, Ministers &c.** Mr. MacNeill (Feb. 14th) moved on the Address an amendment representing "that twenty-five out of the forty-four Ministers of the Crown who constitute Your Majesty's present administration hold among them no fewer than forty-one directorships in public companies, and that we consider the position of a public-company director to be incompatible with the position of a Minister of the Crown, and that the union of such offices is calculated to lower the dignity of public life." The hon. member stated that of the nineteen members of the Cabinet eleven were company directors. Mr. Birrell seconded. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in justifying the holding by Ministers of such directorships as were then held by them, said the rules laid down when they accepted office were, first that no member of the Government should enter into any engagement that would take up time properly belonging to the public; second, that he should not undertake any responsibility in connection with public companies that could be supposed to diminish his usefulness or fitness as a member of the Government. In his belief these rules had been rigidly observed. Many directorships had been resigned: he had resigned one himself, and some twenty had been resigned by his colleagues. But he did protest against the view that all directors were corrupt, that there is no honesty in joint-stock enterprises, or that there were no positions of this kind which members of the Government might legitimately hold. Mr. Jeffreys (C) and Mr. Bowles spoke in favour of the principle of the amendment. Mr. Balfour supported the attitude which had been assumed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The amendment was defeated by 247 to 143.

[12] **East and Central Africa.** In committee on the Supplementary Civil Service Estimates (Feb. 27th), Mr. Brodrick stated, on the vote of £256,000 for grants in aid for Uganda, British Central and British East Africa, that Colonel Martyr was to explore, and, if possible, plant

posts on the right bank of the Nile, connecting Uganda with the territory which Lord Kitchener's troops have penetrated, the intention being that he shall ultimately join hands with the Sirdar, and that he shall ascertain and occupy the territory to which we are by treaty entitled. Answering the Earl of Camperdown (March 20th), the Marquis of Salisbury said the main object of Major Macdonald's expedition from Uganda was to examine more exactly the frontier which had been agreed upon some time ago between what was then the Italian sphere of influence and our own. That boundary was indicated by the head waters of the Juba. This was not the only object of the expedition. There were rumours at the time of designs on the Upper Nile, which experience had not altogether falsified, and which made the Government anxious to establish our military power at some station of the river. Unfortunately, the mutiny of the Soudanese troops brought this particular branch of the expedition to an untimely end. Certain movements connected with the exploration of Lake Rudolph took place, but a more important point alluded to by the noble Earl was connected with the name of Major Martyr. A considerable portion of Major Macdonald's troops, with other troops in the protectorate, made an expedition from the head waters of the Nile and down the river bank, and had been, on the whole, successful. When Major Martyr arrived at Bor he ascertained that the Dervishes, hearing that the English forces were *en route*, had disappeared. The last they had heard of the Major was that he was at Bedden, where the sudd commenced. Mr. Brodrick informed Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett and Mr. Yerburgh (March 24th) that the agreement came to between Great Britain and France stipulated for equal treatment of British and French trade between the Nile and Lake Chad, which affords access to the Nile territory. The Waima claims were not dealt with in the agreement. Mr. Brodrick stated (April 10th), in course of a debate initiated by Mr. McKenna, that in Pemba and Zanzibar the liberation of slaves was proceeding with as much rapidity as they themselves desired. The progress of the East African Protectorate under Sir A. Hardinge had been satisfactory during past years. The receipts had increased and the expenditure had diminished. They did not intend to send out expeditions, with the exception of that under Colonel Martyr, for the purpose of establishing fresh posts. The connection of the Uganda Protectorate with Lord Kitchener's forces had already been practically achieved, for there were only about 200 miles of river and unoccupied country between the last of the posts that would enable us to connect our possessions in East Africa with the Soudan. Mr. Brodrick, in reply to Commander Bethell (July 10th), regretted to say that in consequence of illness Mr. Berkeley, the Commissioner and Consul-General of the Uganda Protectorate, had been forced to resign his appointment. The Secretary of State, considering that order had now been restored in the Protectorate, and that the railway was far advanced, thought this a fitting time to send a Special Commissioner to Uganda, to report what posts it was desirable to establish, especially in view of Colonel Martyr's advance on the Nile. For this purpose he proposed to avail himself of

the administrative experience of Sir Harry Johnston, who would be appointed with full powers to administer the Protectorate with the same control of the military forces as was given to other governors also holding a special appointment as Commander-in-Chief.

[13] Education, England and Wales. Mr. Lloyd George (March 7th) moved "That the system of Primary Education in England and Wales inflicts upon a large portion of Her Majesty's subjects a serious grievance, which demands the immediate attention of Parliament." Under the present system thousands of children left school before they were twelve years of age, the apparatus in the voluntary schools was defective, their general equipment was bad, the accommodation was insufficient, and in many of the schools in the rural districts the condition of things was perfectly disgraceful. The existing policy drove out board schools and planted voluntary schools in their place, and all this crippling of education in the rural districts was done in the name of religion. The system whereby only 10 per cent. of the places in the training colleges were open to Nonconformists was a serious cause of complaint. Mr. A. Hutton seconded. Mr. Harry Foster moved to insert in the motion after the word "Wales" the words "under which board schools receive a larger grant of public money than voluntary or denominational schools for the same educational work, carried on under the same inspection and under the same educational code, and under which the local burdens for National Primary Education are unequally divided." Mr. Gray seconded the amendment. Sir J. Gorst hoped the House would see that at the present moment there was no such practical religious grievance as demanded the immediate attention of Parliament, to the exclusion of much more important business. He therefore asked the House to negative the motion. As to the amendment, he agreed that it was to the interest of the country that such financial arrangements should be made as to put the managers of voluntary schools in a satisfactory and proper position. Two years ago a Bill was passed giving a large sum of money to the managers of voluntary schools, and they could hardly ask that the attention of Parliament should be again directed to this subject. He hoped that the amendment would be withdrawn, so that the division could be taken on the motion. The amendment was withdrawn, and the motion negatived by 204 to 81. Mr. Jeffreys (April 17th) moved an address praying her Majesty "to withhold her consent to the new portions of Articles 37 and 42 on pages 90 and 91 of the Code of Regulations for Day Schools, which was presented to the House on the 21st day of March last." Article 37 now provided that after Jan. 1st, 1900, no pupil teacher would be recognised in a school in which there were not at least two other adult teachers employed, except with the consent of the Council. That article would have a most disastrous effect on small voluntary schools, and would virtually abolish pupil teachers in them. Article 42 also had reference to pupil teachers. Lord E. Talbot seconded. Sir J. Gorst said the amendments to which the hon. member objected were designed to improve the staffs of rural schools, and to promote the efficiency of those schools; they were recommended by a committee of experts, by the inspectors and the professional advisers of the

Department. But the Government had no intention of forcing a benefit of this kind on a reluctant House, and the amendments would be withdrawn, though they would be returned to on some future occasion. The motion was carried by 147 to 67.

Sir J. Gorst (April 23th) introduced the **Education Estimates**. He was very glad to say that the rate of average attendance, which had for the past three years been slowly declining, had mounted up again, and had reached 81'66, being the largest percentage since the passing of the Education Act of '70. The new return on child labour was a painful and sickening document. In several cases it was reported that children slept during school hours. The champion child, a boy under six, worked in a brickfield at brickmaking, and earned 3s. 6d. per week; whilst a little girl of the same age worked 35 hours a week carrying milk for her parents, and another was engaged as a nurse-girl for 29 hours a week, and was given for wages 2d. and her food. With regard to the kind of occupation of these little white slaves, the greatest number of boys (76,173) were engaged in shops; selling newspapers came next, which industry took up the spare time of 15,182; 8627 knocked up workmen in the morning, took dinners, etc., whilst only 6115 turned their attention to agriculture, and 10,636 did odd jobs. For the girls there was much less diversity of employment: 11,585 looked after babies, 9254 did household and laundry work, and 4019 did needle- and other light work. The hours some of the poor children worked were truly disgraceful. A newspaper boy aged twelve, in Standard VI., worked 100 hours a week, including Sundays; another boy of the same age worked 87 hours a week as a farm labourer, and several, some ten, and others twelve, spent over 70 hours of their week working at different occupations. The girls were a little better off as regards length of hours, the worst case being that of a girl thirteen years of age who worked 72 hours a week in a shop; but there were several who worked 70 hours carrying bark for woodcutters, and of course there would be many who worked in houses for their own mothers, for instance, of whose hours of work no proper return could be obtained. There were one or two particularly flagrant cases, where one would hardly think the poor little victims could do what they did. A greengrocer's boy of twelve years of age started for London every morning at half-past two, and returned home at half-past nine, when he went to school. Was it any wonder that he was only in Standard II.? Another rose every morning between three and four, called workmen until half-past five, started on a newspaper round at six and finished at nine, when he went to school. This boy was often half-asleep during the afternoon. The wages these unhappy children earned averaged about 1s. each child per week, of course very unevenly divided: 47,273 earned between 6d. and 1s.; 40,293 from 1s. to 2s.; 19,757 from 2s. to 3s.; 17,084 earned under 6d. a week, and 8123 earned above 3s. In course of the discussion that followed, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman remarked that Sir John Gorst showed a want of regard for his own personal dignity in continuing in an office for which he showed his contempt whenever he spoke of it. Sir John Gorst (May 1st), in replying to the observations previously made concerning himself by the

Leader of the Opposition, said the views of the Lord President and his own on the subject of education were entirely in sympathy. He did not pretend that there had never been any difference of opinion: he should be sorry to make the Lord President responsible for everything he had said in the House in debate, but upon major and important questions they were entirely in sympathy, and the general educational policy he had tried to enforce in that House was entirely in accord with his noble friend's views and his own. Further, he denied absolutely that he had ever cast ridicule either upon the Education Department or the Lord President. See also "Board of Education Bill," sect. 41.

[14] **Egypt and the Soudan, and the Grant to Lord Kitchener.** On Feb. 24th, the Commons considered a supplementary Army Estimate of £885,000 for additional expenditure on various military services, including expenditure on the Omdurman expedition, the whole or nearly the whole of which had been repaid by Egypt. Mr. J. Morley moved a nominal reduction of the estimate, taking occasion to say that the Soudan advance had been an error from the first, and strongly condemning the exhumation and ill-treatment of the Mahdi's remains. Mr. Brodrick adverted to the changed state of Egypt, which from being nearly bankrupt in '85 had grown in population and prosperity in a manner unexampled in history. It was confidently expected that, unless important and unforeseen circumstances occurred, a period of some five years would see the Soudan paying its way. Mr. Courtney maintained his previous attitude that the forward policy in the Soudan was a mistake. Sir E. Grey thought the country supported the Government in their forward movement, and that if we had gone too fast it was because the pace was forced on us. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman supported the amendment as a continued protest against the policy of advance. The amendment for the reduction of the vote was negatived by 167 to 58. Mr. Brodrick informed Mr. Herbert Roberts (Feb. 27th) that as Governor-General of the Soudan Lord Kitchener draws pay at the rate of £1,000 a year, with £500 for travelling allowances. This is in addition to his pay as Sirdar, but he draws no pay from the British Army funds. Mr. Balfour (June 2nd) brought up a message to the House, signed by Her Majesty's own hand, which the Speaker read as follows:—"VICTORIA R. Her Majesty, taking into consideration the eminent services of Major General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., in planning and conducting the recent expedition into the Soudan, and being desirous, in recognition of such services, to confer some signal mark of her favour upon him, recommends to her faithful Commons that she should be enabled to grant Lord Kitchener the sum of thirty thousand pounds.—Balmoral. 1 June, 1899." Mr. Balfour, in a eulogistic speech, moved (June 5th) "That a sum not exceeding £30,000 be granted to Her Majesty, to be issued to Major-General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., as an acknowledgment of his eminent services in planning and conducting the recent expedition in the Soudan." Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman remarked, on his own behalf and on the part of his political friends, that they fully shared the estimate of Lord Kitchener's services which Mr. Balfour had so eloquently expressed. In

our treatment of the Mahdi's tomb and remains there was an element and air of vindictiveness which was unworthy of this great country. He made every allowance for the political desire to do away with the focus of fanaticism, but still it remained that there was what in civilised countries would be considered a most cruel outrage, and he could not help adding a gross blunder. Apart from this criticism, he supported the vote. Mr. J. Morley, however, opposed the vote, and strongly condemned the treatment of the Mahdi's remains. Mr. Balfour justified what had been done, in the circumstances, urging that to have allowed any superstitious reverence for the Mahdi to exist would have been to jeopardise the lives of the European officers who were left in the Soudan with the native troops. The vote was carried by 393 to 51. (Dr. Wallace, being seized with illness while speaking in this debate, was assisted from the House, and died a few hours afterwards.) Mr. Balfour moved (June 8th) "That the thanks of this House be given to Major-General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., for the distinguished skill and ability with which he planned and conducted the campaign on the Nile of 1896-7-8, which culminated in the Battle of Omdurman, the capture of Khartoum, and the overthrow of the power of the Khalifa. That the thanks of this House be given to Major-General Sir A. Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O.; Major-General Sir H. M. L. Rundle, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.; Major-General Sir W. F. Gatacre, K.C.B., D.S.O.; Major-General the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, C.B.; Major-General A. G. Wauchope, C.B., C.M.G.; Major and Brevet Colonel Sir F. R. Wingate, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., R.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel C. J. Long, R.A.; Major and Brevet Colonel H. A. MacDonald, D.S.O.; Lieutenant-Colonel D. F. Lewis, C.B.; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Collinson, C.B.; Commander C. R. Keppel, C.B., D.S.O., R.N.; and to the other officers and warrant officers of the Navy, the British and the Egyptian Army, and the Royal Marines, for the energy and gallantry with which they executed the services which they were called upon to perform. That this House doth acknowledge and highly approve the gallantry, discipline, and good conduct displayed by the petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Navy, the British and the Egyptian Army, and the Royal Marines during the campaign. That the thanks of this House be given to Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., for the support and assistance which he afforded to the forces employed in the operations in the Soudan. That this House doth acknowledge, with admiration, the distinguished valour, devotion, and conduct of those other officers and men who have perished during the campaign in the Soudan in the service of their country, and feels deep sympathy with their relatives and friends." Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman seconded the motion, expressing cordial and sincere approval of resolutions which gave expression to the admiration and gratitude of the House. The first resolution, that in reference to Lord Kitchener, was carried by 321 to 20. On the next resolution, comprising the generals and officers, Dr. Farquharson called attention to the neglect to acknowledge the services of medical officers. Mr. Davitt and others could not support the

resolution, but it was carried by 347 to 18. The third resolution, regarding the petty officers, etc., was carried by 355 to 16, and the others were agreed to. Similar resolutions of thanks, and in favour of the grant to Lord Kitchener, were agreed to in the Lords, also, on June 8th. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, introduced by Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Lord Cromer, took the oath and subscribed the roll of the House of Peers, July 25th.

[15] **Expenditure, National.** Mr. Buchanan moved (April 18th) "That the National Expenditure is excessive, and is capable of reduction without compromising the safety or legitimate influence of the country abroad or the efficiency of home administration." He adverted to the growth of expenditure during the previous four years, as showed in the Budget statement, amounting to an increase of £19,000,000; and said the expenditure, it appeared, would go on increasing. The only matter as to which the Government had attempted any retrenchment of public expenditure had been in the payment of the Debt. The loan expenditure had gone up in an astounding degree, and would be bigger next year than ever. For the naval expenditure the House and the country were responsible, but in this expenditure, speaking generally, they had obtained value for money. Mr. Robinson Souttar seconded. Sir C. Dilke moved an amendment setting forth "That while this House is anxious to provide for the maintenance of the Navy in its existing relative strength, it is of opinion that the national expenditure is excessive," and so forth to the end of Mr. Buchanan's original motion. In considering how expenditure could be reduced, he thought the reduction must be in the case of the Army, and was persuaded that by means of army reform there was the possibility of a great saving of money, combined with no loss of efficiency. Mr. Balfour said the Government could neither accept the motion in its original nor its amended form. If hon. members and the party opposite objected to the expenditure, it would be in their power, when they came into office, to deprive Voluntary Schools of their grant, deprive Ireland of their £700,000 grant, and not to renew the Agricultural Rating Act. With regard to the Army, it had been said that with its increase there had not been sufficient national advantage, but he did not agree with that. Sir C. Dilke's amendment was negatived without a division. Mr. Buchanan's motion being then rejected by 132 to 69.

[16] **Foreign Imports.** Mr. Seton-Karr moved on the Address (Feb. 16th) an amendment expressing the hope that Her Majesty would "direct inquiry to be made into the present large and increasing dependence of the United Kingdom on foreign imports for the necessities of life, and the circumstances that might arise therefrom in the event of Her Majesty becoming involved in war with some foreign Power or Powers, with a view to ascertaining what measures (if any) can be taken to lessen such dependence." This was seconded by Mr. Atherley Jones (L). Mr. Ritchie said the question had been looked into, and contended that if the Navy were kept up to its proper strength there was no prospect of the people of this country being starved in case of war. The amendment was negatived, leave to withdraw it being refused.

[17] **House of Lords Veto.** Mr. Labouchere on the Address proposed (Feb. 13th) an amendment representing "that it is expedient that any Bill which shall have been passed by this House, and shall not have been submitted to your Majesty for your royal assent in the session in which it was passed by this House, shall, if passed by this House in the next ensuing session, be submitted to your Majesty, and, upon your royal assent being signified, forthwith become law." Mr. Lawson Walton proposed to substitute for this amendment another representing "that the power at present possessed by the House of Lords to override the decision of this House urgently demands the attention of Parliament." Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman felt unable to approve the proposal of Mr. Labouchere, and supported the alternative submitted by Mr. Lawson Walton. Mr. Balfour opposed both amendments. The latter of the two propositions was rejected by 257 to 107, after which Mr. Labouchere's was defeated by 223 to 105. In the first of the two divisions Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Mendl told against Mr. Walton's proposal, some thirty members, mostly Radicals, but including a few Irish representatives, voting with them. In the division on Mr. Labouchere's amendment 51 of those who had supported Mr. Walton, and including Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Asquith, did not vote at all, the minority of 109, including tellers, being made up of 31 members who had voted with Mr. Labouchere in the first division, 58 of those who had voted with Mr. Walton, and some who had not in the first division voted at all.

[18] **India (Countervailing Duty on Sugar).** The imposition of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into India gave rise to some interesting proceedings. On April 20th there was an animated little episode arising out of questions put by Mr. Maclean and the replies of Lord G. Hamilton, the hon. member at length, in inference to some loud cries of "Oh," and "Order," from his own side, telling his friends that if the Speaker ordered him to sit down he would sit down, or he could go over to the other side if hon. members wished, and thereupon suiting the action to the word. Mr. Maclean wished to discuss the policy of imposing these duties, but was unable to find an opportunity of doing so. Replying to him on May 9th, Mr. Balfour stated that, in the absence of a demand from the authorised leaders of the Opposition, he did not think it would be possible to find a day for the discussion of the question. Sir Henry Fowler at once gave notice that he would move an address praying Her Majesty to disallow the Indian Tariff Amendment Act of this year under which the duty was imposed, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman followed this up with a request for a day for the discussion. Mr. Balfour replied that he should be glad to give one, but the particular day must depend on mutual arrangement. The debate was duly taken on June 15th, when Sir H. Fowler proposed the motion of which he had given notice. Mr. Maclean in seconding the motion attributed the passing of the new law in such haste to the influence of the Colonial Secretary. Lord G. Hamilton supported the new law, and felt that he could do so consistently with the free trade principles he had held all his life. Sir C. Cameron (*L*) agreed with the action of the

Government on the matter, and Mr. Courtney from the other side expressed disapproval of it. Mr. Chamberlain said the position of the Government was that countervailing duties were matters of expediency, to be judged in each case on their merits, and that there was nothing in orthodox free trade principles that should exclude their imposition. As to this particular matter, he did nothing beyond conveying to the Secretary for India the feeling of the colony of Mauritius. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in supporting the motion said the speeches of Lord G. Hamilton and Mr. Chamberlain showed that it was their intention to apply this policy at some convenient season to this country. The motion was rejected by 293 to 152.

[19] **Ireland (Catholic University Education).** In committee on the vote for the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, Mr. Dillon (June 23rd) raised the question of the establishment of a Roman Catholic University as suggested by the Irish bishops. Mr. Balfour said the House devoted a great deal of money, without the smallest objection from Protestants, to a wide system of primary education, which was practically a denominational education; and a great deal of money went without disguise to support a Roman Catholic college which was denominational in a sense which no university he had ever desired to set up would be. Then there were the training colleges which were avowedly Roman Catholic, and the reformatory schools. It was really ignorance which was at the bottom of the difficulties they experienced, but surely there was some hope that the time must come when by the common consent of men of all shades of opinion they would do for Ireland what had been done so adequately for the rest of the United Kingdom.

[20] **Ireland, Distress in.** Mr. Davitt moved (Feb. 17th) an amendment to the Address, representing "that the frequent recurrence of severe distress in certain districts of Ireland is the source of much suffering to the population of these localities, and calls for the speedy application of an efficient remedy for this social misery and privation by the introduction of legislation during the present session for the enlargement of holdings, and the carrying out of feasible schemes of migration, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Congested Districts Board of Ireland in 1895, asking for compulsory powers to acquire suitable lands with which to provide increased opportunities of employment for the victims of this chronic distress." Mr. G. Balfour said migration had not proved a success generally, though the Congested Districts Board intended to make further efforts in the same direction. The difficulty in regard to the enlargement of holdings was to get suitable land; but where in the immediate neighbourhood of small holdings there was other land that could be divided among them, the Congested Districts Board would undertake the operation. The Board did not now desire compulsory powers, for there was no difficulty about purchasing land for re-sale to tenants. The Government proposed this session to increase the grant to the Board. The amendment was (Feb. 20th) rejected by 203 to 122.

[21] **Ireland, Land Acts.** Lord Inchiquin (July 18th) called attention to a resolution of the Landowners' Convention, held in Dublin on Feb. 22nd, and moved "That the question of com-

pensation to the Irish landowners for injuries inflicted upon them by recent legislation demands the immediate attention of Her Majesty's Government." The Duke of Abercorn joined in expressing the hope that something would be done in the interest of a class brought to such a condition of misery and poverty by various Acts of Parliament. Lord Ashbourne said Lord Inchiquin had not suggested how a remedy was to be found. Everything had been done to carry out the suggestions of the Fry Commission. One great policy was working well in Ireland, and that was the land purchase system. He much regretted the withdrawal of the Tithe Rent-Charge (Ireland) Bill (see sect. 110), and hoped it would be re-introduced next session, when it would have a better fate. The Marquis of Londonderry remarked that previous to the Irish Land Acts Parliament never confiscated property without giving fair compensation. After further discussion the motion was carried against the Government by 39 to 34.

[22] **Ireland, Legislative Independence.** Mr. J. Redmond (Feb. 16th) moved on the Address an amendment declaring that the establishment of popular self-government in local affairs in Ireland had intensified the demand of the people of that country for legislative independence, without which Ireland could never be prosperous or contented, and which, in their opinion, was, and must remain, the most urgent of all questions of domestic policy. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman declined to accept the amendment for reasons which had been fully stated by Sir W. Harcourt when a similar proposal was put forward in the session of '98. The Liberal party stood in the same position as they had previously done on the question of Home Rule, but they could not support an amendment which was inconsistent with the convictions and plain declarations which had guided their conduct from the first in the controversy on this great question. The amendment was rejected by 300 to 43. The minority of 45, including tellers, who supported the amendment, consisted of 41 Nationalists and Parnellites, and 4 Liberals—Mr. C. P. Scott, Mr. Atherley-Jones, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. P. Stanhope. Mr. T. M. Healy voted with Mr. Redmond. Mr. Dillon took no part in the division. Seventy-seven Liberals, including the leader of the Opposition and other of its official members, voted with the Government against the amendment.

[23] **Judge, Additional, of the High Court.** Mr. Balfour (July 31st) moved an address to Her Majesty representing that the state of business in the High Court of Justice was such as to require the appointment of an additional judge, and praying that she would be graciously pleased to appoint a new judge of the said High Court in the Chancery Division thereof, in pursuance of the eighteenth section of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876." In course of the discussion Mr. Asquith, while entirely assenting to the motion, trusted that the Government would not regard that as a final solution of the question, and hoped the Government would before next session see the necessity of reconsidering the whole position of affairs in the High Court. The resolution was carried by 159 to 28. A similar resolution was agreed to in the Lords.

[24] **Land in Towns (Ownership, etc.).** Mr. E. J. C. Morton moved on the Address

(Feb. 10th) an amendment expressing regret that there was no indication in the Queen's Speech that measures would be submitted to the House dealing with the ownership, tenure, or taxation of land in towns. Mr. Chaplin observed that one of the objects of the mover was to compel landlords in towns to contribute more equitably to the rates. That was a matter which was now under the consideration of the Local Taxation Commission. Mr. Asquith regretted the omission from the Government programme of an important measure of social reform. They wanted a system of municipal taxation under which it would be possible to throw a just share of the burden of public works on the owners of the soil. Mr. Balfour said the difficulty of dealing with overcrowding was felt on the continent of Europe and in America, as well as in this country. There was already an Act in force providing for the compulsory purchase of land for the erection of workmen's dwellings, whatever view the owner of the land might hold as to the propriety of erecting workmen's dwellings upon it. If it were necessary to give compulsory powers more liberally for the purchase of land for the erection of such dwellings thereon, that would be a point worthy of consideration. The amendment was in the result rejected by 157 to 123, two Conservatives voting in the minority.

[25] **Mercantile Marine.** Mr. Havelock Wilson moved on the Address an amendment which, as altered at the suggestion of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, expressed regret that there was no indication in the Queen's Speech that the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, would be extended to British seamen. The Home Secretary replied that the Government were not prepared in the present session to propose any amendment or extension of the Act, but they hoped the time would come before very long when it might be extended to seamen. The amendment was negatived by 206 to 125. Mr. R. G. Webster proposed (Feb. 28th) a resolution declaring "That this House views with deep concern the fact that the proportion of British seamen in the Mercantile Marine is rapidly decreasing, and also that pilotage certificates are being issued in increasing numbers in British waters to foreigners, and trusts the Government will take prompt steps to inquire into the cause, in order to secure a remedy for this state of affairs." This was seconded by Mr. C. M'Arthur (C.), and supported by Mr. Havelock Wilson. Mr. G. Bowles saw no cause for anxiety as to the diminution in the number of British seamen, which, he contended, was not so great as was assumed. He did believe, however, that it was correct that "pilotage certificates are being issued in increasing numbers in British waters to foreigners," and asked the President of the Board of Trade to seriously consider whether it was advisable to encourage foreigners to gain a knowledge of our seas. Mr. Ritchie said he did not regard with satisfaction the very considerable increase which was undoubtedly taking place in the number of foreign seamen on board British ships. Every legitimate effort should be made to man our ships with British sailors. He absolutely denied the statement that the British sailor was badly treated, contending that the seaman's lot at the present time, as regards wages, food, lodging, and treatment, was better than it had been at any previous

time. He hoped the shipowners would take advantage of the Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund) Act of 1893, and train a large number of boys in the mercantile marine. The Board of Trade had under consideration a scheme for furnishing continuous discharges to seamen, which would enable capable men to secure employment on British ships. He agreed with Mr. Havelock Wilson that the British sailor had no greater enemy than the crimp, and there was nothing in reason he would not do to put an end to the present state of things. As to the employment of foreign seamen, there was no doubt that a great many of them, especially Scandinavians, were extremely good sailors; that they did their work uncommonly well, and perhaps were more sober and more amenable to discipline than British sailors. As far as the motion expressed the concern of the House at the proportion of foreigners employed in the mercantile marine, he was prepared to accept it. The motion was agreed to.

[26] **Muscat.** Lord G. Hamilton informed Mr. Labouchere (Feb. 23rd) that the recently proposed lease of a Muscat port to France by the Sultan of Oman was contrary to treaty, and had not been proceeded with. The Sultan was under a special obligation to the British Government in respect of the alienation or assignment of any part of his territory. The relations of Great Britain and France towards Muscat were based on the treaty of 1862, by which both countries reciprocally engaged to respect the independence of the Sovereigns of Muscat. The Sultan had for years been in receipt of a subsidy from the Indian Government, and had on various occasions received help in maintaining his authority and quieting disturbances in his territory. In answer to Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Brodrick stated (March 9th) that the site of the proposed French coaling depôt on the Muscat coast had not yet been actually fixed, but the Sultan would be advised only to grant a depôt at Muscat itself. The French Government had now accepted our view of the treaty of 1862, that it precludes either Government from accepting any cession or lease of Muscat territory, and in lieu of their former concession had agreed to accept a coal depôt on exactly the same terms as our own.

[27] **Navy.** Mr. Goschen, in introducing the Navy Estimates (March 9th), adverted to the troublesome months of the preceding October and November, when comparisons as to the relative strength of naval powers were in every one's mind, and commented upon the striking confidence which the people of this country showed in those critical moments in the naval force of this country and in their preparedness to meet any emergency. That confidence was, he submitted, the result and the reward of past expenditure, of the liberality of the House and of the nation as regards the Navy Estimates. They had to make no feverish purchases, no sudden enrolments, to ask for no vote of credit, and it was possible to conduct everything with calmness and quiet. They had, for instance, to purchase no ammunition, and to give no new orders. In course of his explanation, the estimates showing an increase of £2,876,000 for the year '99-1900, the First Lord said he had examined the programmes of other Powers, and that study had not been very reassuring. He had caused to be added up the amount of war-

ships under construction by the six chief naval powers, and found that there were 685,000 tons of men-of-war building, besides 225,000 tons which were projected. The Powers concerned were France, Russia, the United States, Japan, Italy, and Germany. Looking at the ships building over all the world, and on the other hand at our position, he claimed that our increased estimates were forced upon the Government by the acts of other countries. Mr. Goschen went on to say: "I have now to state, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, that if the other great naval Powers should be prepared to diminish their programme of ship-building we should on our side be prepared to meet such a procedure by modifying ours. The difficulties of adjustment are no doubt immense. Our desire that the Conference should succeed in lightening the tremendous burdens which are now weighing down all the nations of Europe is sincere. But if Europe comes to no agreement, and if the hope entertained by the Czar be not realised, then the programme I have submitted to the House must stand, because it is constructed on the basis on which the House has always expected it to rest." On the vote for 110,640 men and boys for the Royal Navy, including 18,505 Royal Marines, Mr. Labouchere (March 13th) moved a reduction of 4000, but the amendment was negatived by 147 to 19. Mr. Goschen stated (July 21st) in answer to Sir C. Dilke, that there was nothing to show any change of programme on the part of Russia since the estimates were introduced and therefore there was nothing to induce H.M. Government to change their programme brought forward in April. At the same time he saw in the Russian programme no menace against this country in particular.

[28] **Peace Conference.** Speaking on the debate on the Address (Feb. 7th) the Marquis of Salisbury said the Earl of Kimberley had referred to the very remarkable invitation which the Emperor of Russia had addressed to all the Powers of Europe to meet him in conference for the purpose of lightening the terrible burden of armaments laid upon us, and of attempting to avert the ever-present possibility of war. Nobody could doubt the purity and grandeur of the motives which had animated the Emperor in giving this invitation, and every one must heartily wish that his anticipations may be realised. But farther than that he did not think it safe to go. "The constant increase in armaments which is taking place on all sides at the very time we are speaking of and prophesying peace is not encouraging to the ideal dreams in which the Czar has perhaps indulged, and may warn us to prepare for a possible issue less gratifying than that on which he has most naturally and laudably allowed his mind to dwell. There are many difficulties to be surmounted before any such general benefit can be achieved as that which his Majesty has sketched out. I shall myself be satisfied if the results of this conference and of these negotiations are capable of fulfilling a somewhat humbler aim. If by extending the use of the principle of arbitration we are able to diminish the number of causes by which war can be induced, and if by humane and beneficent legislation we can diminish the horrors of that war when it is waged, we shall have done, I think, for our generation a service of which the whole value cannot be appreciated at once, but to which, I think, the future inhabitants of Europe will look

back with gratitude. And if, as I hope, in that more distant time it is developed to a greater and more perfect end, they will have cause to bless the name of the Sovereign to whose imagination and to whose power and courage this result will in a great measure be due." (See also previous section.)

[29] **Peers at Elections.** Mr. J. Lowther (Feb. 7th) again took objection to the renewal of the sessional order against the interference of peers at elections, and proposed an amendment which would have had the effect of restricting the order to Lords Lieutenant of counties, as distinguished from peers. The order it was proposed to renew was a sham and a farce. Sir W. Lawson supported the amendment. Mr. Balfour had not much to add to what he had said in '98 in supporting the order. The amendment was negatived by 359 to 90, and the order duly renewed. Mr. J. Lowther, on Feb. 14th, complained that the Duke of Bedford and Earl Carrington had concerned themselves in candidature of gentlemen for the constituencies of South Beds and South Bucks, and moved to refer the matter to a select committee. Mr. Balfour thought the adoption of the motion would bring about no practical result, and it was defeated by 230 to 119. Mr. Lowther raised a similar question on May 2nd, in relation to a meeting said to have been held at St. Stephen's Club for the purpose of selecting a candidate to fill the vacant seat for Oxford University, and which the Lord Chancellor and other peers attended; and on June 5th in regard to letters said to have been written by the Duke of Devonshire and the Bishop of Liverpool to the electors of Southport at the recent election; and in one case his motion was withdrawn and in the other negatived on a division. (See also sect. 123.)

[30] **Piers and Harbours.** Sir E. Durning Lawrance moved (Feb. 28th) "That in the interests of trade and communication by sea between places on the coasts, and with a view to the protection and development of sea fisheries and the safety of the persons engaged in them, it is desirable that the Government should take immediate steps to extend the existing provision of piers and harbours by cheapening and facilitating the acquisition of powers to construct or improve piers and harbours in the United Kingdom, and to aid where necessary such works by grants of public money." Mr. Ritchie in course of a sympathetic reply said it should not be difficult for the local or county council, if it was convinced that a pier or harbour was required for the interests of the fishing industry, to come forward and obtain a loan from the Treasury at a low rate of interest for the purpose. With regard to the general question, they must adhere to the policy of previous Governments. At the same time, he could not but admit that there were cases in which a harbour was badly required, and in which, having regard to the poverty of the district, it was practically impossible to give any security for a loan; and he had not the slightest hesitation in saying that if cases like these were brought before the Board of Trade he would make representations to the Treasury with a view of endeavouring to obtain some such assistance as had been rendered under similar circumstances to other industries. But this could only be done on the distinct understanding that some authority would see that a

harbour or pier was kept going. The motion was on this assurance withdrawn.

[31] **Poor Law.** The Earl of Wemyss (March 17th) moved, that it is expedient that a Royal Commission be appointed to inquire into the administration and working of the Poor Law. Lord Harris, speaking for the Government, said boards of guardians had been asked to try to do something to make a greater distinction between the deserving aged poor and others, not only in classification, but in giving them greater facilities for seeing their friends, and in attending their own places of worship on Sunday. Later the Board made inquiries as to what attention had been given to these instructions, and the replies were very satisfactory indeed. The Select Committee of the House of Commons to which the Cottage Homes Bill had been referred, and to which also any other Bill of a kindred character would be referred, would in time report, and it would be wise to wait for some result from this inquiry before appointing a Commission. (See sects. 50, 83, 115, 116.)

[32] **Post Office Employés.** Mr. Steadman moved on the Address (Feb. 20th) an amendment representing that in view of the great discontent existing among employees of the postal and telegraph services, immediate inquiry should be made into the causes of complaint. Mr. Hanbury replied that there had already been two inquiries, and if the postal employees were not satisfied with the findings of these there was no special reason why they should be satisfied with the results of a fresh investigation. The amendment was negatived by 159 to 91. Mr. Steadman reverted to the subject (June 1st), and Mr. Hanbury maintained his former attitude.

[33] **Royal Academy.** Replying to a question addressed to him by Lord Stanley of Alderley, June 10th, as to whether the Government would give effect to certain recommendations of a Select Committee and of a Royal Commission with respect to the Royal Academy, the Marquis of Salisbury said the ground fallacy in his noble friend's speech was the impression he appeared to have, that a Commission must always be attended to, and as a matter of fact always was attended to. That was not Lord Salisbury's experience of public life. His noble friend appeared to look forward to a period when the Government would undertake the management of the Royal Academy. Lord Salisbury thought that undertaking was reserved for bolder hands than his. He hoped that if there was to be an artistic party in Parliament which would prescribe what the various artistic bodies were to do, they would organise themselves in such a way that all their recommendations might have a unanimous tendency. He was afraid the dreams of his noble friend and Lord Wemyss were still far apart in the remedies they recommended to Parliament. But the practical point was, were the Government going to introduce any measure this Session to alter the constitution of the Royal Academy? He had been privileged to hear the exposition of the state of public business which his right hon. friend, the Leader of the House of Commons, had that day laid before that body. He thought when his noble friend came to read it he would agree with him that the chance of introducing any such thorny and difficult subject as the reform of our artistic institutions was not likely to be undertaken in the two months which yet

remained of the session. There was no subject which produced such a healthy difference of opinion as questions which related to art, and consequently there was no subject which was likely to make so great a demand on the time of Parliament. He should certainly think it very imprudent for any Minister to undertake such a task unless he was driven by very much greater evils and defects than it was possible to show in the present management of the Royal Academy. On the whole the results appeared to be quite as good as they were likely to be by introducing the Civil Service into the management of the Academy, and he doubted whether any addition of politicians to the governing bodies of our great art institutions would add much to the value and beauty of their work.

[34] **South Africa.** The various events which occurred in the Transvaal, and South Africa generally, were duly noticed in Parliament from time to time. Mr. Chamberlain announced the Bloemfontein Conference and its failure to bring about any agreement between Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger. The details of this and of all other important events in the Transvaal will be found fully described in the article on the country under its separate heading. Mr. Chamberlain stated in answer to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (July 20th) that the Volksraad had adopted a seven-years' retrospective franchise for Outlanders. He had no official information as to redistribution, but it had been stated that the Transvaal Government proposed to give seven new seats to the districts chiefly inhabited by aliens. If this report were confirmed, this important change in the proposals of President Kruger, coupled with previous amendments, led the Government to hope that the new law might prove to be a basis of settlement on the lines laid down by Sir A. Milner at the Bloemfontein Conference. Mr. Chamberlain observed, however, that a number of conditions were still put forward which might be used to take away with one hand what had been given with the other; but the Government felt assured that the President, having accepted the principle for which they had contended, would be prepared to reconsider any detail of his scheme which could be shown to be a possible hindrance to the full accomplishment of the object in view. The situation in the Transvaal was discussed in both Houses on July 28th. At question time Mr. Balfour informed Mr. Maclean that if the unhappy event of war should occur there was no intention of using any but white troops. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking on the Colonial Office Vote, made an appeal for moderate language in the controversy; and as to war itself, or direct preparations for actual hostilities, he could see no cause for armed intervention, least of all during recent days or weeks when we were evidently approaching, if only circumstances continued favourable, a solution of this problem. A war with one of the independent states in South Africa would be the direst calamity that could occur, however speedy and successful might be the issue. The best way to act, in order to influence the obdurate reluctance of the Transvaal Government, was to bring to bear upon them the influence of enlightened opinion at the Cape. Mr. Chamberlain, in course of his reply, said the right hon. gentleman had tried to represent this matter as one

of one or two years' difference in the qualification for the franchise. It was nothing of the kind. It was the question of the power and authority of the British Empire. It was the question of the position of Great Britain in South Africa. The nature of the position was recognised everywhere but on the Opposition benches—throughout the Empire, as was proved by the offers of assistance the Government had received from several of our colonies. The convention had been broken in spirit more than in letter, and the distinct promise given in 1881 by the man who was now President, that, so far as burgher rights were concerned, no difference would be made between the burghers and British subjects, had not been kept; and not only had there been no approach to this equality, but every act of the Transvaal Government had tended to make the inferiority more marked and more offensive. Turning to the latest proposal of President Kruger, he said: "The Government are desirous of regarding it as an indication of a conciliatory spirit. We recognise that it is a real advance on previous proposals, and we hope to find in it a basis for a satisfactory settlement. I am not going to insult the President by supposing that this proposal is made otherwise than in perfect good faith. I assume that it is a *bona-fide* attempt to meet the case, but we have to see whether it is likely to give immediate and satisfactory representation. If it does not, I assume that President Kruger will be willing to make such alteration as will make it effective. . . . We think that we are justified in appealing to him, as we have done, for a joint inquiry into these latest proposals, with a view of seeing how far they will give that substantial and immediate representation of the alien population which alone can be considered to be the basis of a satisfactory settlement; and when this inquiry is accepted we hope it will be possible to come to an agreement. In any case we shall press for the necessary alteration in order to secure the object we have in view. We have used no threats up to the present time. But while we intend to exhaust conciliatory methods, we have come to the conclusion that the grievances of the Outlanders are substantial grievances, that the situation is one of Imperial concern. Having taken up the cause, we are bound to see it through, and we shall not rest till a satisfactory conclusion has been reached." Referring to the speech of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Chamberlain said the right hon. gentleman recognised the existence of grievances, the danger of the situation, and our right to interfere and to use moral pressure, but thought they must not transform moral pressure into action. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, interposing, observed that he said that in South Africa, as in other parts of the globe, circumstances might arise at any time which would compel us to take up arms in protection of our interests. Mr. Chamberlain upon this said he was not certain that there was now any issue between them, though he should have wished the right hon. gentleman's declaration to have been in less general terms. Mr. Courtney agreed that it was very wise to go for the franchise question, but no one in his right senses could say that a mere difference between a five years' and seven years' franchise would constitute a proper *casus belli*. He wished to protest with all his power against even talking of war or preparing for war for

such a flimsy excuse. The Marquis of Salisbury, replying on the same evening on a debate raised by the Earl of Camperdown, concurred with the Earl of Kimberley in thinking that the advances which had been made were to a certain extent hopeful. The Government would be responsible if any undue impatience or irritation on their part should cause any angry termination of what might have been a peaceful solution; but, repeating the words Lord Selborne had used earlier in the debate, they had put their hands to the plough and did not intend to turn back.

[35] **Supply.** The sessional resolution first adopted in '96, and since annually renewed, was again re-enacted (Feb. 23rd), but at the end of the session was held by some members not to have worked quite so successfully as in previous years. Mr. Balfour, replying to Sir C. Dilke and Mr. John Ellis (July 27th), said he would consult with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of the Treasury as to whether it might be possible to carry out the suggestion of the Committee which sat in '88, and to alter the form of the Estimates so as to diminish the number of votes to be taken. If that met with the general assent of the House he thought they would find they could get through the Estimates more smoothly next session. At the commencement of the twenty-second allotted day (Aug. 3rd) there were 65 outstanding votes, of which 37 had been disposed of when "the guillotine fell" at ten o'clock, and divisions were taken against six of the remainder.

[36] **Welsh Questions.** Mr. Herbert Lewis moved on the Address (Feb. 13th) an amendment expressing regret that no reference was made in Her Majesty's Speech to questions specially affecting the interests of the people of Wales. The Home Secretary said the Government regarded Wales as a part of the United Kingdom, and would only propose exceptional legislation in regard to it under exceptional circumstances. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman considered that Wales had special ground of complaint in the fact that no legislation was promised following the reports of the Agricultural and Sunday Closing Commissions. The amendment was rejected by 194 to 144. Earl Carrington (June 23rd) called attention to the subject of land tenure in Wales and Monmouthshire, and asked whether it was the intention of the Government to initiate any legislation on the subject. The Marquis of Salisbury replied that the Government had not the slightest intention of dealing with the question during the present session, nor could he make any promise as to the future. Such reasons as there were for passing the Irish Land Acts did not in any way apply to Wales.

[37] **West Africa.** On the supplementary vote of £139,425 for Sundry Colonial Services, Mr. Chamberlain (March 10th) stated, in reply to observations by Mr. Weir and Mr. Labouchere, that a conference was about to meet in Brussels to consider the question of the importation of spirits into the Gold Coast, and the Government were prepared to raise the duty to any level to which other countries were prepared to go. The amount of the vote was largely due to the cost of the frontier forces which had been established to safeguard our West African colonies; but the whole of the cost of these forces would ultimately be defrayed from colonial funds. Mr. Hedderwick (Aug. 7th),

on second reading of the Appropriation Bill, called attention to the report of Sir David Chalmers on the rising at Sierra Leone, and contended that it was an absolute condemnation of the policy pursued by the Government in the colony, and that the imposition of the hut tax had led to the insurrection and massacre. Mr. Chamberlain thanked Sir D. Chalmers for the report he had made, and although he had not found himself able to agree with all the conclusions to which Sir David had arrived, he was none the less sensible of his obligations to him for the inquiry. But, although he had appointed Sir David to make the inquiry, he was not bound to accept his report, his position being that of a judge who had to compare the facts. He agreed with the putting down of slavery, but the policy could not be carried out without bloodshed, and the evil caused by slave raiding was so great that a few lives lost in putting it down were well spent in comparison with the number of lives lost in keeping it up. There was a necessity for a frontier force, and this cost a good deal of money; they had to raise the funds, and did it by the hut tax; the alternatives of the salt tax and the tobacco tax were totally insufficient for the cost of the frontier police, while the hut tax was not excessive in amount, being only 1s. per head of the population, and was a tax with which the natives were fully acquainted. The natives had become accustomed to the tax, and to withdraw it now would be interpreted as a confession of weakness, as a justification of rebellion, and it would seriously impair the authority of the government of Sierra Leone. (See also "Royal Niger Company Bill," sect. 100, and "Colonial Loans Bill," sect. 44; and also article FINANCE, NATIONAL, Part III.)

II.—ACTS AND BILLS.

The following is a list of the public Acts of '99: Royal assent March 27th—**Partridge Shooting (Ireland) Act**, '99 (62 Vict. Ch. 1), **Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Act**, '99 (Ch. 2); Royal assent April 27th—**Army (Annual) Act**, '99 (Ch. 3); Royal assent June 6th—**Solicitors Act**, '99 (Ch. 4), **Public Libraries (Scotland) Act**, '99 (Ch. 5), **Supreme Court and Judicature Act**, '99 (Ch. 6), **Metropolis Water Act**, '99 (Ch. 7); Royal assent June 20th—**Infectious Diseases (Notification) Extension Act**, '99 (62 & 63 Vict. Ch. 8), **Finance Act**, '99 (Ch. 9), **Parish Councillors (Tenure of Office) Act**, '99 (Ch. 10); Royal assent July 13th—**Fine or Imprisonment (Scotland and Ireland) Act**, '99 (Ch. 11), **Reformatory Schools Act**, '99 (Ch. 12), **Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act (1893) Amendment Act**, '99 (Ch. 13), **London Government Act**, '99 (Ch. 14); Royal assent Aug. 1st—**Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (Byelaws) Act**, '99 (Ch. 15), **Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum Act**, '99 (Ch. 16), **The Rent-Charge (Rates) Act**, '99 (Ch. 17), **Congested Districts Board (Ireland) Act**, '99 (Ch. 18); Royal assent Aug. 9th—**Electric Lighting (Clauses) Act**, '99 (Ch. 19), **Bodies Corporate (Joint Tenancy) Act**, '99 (Ch. 20), **Seats for Shop Assistants Act**, '99 (Ch. 21), **Summary Jurisdiction Act**, '99 (Ch. 22), **Anchors and Chain Cables Act**, '99 (Ch. 23), **University of London Act**, '99 (Ch. 24), **Land Tax Commissioners' Names Act**, '99 (Ch. 25), **Metropolitan Police Act**, '99 (Ch. 26), **Marriages Validity Act**, '99 (Ch. 27), **Manchester Canonries Act**, '99 (Ch. 28), **Baths and Washhouses Act**, '99 (Ch. 29), **Commons Act**,

'99 (Ch. 30), Public Works (Loans) Act, '99 (Ch. 31), Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, '99 (Ch. 32), Board of Education Act, '99 (Ch. 33), Expiring Laws Continuance Act, '99 (Ch. 34), Inebriates Act, '99 (Ch. 35), Colonial Loans Act, '99 (Ch. 36), Poor Law Act, '99 (Ch. 37), Telegraph Act, '99 (Ch. 38), Isle of Man (Customs) Act, '99 (Ch. 39), Reserve Forces Act, '99 (Ch. 40), Military Works Act, '99 (Ch. 41), Naval Works Act, '99 (Ch. 42), Royal Niger Company Act, '99 (Ch. 43), Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, '99 (Ch. 44), Patriotic Fund Act, '99 (Ch. 45), Improvement of Land Act, '99 (Ch. 46), Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, '99 (Ch. 47), Lincolnshire Coroners Act, '99 (Ch. 48), Appropriation Act, '99 (Ch. 49), Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, '99 (Ch. 50), Sale of Food and Drugs Act, '99 (Ch. 51).

The above list does not include a large number of local Bills which became law during the Session. Particulars of some of those promoted by the London County Council, and of some others of general interest, will be found in "London Bills" (sect. 69). The measures mentioned in the following paragraphs, which were either introduced, or subsequently afforded facilities, by the Government, have prefixed to their titles an *. Where a Bill was withdrawn or dropped, it is so stated, and cases in which the proceedings upon a measure lapsed are notified by the mark (=). The day on which the royal assent was given is signified by the small letters r.a.; and the date upon which the Act came or is to come into force is also notified, though it should be understood that where no date is set down the Act came into operation immediately after it was passed. In the absence of indication in the title or contents of the Bill, the capital letter E. or S. or I. is used to signify that the measure is specifically limited to a part of the United Kingdom.

Adopted Pauper Children (see sect. 90).

Adulteration of Food Act (see sect. 101).

[38] Agricultural and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 50—r.a. Aug. 9th) creates a new Department of Agriculture and other Industries and Technical Instruction in Ireland, with the Chief Secretary as President thereof, and a Vice-President appointed by, and removable at, the pleasure of one of H.M. Principal Secretaries of State. This Vice-President may sit in Parliament, and is to be *ex officio* a member of the Congested Districts Board. There are to be transferred to the Department, at such dates respectively as the Lord Lieutenant by order appoints, the powers of the Irish Government under the Diseases of Animals Act, Destructive Insects Act, and Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, powers as to the collection and publication of statistics relating to agriculture, powers under the Weighing of Cattle Acts, as to the administration of the grant for Science and Art, and of the grant in aid of Technical Instruction, powers of the Department of Science and Art in relation to its buildings and property, powers of the Commissioners of National Education in connection with the Albert Institution and the Munster Institution, and the property held by them; and the powers of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, the inspectors themselves to be transferred and attached to the Department as officers thereof. The Lord Lieutenant is also empowered, with the consent of the Treasury, by order in Council, to

transfer to the Department other administrative powers and duties of Government departments. The Department may make inquiries and collect information for the purpose of agriculture and other rural industries; and may, with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant and the Treasury, employ a secretary, two assistant secretaries, one in respect of agriculture and one in respect of technical instruction, and such other officers and servants as may be required. The Vice-President is to be paid by the State the annual salary of £1200, together with a residential allowance not exceeding £150. For the purpose of assisting the Department there is to be established a Council of Agriculture, consisting of two persons to be appointed by the county council of each county, and a number of persons resident in each province, equal to the number of counties in the province, to be appointed by the Department, the members representing each province to constitute separate provincial committees on the Council; an Agricultural Board consisting of two persons to be appointed by the provincial committee of each province, and four persons to be appointed by the Department; and a Board of Technical Instruction which is also to be largely representative. The Department has placed at its disposal for the purposes of this part of the Act the annual sum of £78,000 directed to be paid to the Commissioners of National Education out of the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account; out of the Irish Church Surplus, during fifteen years, £70,000 a year, and thereafter such annual sum as may be paid without impairing the security for any liabilities of the fund; a portion of the Sea-coast and Fisheries Fund; £12,000 a year as an equivalent for the salaries of abolished or vacant judgeships, etc.; £6000 a year representing the amount of expenses heretofore paid out of money in connection with instruction given in agriculture; and all sums paid to the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account, pursuant to the Estate Duty Act of '96, which are not required for the purposes of the Local Government Act. Lord Ashbourne stated that the new Department will have between £160,000 and £170,000 per annum at its disposal, and this sum would, he believed, enable it to do excellent work in developing the resources of the country. There is a provision enabling the Department to appear before the Railway and Canal Commissioners, and it is to exercise, at the request of the Congested Districts Board, powers with respect to congested districts counties. For the purpose of co-ordinating educational administration there is to be established a consultative committee, consisting of the Vice-President of the Department, who is to be chairman thereof, one person to be appointed by the Commissioners of National Education, one by the Intermediate Education Board, one by the Agricultural Board, and one by the Board of Technical Instruction. The Act comes into operation on April 1st, 1900, though the Vice-President may be at any time previously appointed, and the Department is thereupon to be deemed to be established. The Bill was introduced by the Chief Secretary May 8th, and was discussed on second reading July 5th, when Sir C. Dilke remarked that it was part of the policy which had been described as "Killing Home Rule by Kindness," and which might in time tend to

become a scheme for killing Home Rule by jobbery. His particular objection to the measure was one common to several other measures which had from time to time been proposed: it added to the already large number of Ministers having seats in the House. Mr. J. Redmond, in supporting the Bill, said the more prosperous and better educated the people of Ireland became the stronger and more irresistible would become the demand for Home Rule. Second reading of the measure was agreed to, and it was considered and amended by the Grand Committee on Trade, and read a third time amid cheers (July 24th). While the Bill was before the Lords an amendment was made striking out the provision giving to the Chambers of Commerce and the Trade Councils of Dublin, Belfast and Cork a representative each on the Board of Technical Instruction, the Trades Councils part of the provision having been carried against the Government in Grand Committee. The Lords' amendment was agreed to by 69 to 47, when the Bill was returned to the Commons.

[39] **Allotments (London) Bill** was presented by Earl Carrington, the object being to facilitate the provision of allotments by the London County Council, and the measure being similar to that rejected in '98. The Bill was opposed on second reading by Lord Harris, but supported by the Earl of Kimberley, and rejected (May 12th) by 58 to 16.

***Anchors and Chain Cables Act** (62 and 63 Vict., ch. 23—r.a. Aug. 9th), was introduced by Mr. Ritchie, to simplify and amend the law relating to the testing and sale of anchors and chain cables.

[40] **Baths and Washhouses Act** (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 29—r.a. Aug. 9th), was introduced by Mr. Bigwood. It repeals a proviso of the Act of '78 under which no covered or open swimming bath, when closed, may be used for music or dancing; though it is required that the necessary music or dancing licence shall be obtained by the Commissioners before the bath is in future so used, that the premises be let for such purpose only occasionally, and that no money be taken at the doors. [E.]

Bills of Exchange (see sec. 57).

[41] ***Board of Education Act** (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 33—r.a. Aug. 9th), provides for the establishment of a Board of Education for England and Wales, which is to consist of a President and of the Lord President of the Council (unless he is appointed President of the Board), H.M. Principal Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The existing Vice-President of the Committee of the Council on Education is also to be a member of the Board, but on the next vacancy the office is to be abolished. The Board is to be deemed to be established on the appointment of the President thereof. It is to take the place of the Education Department (including the Department of Science and Art), and Her Majesty may, by order in Council, transfer to or make exercisable by the Board any of the powers of the Charity Commissioners or of the Board of Agriculture in matters appearing to relate to education. Her Majesty may, by order in Council, establish a consultative committee, consisting, as to not less than two-thirds, of persons qualified to represent the views of Universities and other bodies interested in education, for

the purpose of—(a) framing, with the approval of the Board of Education, regulations for a register of teachers, which shall be formed and kept in manner to be provided by order in Council: provided that the register so formed shall contain the names of the registered teachers arranged in alphabetical order, with an entry in respect to each teacher showing the date of his registration, and giving a brief record of his qualifications and experience; and (b) advising the Board of Education on any matter referred to the committee by the Board. The draft of any order proposed to be made under the Act is to be laid before each House of Parliament for not less than four weeks during which that House is sitting, before it is submitted to Her Majesty in Council. The Board may by their officers, or, after taking the advice of the consultative committee, by any University or other organisation, inspect any school supplying secondary education and desiring to be so inspected, for the purpose of ascertaining the character of the teaching in the school and the nature of the provisions made for the teaching and health of the scholars, and may so inspect the school on such terms as may be fixed by the Board of Education with the consent of the Treasury: provided that the inspection of schools established by scheme under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, '89, shall, subject to regulations made by the Treasury under sect. 9 of that Act, be conducted as heretofore by the Central Welsh Board for Intermediate Education, and that the said Board shall be recognised as the proper organisation for the inspection of any such schools as may be desirous of inspection under this section. The council of any county or county borough may out of any money applicable for the purposes of technical education pay or contribute to the expenses of inspecting under this section any school within their county or borough. Provision is made for the appointment of secretaries, officers, and servants of the Board, and the President is to receive, unless he hold another salaried office, such annual salary not exceeding £2000 as the Treasury may determine. The office of President is not to render the person holding it incapable of being elected to or of voting in the House of Commons. After the abolition of the office of vice-president, one of the secretaries of the Board shall not by reason of his office be incapable of sitting in the House of Commons. The Act comes into operation April 1st, 1900. The Bill was presented by the Duke of Devonshire (March 14th), who then explained that in the first instance no attempt would be made to impose upon the secondary schools anything like uniformity in their course of instruction. Although the Government were unable to ask Parliament to vote funds for the inspection of schools which were mainly for the benefit of the upper or middle classes, they recognised that in the case of the poorer schools the cost of inspection might properly form a charge on the funds placed at the disposal of the counties for educational purposes. The organisation of the Science and Art Department was to be thoroughly revised, and the task would be undertaken by a departmental committee; and as the work would occupy a considerable amount of time the Act would not come into operation until April 1900. His Grace also pointed out that the creation of local authorities, with adequate powers to

make provision, or to control the provision if already made, for secondary education was the essential feature of any complete measure; but the creation of such local authorities ought to be preceded by the constitution of a central authority, not for the purpose of unduly controlling the action of such local authorities, but mainly for the purpose of giving them such information, advice, and guidance as they would not be in a position to obtain from the present isolated and detached departments. Bill read a second time (April 24th), after discussion, in course of which the Duke of Devonshire said he saw no insurmountable reason why a measure dealing with the local authorities might not be introduced next session. Second reading agreed to in Commons (June 26th), and Bill sent to Grand Committee on Law; considered as amended and read a third time (Aug. 1st), after some criticism, mainly from the point of view that the measure left too much in the hands of the Department. (The departmental committee above referred to was duly appointed.) [E.]

[42] *Bodies Corporate (Joint Tenancy) Act (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 20—r.a. Aug. 9th), was presented by the Lord Chancellor. The object of the measure was to repeal a rule of law, the survival of which caused many practical difficulties, especially in the case of trusts. It was repealed as to bank stock by sect. 6 of the National Debt (Stockholders' Relief) Act 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., ch. 39), and as to the shares and stocks of various railway companies by their private Acts. As many other companies had asked for the repeal, it was considered desirable to deal with the matter by general legislation. The Act accordingly enables bodies corporate to hold property in joint tenancy. [U.K.]

Children, Education of (see sects. 53, 54, and 90).

[43] Church Discipline Bill. Second reading of this measure was (May 10th) moved by Mr. C. M'Arthur, who remarked that there was a considerable section of the clergy of the Church of England which was in a state of open revolt, not only as regards the Articles and formulas of the Church, but against the law of the land. This had produced a condition of lawlessness and anarchy, and had led to violent dissensions which had threatened to rend the Church asunder; the object being to undo the work of the Reformation and restore the Church of England to the condition she was in prior to that great turning-point in her history. The courts had been closed by the exercise of the Episcopal veto. The object of the Bill was to secure conformity and uniformity in the Church. The first clause laid down what were the actions constituting offences, such as the use of the word Mass, or private confession, or the use of any form, rite, ceremony, or practice, not prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer. The second clause said that when an offence had been committed, an action might be brought by two members of the Church who had resided in the diocese for a year. Notice was to be given to the bishop, and if a month afterwards the offence was repeated, then the matter might be brought before the Court, which would consist of a judge of the Supreme Court who was a member of the Church of England. There would be an assessor, usually the bishop of the diocese in which the offence was committed, but he would not be a member of the Court. If the offence was proved, the bishop would

inhibit the respondent from discharging any clerical functions, and, unless within three months he gave an undertaking not to repeat the offence, the benefice, preferment, and licence would become *ipso facto* vacant. The Bill was not perfect, no doubt, but its principle was good, and at any rate it was better than a mere abstract resolution. An amendment was moved by the Attorney-General, on behalf of the Government, in the following terms:—"That this House, while not prepared to accept a measure which creates fresh offences and ignores the authority of the bishops in maintaining the discipline of the Church, is of opinion that, if the efforts now being made by the archbishops and bishops to secure the due obedience of the clergy are not speedily effectual, further legislation will be required to maintain the observance of the existing laws of the Church and realm." He believed that the Bill would lead to as many prosecutions against those whom his honourable friend called loyal members of the Church as against those whom he thought disloyal. Lord H. Cecil could not support either the Bill or the amendment. He had placed on the paper a motion for the rejection of the Bill, and should have preferred that to have been the issue. As legislation was referred to in the amendment of the Attorney-General, he would say that if legislation was brought forward which removed the authority over the Church from the bishops to a lay tribunal it would be strenuously and uncompromisingly resisted by him and those who thought with him. The Prayer Book gave the bishops authority and responsibility. Sir. W. Harcourt said that in October last the Archbishop of Canterbury promised to deal with existing evils; we were now in May, and absolutely nothing had been done to put an end to them. He would vote for the second reading, but if the Bill were defeated there was, as regards the amendment, at least this satisfaction, that on the part of the Government there was a recognition that a great evil existed which demanded the attention of the House. Mr. Balfour remarked that the amendment contemplated the possibility that further legislation might be necessary, but he had a firm conviction that the action of the bishops might render such legislation wholly unnecessary. The Bill was rejected by 310 to 156, the Attorney-General's amendment being then agreed to. (See also sect. 9, *supra*.)

[44] *Colonial Loans Bills. The Colonial Loans Fund Bill, introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Feb. 24th), provided for the creation of a Colonial Loans Fund, and the raising of guaranteed colonial stock or bonds, out of which, by the authority of a separate Act in each case, loans could be made for terms not exceeding in any case fifty-five years, such loans to be charged on the general revenues and assets of the colony, with priority over any subsequent charges. Read a second time May 12th, in committee June 8th, withdrawn July 27th. Colonial Loans Bill brought in on the same date by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who stated that the former measure, which had been before the House in two sessions, had unfortunately been met with much opposition, and the amendments on the paper rendered it impossible to pass it this session. He now asked leave to introduce what Mr. Balfour had described as the daughter Bill, which had been substituted only for the purpose of certain

particular loans. The money for these loans is to be derived out of the Local Loans Fund, instead of the Colonial Loans Fund proposed to be established by the former measure, and consists of the following advances, which are to be made at such interest, being not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as the Treasury shall determine, for a period not exceeding 50 years:—Gold Coast Colony, for railways, £578,000; for Accra Harbour Works, £98,000; Niger Coast Protectorate, for Harbour Works, £43,500; Jamaica, for Public Works, £65,000; in Aid of Revenue, £150,000; Completion and Equipment of Railway, £110,000; Interest on Railway Debentures, £88,000; and Waterworks, £40,000; Lagos, for Railways, £792,500; Sierra Leone, for Railway, £310,000; Trinidad, for Railways and Public Works, £110,000; Malay States, for Railways, £500,000; Barbados, for Hurricane Loan, £50,000; St. Vincent, for Hurricane Loan, £50,000; Seychelles, for Roads and Survey, £20,000; Cyprus, for Harbour and Railways and Irrigation, £314,000; Mauritius, for Public Works, £32,820; total, £3,351,820. On second reading, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (July 31st) complained of a Bill of such importance being brought forward so very late in the session. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the measure was brought forward in performance of a promise, and it was always understood that it would be introduced towards the close of the session. Mr. Buchanan alleged that it was a distinct breach of the statement made in introducing the Colonial Loans Fund Bill, that each of these loans was not the subject of a separate Bill. The hon. member moved the rejection of the measure, but his amendment was defeated by 118 to 66, the second reading being carried on a further division. The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed Mr. Buchanan (Aug. 1st) that sums amounting to £1,148,000 had been recently borrowed by the Crown Agents of various colonies in anticipation of the issue of loans which did not require the consent of the Treasury. The issue of these loans was, in consequence of the introduction of the Colonial Loans Fund Bill, deferred, and it was now proposed to substitute for them loans under the Bill now before the House. Mr. Chamberlain, in course of the proceedings in committee (Aug. 2nd), said the Gold Coast was in a most prosperous condition. But for the Ashantee war and the expenses necessary in connection with the French proceedings, there would have been a surplus instead of a deficit. The colony added to the volume of British trade to the extent of £2,400,000. The consumption of spirits was decreasing, and although the revenue from that source had not decreased proportionately it was because the duties had been raised. Until better communication was made there could not be a proper development of the gold industry. The Bill passed without amendment, and as the **Colonial Loans Act* (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 36) received r.a. Aug. 9th.

[45] *Commons Act* (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 30—r.a. Aug. 9th) was presented by Lord Burghclere; its main object is to provide simpler and less expensive machinery for regulating commons. At present a common cannot be regulated or placed under local management without a provisional order or a scheme confirmed by Act of Parliament. A district council may, under the first part of the Act, make a scheme

for the regulation and management of a common with a view to the expenditure of money on the drainage, levelling, and improvement of the same, and to the making of bye-laws for the preservation of order. The council must give three months' notice of their intention to make a scheme, and send to the Board of Agriculture a copy of the draft and plan. During the three months any person may obtain copies of the draft on payment of a sum not exceeding 6d. per copy, and may inspect the plan, and may make to the Board of Agriculture any objection or suggestion with respect to the scheme or plan. The Board of Agriculture may in their discretion direct an inquiry into the scheme to be held by an officer of the Board, and may by order approve the scheme, subject to such modifications, if any, as they may think desirable, and thereupon the scheme is to have full effect. If, however, at any time before the Board have approved the scheme, they receive a written notice of dissent either from the person entitled as lord of the manor or otherwise to the soil of the common, or from persons representing at least one-third in value of such interests in the common as are affected by the scheme, and such notice is not subsequently withdrawn, the Board shall not proceed further in the matter. No interest or right of a profitable nature in any common is, except with the consent of the person entitled thereto, to be taken away or injuriously affected by any scheme under the Act, without compensation. A district council may acquire the fee simple in any common regulated by a scheme under the Act, by gift, purchase, or agreement. A scheme under this part of the Act is not to apply to any common which is, or might be, the subject of a scheme made under the Metropolitan Commons Acts, or is regulated by a provisional order under the Inclosure Acts, or has been acquired under the Corporation of London (Open Spaces) Act. The expression "common" includes any land subject to be inclosed under the Inclosure Acts, and any town or village green. Part II. of the Act makes some minor amendments in the Inclosure Acts, and in the enactments relating to open spaces and recreation grounds, and repeals certain enactments relating to commons which are either obsolete or inconsistent with modern legislation. [E.]

[46] *Companies Bill*. Presented by the Earl of Dudley, and was the measure which had been before the House for three years. Again sent to a select committee and reported with amendments May 18th. The committee made no special report. The amendments so proposed by the select committee were made in committee or the whole House, the Lord Chancellor explaining, on the motion to go into committee, that the action of the select committee had been to frame provisions with the object rather of preventing, if possible, the formation of fraudulent companies, than to inflict pains and penalties upon individuals after the mischief had been done. They had thought that the best way of dealing with the evil was to see that precautions were adopted in the initiative of companies, especially in regard to that which had been the main cause of the catastrophes that had occurred, namely, the commencement of business with insufficient capital. That had been provided against by requiring that a company should not proceed

to allotment till a certain proportion of the capital had been subscribed for; and it had also been thought right that those persons who were put forward as directors should by some act of their own acknowledge the responsibility of their undertaking. The committee had arrived at practical conclusions upon the important subject on which they had spent so much time. Among the changes made in the measure was a proposal of Lord Macnaghten, which is embodied in the following clause:—"In a voluntary winding-up an application under sect. 138 of the Companies Act, 1862, may be made by any creditor of the company. In the winding up of any company under the Companies Act, 1862, and the Acts amending the same, all debts owing by the company to its trade creditors and incurred in the ordinary course of its trading within the period of three months before the date of the winding up shall be entitled to the same priority as the debts referred to in sect. 2 of the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Amendment Act, 1897, and shall be paid accordingly, but after payment of such last-mentioned debts." The Bill was sent from the Lords to the Commons August 4th (=).

[47] ***Congested Districts Board (Ireland) Act** (62 & 63 Vict. ch. 18—r.a. Aug. 1st) amends certain provisions of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, '96, affecting the Congested Districts Board, and makes further provision for the expenses of that Board, by a parliamentary grant as from October 1st, '99, subject to Treasury conditions, of an annual sum not exceeding £25,000.

[48] **Constructive Murder Amendment Bill**, to amend the law of murder with reference to the doctrine of constructive or implied malice, was introduced by Mr. W. Ambrose (since resigned), and proposed that upon a trial of murder, no constructive or implied malice should be imputed to the accused merely because it was shown that he caused the death of the deceased by or in the course of the commission of or attempt to commit some other felony. The bill was designed to "prevent juries from having to find verdicts that are untrue in fact, and will relieve the Home Secretary from having to intervene to prevent death sentences being carried out when there was no real murder." (Dropped.)

[49] **Copyright Bills.** Lord Monkswell (April 18th) introduced the Copyright (Artistic) Bill and the Copyright Bill, the latter being to amend and consolidate the law relating to literary copyright. The former was described as intended to simplify and amend the law relating to copyright in artistic works, and its main features are: to secure greater uniformity in the terms and conditions of copyright; to reserve to the artist (subject to certain exceptions) the copyright until expressly assigned or disposed of by him; to make registration of copyright (subject to certain exceptions) and of all dealings therewith compulsory; and to improve the remedies for infringement. Both Bills were duly read a second time and referred to a select committee, who, in a report laid on the table late in the session, and published during the recess, say they had met nineteen times, and examined many witnesses, and had ordered the Bill relating to literary copyright to be reported with many important amendments. Among the subjects upon which the committee took evidence was included the

question of colonial copyright, and clauses were inserted which, it was hoped, would be found acceptable to the colonies. The committee did not suggest that the House should proceed further with the Literary Bill this session, having regard to the numerous difficult and contentious matters with which it deals. The memorandum annexed to the Bill was prepared by Lord Thring, who at the request of Lord Herschell's committee of '98 drafted the Bill as introduced. With regard to the Artistic Bill, the committee had not completed the evidence, and accordingly reported the evidence submitted to them in case the House should think fit to again refer the Bill to a select committee. The memorandum of Lord Thring on the Copyright Bill, referred to above, is a very interesting and important document. He states that the alterations made by the Bill in the existing law are in the main based on the report of the Copyright Commission which was appointed in '75 and reported in '78. The memorandum is too lengthy for extensive quotation here, but it may be stated with regard to General Provisions as to Copyright, that under clause 3, "Description of Copyright," "in addition to the exclusive right of multiplying copies, copyright is made to expressly include abridgments, translations, novelisation of dramas, dramatisation of novels, and adaptations of music. As to abridgments the existing law allows certain abridgments, but excludes others. The distinctions are most puzzling, and the Copyright Commission recommends, par. 67, that no abridgments should be allowed. Translation appears to be an infringement of copyright in England, though it was originally held otherwise in the United States till altered there by statute. It seems better to make the point clear. It seems that novelisation of a drama is not an infringement of the copyright, and dramatisation of a novel does not appear to be effectually protected. The doctrine of English law that the employment of intellectual labour on the work of another author with some additional matter makes the creation of such labour a new work appears to have led to great confusion. The true rule would seem to be that a substantial appropriation of the ideas or work of another is an infringement of copyright, and ought to be so treated, and of this opinion is the Copyright Commission, par. 76." In regard to clause 4, "Conditions and Duration of Copyright," the memorandum says: "The term given by the existing law is the life of the author and seven years afterwards, or forty-two years, whichever time is the longer. The Bill adopts the recommendation of the Copyright Commission, see pars. 23—42, Digest, c. 2, Art. 5, and makes the term of copyright in a book to last during the author's life, and thirty years after the end of the year in which he dies, and no longer." The provisions of clause 12, "Protection of Newspapers," will be read with wide-spread interest. The memorandum sets out that the clause "is important: it provides that the proprietor of any newspaper or news agency shall be entitled for eighteen hours to the exclusive right of publishing foreign news which he has obtained specially and independently, and imposes a penalty of £2 on every copy of a newspaper in which such news is published within the eighteen hours without the assent of the proprietor who has obtained the news. This clause adds to the law by making 'news,' independently of

the form in which it is conveyed, the subject of copyright and imposing an efficient penalty for its infringement. . . . A similar provision to that in the Bill has been enacted in Natal, New Zealand, and Tasmania. There seems no reason why news acquired by the exercise of great ability on the part of special correspondents and at great expense should not be protected by copyright as much as a letter or article commenting on the news so acquired." Lord Thring states that the memorandum to which we have referred was written by him at the request of the select committee, but owing to the lateness of the session had not been submitted to them for approval.

[50] **Cottage Homes Bill**, to authorise the provision of cottage homes for the aged deserving poor. Local authorities were to be empowered to provide such homes, and any person wishing to reside in one of them would make application, and if the local authority were of opinion that the applicant was at least sixty-five years of age and necessitous, and had lived an industrious and deserving life, and that there was room in the home, they would order such applicant to be admitted. A power of classification was given to the county council. The inmates of the homes were to be treated with regard to food and other comforts with suitable consideration, and provision was made for the admission of paying inmates. The council of a county or county borough was to contribute three-fourths of the cost of maintenance of the homes, and the Treasury was to make a grant of £5 per annum for every aged person to whose maintenance the council had contributed. The Bill did not extend to Scotland or Ireland, nor to the administrative county of London. Second reading of the measure, which had been introduced by Mr. Joseph A. Pease, was proposed (Feb. 22nd), in his absence abroad, by Mr. J. Hutton, and after discussion Mr. Chaplin announced that he was in favour of the principle of the measure without committing himself to its details, and suggested that the bill should be sent to a select committee. Bill read a second time, and committed; and reported without amendment, July 7th. For special report of committee, see sect. 116.

[51] **Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act (1887) Repeal Bill**, brought in by Mr. Dillon, and proposed to repeal the well-known "Crimes Act." Was opposed by the Government and rejected (April 19th) by 220 to 141.

Ecclesiastical Assessments (Scotland) Bill, brought in by Mr. Gordon, and proposed to amend the law with regard to ecclesiastical assessments in Scotland. Discussed April 26th, supported in principle by the Government, and second reading carried by 177 to 122. (Withdrawn.)

Education Department (see sect. 41).

Education of Children Bill (see sect. 54).

[52] ***Electric Lighting Clauses Act (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 19—r.a. Aug. 9th)**. The provisional orders granted by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts, with a few exceptions follow the same model form, the modifications or additions required to meet special cases being rarely very numerous. The object of this Act is to enable the provisions of the model forms to be incorporated in the orders in the same way as the various "clauses" Acts, without reprinting those

provisions in each case. For this purpose the provisions of the model forms are placed in a schedule to the Act, and the enacting part of the Act incorporates them in any electric light provisional order, subject to the variations and exceptions contained in the order itself. It will be possible in this manner to save the repeated printing of an immense amount of absolutely identical matter in each of the many provisional orders granted in each year by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts. (Introduced by Mr. Ritchie.) [U.K.]

[53] ***Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 32—r.a. Aug. 9th)**, empowers a school authority to determine what children, not being imbecile, and not being merely dull or backward, are defective or epileptic, and requires such authority in making arrangements under the Act to provide facilities for enabling any parent, who is of opinion that his child ought to be dealt with under this Act, to present it to the school authority to be examined. For the purpose of ascertaining whether a child is defective or epileptic, a certificate to that effect by a duly-qualified practitioner, approved by the Education Department, is required in each case. Where the school authorities have ascertained that there are in their district defective children, they may make provision for their education by all or any of the following means:—(a) by classes in public elementary schools certified by the Education Department as special classes; or (b) by boarding out, subject to the regulations of the Education Department, any such child in a house conveniently near to a certified special class or school; or (c) by establishing schools, certified by the Education Department, for defective children. Where a school authority have ascertained that there are in their district epileptic children, they may make provision for the education of such children by establishing schools, certified by the Education Department, for epileptic children. The Department is not to certify any establishment established after the commencement of this Act for boarding and lodging more than fifteen defective or epileptic children in one building or comprising more than four such buildings. A school authority may provide guides or conveyances for children who, in the opinion of the school authority, are, by reason of any physical or mental defect, unable to attend school without guides or conveyances. The parent is, where a certified special class or school is within reach of the child's residence, to cause such child, being over seven years of age, to attend, and the parent is not to be excused from this duty by reason only that a guide or conveyance for the child is necessary. The Department may give aid from the parliamentary grant to a school in respect of education given to defective or epileptic children. The parent is made liable to contribute towards the expenses of the child incurred by a school authority under the Act, just as the parent of a blind or deaf child is already liable to contribute. For the purpose of the Education Acts a child is under this Act to be deemed a child until the age of sixteen years, without total or partial exemption from attendance until that age. The child is to be periodically examined in order to ascertain whether it has attained such a mental and physical condition as to be fit to attend ordinary school classes. [E.]

[54] **Education of Children Bill.** Mr. Robson introduced a Bill containing one short operative clause, enacting that the earliest age at which a child should be permitted to leave school should be twelve instead of eleven years, from and after January 1st, 1900, with a saving proviso preventing the measure from having any operation with regard to those children who on that date had already obtained total or partial exemption from attendance. Discussed on second reading March 1st, when the measure was supported by Mr. Kenyon (C), and its rejection was moved by Mr. G. Whiteley. Sir J. Gorst, in giving his support to the measure, thought its effect on town children should be considered totally apart from country children, and that in regard to the former—those who worked in the mills as half-timers—the honour of the people of Great Britain was rather pledged by what took place at the Berlin Conference. Agricultural children, however, were not contemplated in the Conference, and employment in the fields stood on a different footing, light employment there being really a benefit to growing children. Mr. Asquith also supported the measure, second reading of which was carried by 317 to 59. Considered in committee on May 31st (being Derby Day), when the Commons reassembled after the Whitsun recess. An amendment of Mr. G. Whiteley to postpone the commencement of the Act from January 1st, 1900, to 1905, was defeated by 163 to 10. On the motion of Mr. Robson a proviso was inserted in reference to children employed in agriculture; and on the motion of Mr. Rutherford a further proviso was added enabling a child to obtain partial exemption on attaining the age of twelve if the child has made three hundred attendances in not more than two schools during each year for five preceding years. Bill reported as amended June 7th, read a third time June 14th, passed Lords without amendment. As the **Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act (1893) Amendment Act (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 13)** Bill received r.a. July 13th. It enacts that on and after January 1st, 1900, the Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act, '93, shall have effect as if "twelve" were substituted therein for "eleven." It is, however, provided that nothing in this Act shall apply in the case of any child who at the said date is, under the byelaws then in force in the school district in which he resides, exempt, wholly or partially, as the case may be, from the obligation to attend school. Under another proviso the local authority for any district may, by byelaw for any parish within their district, fix thirteen years as the minimum age for exemption from school attendance in the case of children to be employed in agriculture, and in such parish such children over eleven and under thirteen years of age who have passed the standard fixed for partial exemption from school attendance by the byelaws of the local authority shall not be required to attend school more than 250 times in any year. Such byelaw shall have effect as a byelaw made under sect. 74 of the Elementary Education Act, '70, and all Acts amending the same. The local authority is to be the local authority fixed by sect. 7 of the Elementary Education Act, '76. Furthermore, a child is to be entitled to obtain partial exemption from school attendance on attaining the age of twelve years if such child has made 300 attendances in not more than two schools

during each year for five preceding years, whether consecutive or not. [E.]

[55] **Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Reinstatement Bill.** Mr. O'Malley (April 12th) moved second reading of this measure, the objects of which were, he explained, to re-enact sect. 13 of the Land Purchase Act of '91; to empower the Land Commission, on the application of the landlord or of the former tenant, or both jointly, and after due inquiry, to make an order for restoring the former tenant in the holding; to enable the Land Commission to advance money for rebuilding and other purposes, and to provide funds for this purpose to the amount of £250,000 out of the Irish Church Temporalities Fund. Mr. G. Balfour, in opposing the measure, pointed out that the Government had already refused to accept one far milder in character. The Bill was thrown out by 167 to 69.

[56] **Factory Bill.** Mr. M'Kenna asked (April 10th) whether the Factory Bill of the Government would contain provisions for prohibiting the use of lead for glazing earthenware in those particular kinds of ware in which it had been proved to be unnecessary; for prescribing the use of lead in the form of fritted double silicate; for prohibiting the use of raw lead; and for prohibiting the employment of young persons and women as dippers, dippers' assistants, ware cleaners after dippers, and glost placers in factories where lead-glaze was used. Mr. J. Collings replied that in a Bill the Home Secretary had prepared to amend the law relating to this matter it was proposed to give further power to the Secretary of State to deal under certain conditions with all the points mentioned by the hon. member. In the course of a discussion on the Home Office vote (July 7th), Sir C. Dilke raised the question of dangerous trades, and the Home Secretary said special rules would be necessary in the case of lead and phosphorus, and he was endeavouring to frame them in consultation with the employers. He hoped to introduce a comprehensive Factory Bill next session, although he could not give a definite pledge.

[57] **Finance Act.** The Budget was introduced April 13th (see FINANCE, NATIONAL), the main proposals being in regard to the Sinking Fund, involving a reduction of the fixed charge for the National Debt, certain stamp duties, and increased wine duties. On second reading of the Finance Bill, Sir H. Fowler (May 1st) moved its rejection, criticising the alteration in the wine duties, and contending that it was the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reduce the Debt as far as he could, and not to lessen the fixed charge. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in course of his reply, said if they did not reduce the fixed charge for the Debt it would not be long before it would become practically impossible to purchase Consols to extinguish the Debt. Mr. Courtney (May 2nd) and Sir W. Harcourt also criticised the Government proposals, second reading of the Bill being in the result carried by 280 to 155. In committee (May 11th), a proposal of Mr. Broadhurst to reduce the duty on tea from 4d., the rate at which it was to be continued, to 2d., was defeated by 246 to 125. On the clause proposing that on wine (other than still wine in bottle) not exceeding 30° the duty per gallon should be 1s. 6d.; on wine exceeding 30°, but not exceeding 42° 38'; on sparkling wine an additional duty of 2s. 6d. the gallon; and on still wine in bottle 3s. the gallon,

Sir H. Vincent moved to exempt colonial wines; but the amendment was negatived by 192 to 37. Mr. Courtney proposed that the duty should be the same on wines of the same quality, whether imported in bottle or in cask. The Chancellor of the Exchequer felt, after consideration, that he had put the duty on bottled still wine too high, and accepted the amendment with a view to later on placing a surtax of 1s. per gallon on still wine instead of the present proposal. The effect would be a reduction of 6d. per gallon on what he had proposed. The same surtax would, however, be put upon spirits imported in bottle. The amendment was agreed to. On an amendment submitted by Mr. Harwood providing that wine (other than still wine in bottle) not exceeding 26° should pay a duty of 1s. per gallon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he would modify his proposals so far that, instead of asking for an additional 6d. on the lower scale of duties, he would ask for only 3d. This concession was accepted. A modification in the stamp duty on certain foreign and colonial share warrants, reducing it from 5s. to 1s., was also made, following a suggestion of Mr. Henderson. The clause reducing the permanent annual charge for the Debt was carried by 154 to 77. A new clause proposed by Sir S. Montagu, reducing the duty on bills of exchange drawn to be payable out of the United Kingdom, but negotiated within it, was added to the Bill. On June 6th the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised Lord Alwyne Compton a departmental committee, with a view possibly to legislation next year, on the question of aggregating property for estate duty in certain cases. The **Finance Act** (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 9—r.a. June 20th) continues the tea duty at 4d. per lb., and fixes the customs duties payable on wines as follows:—

	s.	d.
Not exceeding 30 degrees of proof spirit, the gallon	1	3
Exceeding 30, but not exceeding 42, degrees of proof spirit, the gallon	3	0
And for every degree, or part of a degree, beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty, the gallon	0	3
Sparkling wine in bottle, an additional duty, the gallon	2	6
Still wine in bottle, an additional duty, the gallon	1	0
In addition to the customs duties payable on spirits, there are to be charged on:		

	s.	d.
Spirits in bottle, enumerated and tested, and sweetened spirits in bottle, unenumerated and tested, the proof gallon	1	0
Perfumed spirits, liqueurs, cordials, mixtures, and other preparations in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested, the liquid gallon	1	0
The measure also enacts a stamp duty on foreign and colonial marketable securities, on which duty was not hitherto payable, assigned, transferred, or in any manner negotiated in the United Kingdom, and on share warrants or stock certificates to bearer, by means of which any foreign or colonial shares or stock is so assigned, etc., in the United Kingdom, of 1s. for every £10 or fractional part of £10; on every instrument to bearer not being a share warrant or stock certificate to bearer charged under the foregoing provision, by means of		

which any share or stock is assigned, etc., a stamp duty of 3d. for every £25 or fractional part of £25 of the nominal value of the share or stock; and extends the stamp duty on share warrants issued under the Companies Act, and the stamp duty charged on stock certificates to bearer, to any instrument to bearer issued by any company formed in the United Kingdom. Instruments passing by delivery in pursuance of usage are, for the purposes of this Act, deemed a marketable security transferable by delivery or an instrument to bearer, as the case may be. Five shillings is substituted for 2s. as the *ad valorem* stamp duty on the statements with regard to the capital of companies; and local authorities, corporations, or companies proposing to issue any loan capital are, on the statement of the amount proposed to be secured by the issue, to pay an *ad valorem* stamp duty of 2s. 6d. for every £100 and any fraction of the same. The stamp duty chargeable on letters of allotment and renunciation is increased from 1d. to 6d. where the nominal amount is not less than £5. The duty on foreign bills of exchange negotiated in the United Kingdom where the amount exceeds £50, is reduced so as to be, where the amount exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100, 6d.; and where the amount exceeds £100, 6d. for every £100 and every fractional part of that amount. The stamp duty on bills of exchange expressed to be payable at a period not exceeding three days after date or sight is 1d. The provisions of the Stamp Act in reference to accident assurance policies are extended to policies of insurance or indemnity against liability incurred by employers in consequence of claims made upon them by workmen who have sustained personal injury, when the annual premium does not exceed £1. The income-tax is continued at its former rate of 8d. The amount of the permanent annual charge for the National Debt is reduced from £25,000,000 to £23,000,000. The Treasury may exchange the existing terminable annuities created in pursuance of sect. 4 of the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 87, for new terminable annuities of equivalent capital value, and terminating in the year ending on March 31st, 1912. They may convert the sum of £15,000,000 Consolidated Stock held by the National Debt Commissioners on account of trustee and Post Office Savings Banks into a terminable annuity of equivalent capital value, and terminating in the year ending on March 31st, 1923; and they may convert the charge for £13,000,000 created by sect. 1 of the National Debt (Conversion of Exchequer Bonds) Act, '92, into a terminable annuity terminating in the year ending on March 31st, 1923, of such amount as will be sufficient to repay within the period of its currency the said amount, with interest at the rate of £2 15s. per cent. per annum.

[58] **Fine or Imprisonment (Scotland and Ireland) Act** (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 11—r.a. July 13th). The Prisons Act, '98, contains a provision that where a person is committed to prison in default of the payment of a sum of money, he may, on payment of a part of the fine, be granted a remission of sentence bearing the same proportion to the whole term as the sum paid does to the full sum. That Act, however, does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, and the object of this Act is to extend to these countries the same reform in that respect which that measure enacted for England. The Bill was introduced by Sir Charles Cameron.

[59] **Fire Brigades Bill**, introduced by Mr. Guy Pym, with the object of promoting the efficiency of the fire brigades throughout the country. Discussed April 12th, but withdrawn on the proposal of Mr. Chaplin that there should be an inquiry into the matter by select committee. It was ordered (April 26th), on the motion of Mr. Pym, that a select committee be appointed to inquire and report as to the existing arrangements for the provision of fire brigades (including both staff and appliances) in England and Wales, excepting the Metropolitan Fire Brigade; the adequacy of such arrangements for the due protection of life and property from destruction or injury from fire; and the amendments, if any, which are necessary or desirable in the law on the subject. The committee took evidence, and reported (July 25th) that it would not be in their power to make a full report in the present session, and recommending that the inquiry be resumed in the next session.

Food, Adulteration of (see sect. 101).

[60] ***Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum Act** (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 16—r.a. Aug. 1st) enables the executive committee and trustees of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum to invest the trust funds now, or at any time, in their hands or under their control, in the stocks, bonds, or obligations of the Egyptian Government, or in investments guaranteed by that Government, or in other Egyptian securities, or in the purchase of property in the Soudan or other parts of Egypt, that may be required for the purposes of the college, etc.

[61] ***Improvement of Land Act** (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 46—r.a. Aug. 9th). The objects of this Act are to extend the period for the repayment of charges under the Improvement of Land Act, 1864, from 25 years to 40 years; to allow such charges to be imposed not only on the land improved but also on other land in which the same persons are interested; to enable the improvement companies to adopt as improvements authorised by their private Acts the improvements authorised by the public Improvement Acts; to authorise the extension of the period of repayment of existing charges incurred in respect of planting woods and trees; and to extend to Scotland the additions to the improvements authorised by the Act of '64 contained in Acts which do not extend to Scotland.

[62] ***Inebriates Act** (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 35—r.a. Aug. 9th) enacts that the expenses of any prosecution on indictment under sect. 2 of the Inebriates Act, '98 (which provides for the detention of habitual drunkards), shall be payable as, in cases of indictment for felony, and where any case under that section is dealt with summarily the expenses of the prosecution shall be payable in manner provided by sect. 28 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, '79, or, in Ireland, by sect. 14 of the Criminal Justice Act, '55. Where by any regulations made in pursuance of sect. 6 of the Inebriates Act, '98, with respect to inebriate reformatories, a breach of the regulations is made punishable by fine or imprisonment, the breach shall be an offence which may be prosecuted summarily. [U.K.]

[63] **Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act**, '99 (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 8—r.a. June 20th), extends the Act of '89 (which provides for the notifications of infectious disease to local authorities), after the commencement of

this Act on Jan. 1st, 1900, to every urban, rural, and port sanitary district, whether that Act has or has not been adopted therein. [E.]

[64] **Intoxicating Liquors (Sunday Closing) Bill**, introduced by Mr. Tritton, and backed by Sir William Houldsworth, Colonel Williams, Mr. Hazell, Sir Edward Gourley, Mr. Howard, Mr. Jacoby, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Biddulph, Mr. Allison, and Sir James Woodhouse, proposed that, subject to any order made under its provisions, all premises in which intoxicating liquor is sold by retail should be closed during the whole of Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and that the licensing authority might make an order permitting "off" sales during a period not exceeding two hours on any such day. The measure came on rather unexpectedly on June 7th, when second reading was moved by Mr. Tritton, who explained that the Bill had been drawn up after long and careful consideration by the Church of England Temperance Society. Mr. Nussey moved an amendment declaring that no Bill to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquor on Sunday is satisfactory unless it embodies the principle of local option. After further discussion Mr. Galloway moved the adjournment of the debate, and this was seconded by Mr. G. Bowles and carried by 95 to 85.

[65] ***Land Tax Commissioners' Names Act** (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 25—r.a. Aug. 9th) is an Act to appoint additional commissioners for executing the Acts for granting a Land Tax and other rates and taxes.

[66] ***Licensing Exemption (Houses of Parliament) Bill**, to exempt the sale of intoxicating liquor in the Houses of Parliament from the Licensing and Excise Acts, was introduced by Lord Stanley, then chairman of the Kitchen Committee. (Withdrawn. July 17th.)

[67] **Lincolnshire Coroners Act** (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 48—r.a. Aug. 9th) was presented by Lord Heneage, and constitutes the divisions of Lincolnshire separate counties for the purposes of the Coroners Acts.

[68] **Liquor Traffic, Local Veto (Scotland) Bill**, to enable electors to have effectual control over the liquor traffic in their respective areas in Scotland, was introduced by Mr. Colville, and Mr. J. Wilson (Govan) moved second reading May 3rd. The rejection of the measure was proposed by Mr. Faithfull Begg. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said Scotland was greatly in advance of England in this matter of temperance reform; he was bound frankly to say, though in so doing he was finding fault with his own conduct when a member of the last Cabinet, that he thought it would have been wiser and more effective if the late Government had confined their action to bringing forward a Local Veto Bill for Scotland, where the people were prepared for such legislation. If they had done that, the experience of some years in Scotland might have had an effective operation upon opinion in England. The Bill was rejected by 217 to 143. It was estimated that amongst the Scotch members who took part in the division there voted "Aye," 37 Liberals, 2 Unionists, and 1 Conservative; and "No," 11 Conservatives, 4 Unionists, and no Liberals; so that, according to the votes of the Scotch members alone, the second reading was carried by nearly three to one.

[69] **London Bills**. The London County Council had several private Bills before Par-

liament; the first being the very important measure to empower them to make a new street from Holborn to the Strand, to widen Southampton Row, to widen High Street, Kensington, and to make other street improvements and works, etc., in the administrative county. This Bill was passed subject to certain conditions, which included, so far as regards the Strand and Holborn improvements, that the land south of the Strand and some other special properties shall be excluded from the betterment area. The time limited for the purchase of land is seven years, and for completion of works ten years. Betterment cannot be applied until after the completion of the improvement. The estimates of the amount which the Council will require to expend on capital account for the purposes of this Act (being in each case calculated to cover the original cost of purchasing lands and executing the works without any allowance in respect of returns for resale or letting of lands which will be ultimately available for that purpose) are as follow:—

New street (Holborn to Strand)	£4,862,500
Southampton Row (widening)	272,000
Wandsworth Road, Lambeth (widening)	63,000
High Street, Kensington (widening)	308,500
Cat-and-Mutton Bridge, Shoreditch (reconstruction)	71,800
Old Gravel Lane Bridge (St. George-in-the-East) (reconstruction)	14,000
	<hr/>
	£5,591,800

The General Powers Act of the Council enables them to construct railway sidings at Horton Asylum (Surrey), to purchase lands for various purposes, and provides for the acquisition of the Golders Hill estate, adjoining Hampstead Heath. The Bill originally contained provisions to enable the Council to purchase by agreement the freehold of the land forming the site of Spitalfields Market and some adjoining property, but these were struck out in the Lords. The Money Act of the Council proposes to enable them to raise on capital account during the financial period April 1st, '99, to Sept. 30th, 1900, the large sum of £11,310,210; but, as there are included in this sum amounts which are re-grants of borrowing powers previously granted of in all no less than £6,024,088, the net aggregate new borrowing powers proposed work out at £5,286,122, of which £2,950,523 is for the Council and £2,335,599 for other bodies. There was passed as a public Act a measure in reference to London drainage by-laws, for which see sect. 74. The Council promoted legislation for the acquisition of the undertakings of eight metropolitan water companies; the Bill was postponed from time to time, and at length withdrawn in view of the fact that the Metropolitan Water Commission had not reported. On second reading of another measure of the Council, to empower them to collect and store water in Wales as a new source of supply to London, an amendment moved by Mr. Whitmore declaring it to be inexpedient that the measure be read a second time before the Royal Commission on London Water Supply had presented its report was (March 21st) carried by 206 to 130. The East London Water Company brought in a Bill to empower them to take further water from the Thames and to spend £1,400,000 on new works;

but on behalf of the London County Council it was urged in committee that the only justification for such a measure was necessity, and that there was no necessity in this case; and the opposition to the measure was successful. For the provisions of the ministerial Metropolis Water Act see sect. 75. In regard to railway measures affecting the Metropolis, provision was made for an extensive enlargement of Victoria Station at a cost of something like £1,500,000; for a further enlargement of the Waterloo terminus; for a new access to London for the Great Central Railway under a scheme promoted jointly by that company and the Great Western Railway; the West Metropolitan Railway Company was empowered to construct a branch line from Latimer Road to Acton, where it will run into the Great Western station; the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway Company was empowered to extend its authorised lines so as to connect with Paddington and Euston, and thus to bring these stations, together with the terminus of the Great Central, in direct communication with Waterloo; by another Act a new company is empowered to make an underground electric railway from the Great Northern station at Wood Green to the Strand, the last section of which will be beneath the new street which is to be made from Holborn to the Strand; other enactments provide for a working union of the South-Eastern and the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Companies, and, in connection with that arrangement, empowers them to construct certain new lines. Special provisions were inserted providing cheap trains for the working classes. An Act was passed for incorporating the North-West London Railway Company and for empowering them to construct underground railways from the Marble Arch to Cricklewood; and a measure became law authorising agreements between the Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead Railway Company, and the Midland, South-Eastern, and London and North-Western. The London School Board obtained powers to compulsorily acquire a number of sites for School Board purposes in different parts of the Metropolis; and in this connection, and generally in connection with the taking of houses belonging to the working classes, certain restrictions were imposed on the Board, and a wiser definition was generally given to the word "house," extending it in effect to tenements, and thus further limiting the power of removing persons of the labouring class. A Bill of the Gas Light and Coke Company for raising additional capital, etc., passed the Commons, but was thrown out in the House of Lords. As regards electric lighting, an Act was passed to confirm a provisional order made by the Board of Trade enabling the Strand and Charing Cross Electric Lighting Company to supply electric light in the City area, and the power was given in certain cases to companies to acquire lands and work generating stations outside their area of supply.

[70] *London Government Act, '99 (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 14—r.a. July 13th), comes into operation on the day on which the members of the metropolitan borough councils to be first elected under the Act (on Nov. 1st, 1900) come into office, or such other day not being more than six months earlier or later, as the Lord President of the Council may appoint, either generally, or with reference to any particular provision of the Act; and different days may

be appointed for different purposes and different provisions of the Act, whether contained in the same section or in different sections, or for different boroughs. The Act is one to make better provision for local government in the administrative county of London by the division of the county (exclusive of the City of London) into metropolitan boroughs, each with a municipal council. In introducing the Bill on Feb. 23rd, Mr. A. J. Balfour explained that London, apart from the City, was locally governed by some 30 vestries with administrative powers, and 12 administrative district boards, each of which represented two or more smaller and non-administrative vestries. It was proposed by the Bill to convert these 42 vestries and district boards into a less number of municipal councils, each with, practically, the powers of a provincial municipal council, with such modifications as fitted the peculiar circumstances of London, and the preservation to the County Council of its central administration for county purposes. Certain of the proposed new boroughs would be scheduled in the Bill, as they were identical with existing vestry areas; the other parts of the Metropolis would be referred to a commission to determine in what form they should be dealt with. The areas proposed to be scheduled in the Bill were the parishes of Battersea, Camberwell, Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Islington, Kensington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Paddington, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras; the districts of Poplar and Wandsworth; and the area of the ancient parliamentary borough of Westminster, consisting of the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, the parish of St. James, Westminster, the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and the district of the Strand Board of Works. Each municipal area would be divided into wards by an Order in Council, and each council would have a mayor, aldermen and councillors; the elections would be held in November of each year, one-third of the councillors being elected annually after the first elections. The number of aldermen and councillors would be fixed by the Order in Council, but would not exceed 70. The new councils would not be linked, by representation or otherwise, to the County Council. As to powers, the new authorities, like other municipalities, would have the power of promoting and opposing Bills in Parliament, subject to the Borough Funds Act, and the powers existing under the adoptive Acts—baths and washhouses, libraries, and burial boards. These were all the powers actually transferred in the Bill, but it provided further machinery by which new powers might be granted by the London County Council. If any municipality agreed with the County Council for the transfer of a power, that power would be transferred subject to the revision of the Local Government Board. This privilege was safeguarded as follows:—If the London County Council were asked by a particular municipality to hand over certain powers to it, and were of the opinion that the terms agreed upon were financially too favourable to the council to whom the powers were to be granted, a *locus standi* was given to any other municipality to object to the terms upon which the power was proposed to be transferred to the new municipality. It was further provided that

when a power had been granted by the London County Council to a new municipality, any other municipality might require the same power on the same terms; and in order to prevent the London County Council being left with the administration of certain powers over a comparatively small area, the London County Council was given the right to require that, when a new power had, under the provisions just described, been transferred to more than one-half of the existing municipalities, the minority should take over that power also. There would be a simplification of rating under the Bill: the ratepayer would be asked for all his rates in a single demand-note, and upon that demand-note all the objects for which he is asked for the rate would be clearly set forth. For each municipality there would be but one single rating authority, and that single rating authority would be appointed by the municipality; the municipality appointing the overseers who were responsible for making the rates. To this rating authority every local body which had a right to spend the rates would send its precepts direct—in other words, the absurdity was swept away by which the London County Council sent its precepts to the overseers through the medium of the guardians, while the London School Board sent its precepts to the overseers by means of the vestry. Further, the lighting and sewer rate, which, in many districts, was obliged to be a separate rate, would be abolished. The Bill did not disturb the equalisation of rates effected under the Act of '94; and the audit of the local accounts would not be altered. **The Bill was read a second time** on March 24th by 245 votes to 118—majority 127, the opposition to it being led by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, and supported by Mr. Asquith and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and based on the contention that the Bill sought to impair the authority of the County Council, and to destroy the corporate unity of the administration of the Metropolis. In the course of the debate Mr. Balfour stated that women would be eligible for election as councillors. The Bill went into committee on April 24th, when an amendment of Mr. Haldane's to include the City within the scope of the Bill was rejected by 208 to 103—majority 105. On April 26th, an amendment of Mr. J. Stuart's to divide London in "districts" instead of "metropolitan boroughs" was defeated by 242 to 130—majority 112. Mr. Pickersgill's proposal that there should be no aldermen was rejected on April 27th by 245 to 140—majority 105. On the same day a long discussion took place on the question of admitting women to the offices of mayor, alderman, and councillor. Mr. Boulnois sought to make the sex ineligible for all these offices, but he was defeated by 127 to 101; then the House adopted, by 179 to 77, an amendment declaring that no woman should be eligible for the office of mayor, but when the succeeding words were put that "neither sex nor marriage shall be a disqualification for the office of alderman or councillor," a proposal of Mr. R. G. Webster's to omit "alderman," and thus disqualify women for that position, was carried by 155 to 124. The effect of the previous amendment was thus destroyed, and the amendment from beginning to end was abandoned, leaving the whole matter open for consideration on the report stage of the Bill.

On May 4th the Government agreed, on the representations of Mr. Sydney Buxton, to insert words in the Bill giving the council of any of the new boroughs an option, by a two-thirds majority, of applying to the Local Government Board: to have all the councillors elected once every three years instead of one-third annually. The committee refused, on May 8th, to extend the hours of polling beyond 8 o'clock. On May 18th the schedule of areas enumerated in the Bill was increased by the addition of Hackney, Tower Hamlets (outside Poplar district), Rotherhithe and Bermondsey (combined), West Southwark and Newington (combined), Holborn, East and Central Finsbury (combined), Bethnal Green, Shore-ditch, Deptford, Greenwich, and Woolwich. On the report stage on June 6th an amendment of Mr. Courtney's, declaring that no person should be disqualified by sex or marriage from being elected or being an alderman or a councillor, was carried by 196 to 161; and on June 8th the parish of Stoke Newington and the urban district of South Hornsey were added to the schedule to form one municipal borough. On the **third reading**, on June 13th, an attempt was made by the Hon. A. Elliot to recommit the Bill in respect to the provision concerning women, but the proposal was negatived. The **second reading** was agreed to in the **Lords** on June 20th, and in committee on June 26th the Earl of Dunraven carried, by 182 to 68, an amendment, omitting the words inserted in the Commons enabling women to be aldermen and councillors, and substituting therefor words declaring that no woman shall be eligible for the offices of mayor, alderman, and councillor. The Marquis of Salisbury supported, and the Lord Chancellor and the Duke of Devonshire opposed, the decision of the Commons. On June 27th Lord Monkswell carried against the Government, by 65 to 50, an amendment enabling every borough council to appoint a finance committee for regulating and controlling the finances of the council. On report on July 3rd it was agreed, on the motion of Lord Glenesk, to insert a new clause, declaring that a Committee of the Privy Council might, by an Order in Council, detach Kensington Palace from the borough of Westminster and attach it to the borough of Kensington; and in reply to the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Devonshire promised that a proposal to designate the new Westminster a city instead of a borough should not be overlooked. (This promise was redeemed in August, when the Queen, by Royal Charter, conferred upon Westminster the title and dignity of a city.) The Bill was **read a third time by the Lords** and passed on July 4th. When the Lords' amendments were considered in the Commons on July 6th, Mr. Courtney protested against the disqualification of women as aldermen and councillors, and he proposed a compromise whereby the disqualification should attach to the office of alderman but not to that of councillor. Mr. Balfour, however, deprecated the "provoking of a useless contest" with the Lords, and Mr. Courtney's amendment was rejected by 246 to 177, and the Lords' amendments were accepted by 243 to 174.

It is provided by sect. 1 that the council of each borough shall consist of a mayor, aldermen, and councillors; "provided that no woman shall be eligible for any such office;"

that the number of councillors, the number and boundaries of the wards and the number of councillors to each ward, shall be fixed by an Order in Council; that the number of aldermen shall be one-sixth of the number of councillors; that the total number of aldermen and councillors shall not exceed seventy; that, except as otherwise provided by or under the Act, the provisions of the Local Government Act, '88, with respect to the chairman of the County Council and the county aldermen respectively shall apply to the mayor and aldermen of a metropolitan borough respectively, and for this purpose references in that Act to the chairman of the County Council and to county aldermen shall be construed as references to the mayor and aldermen of the borough; that, except as otherwise provided by or under the Act, the law relating to the constitution, election and proceedings of administrative vestries, and to the electors and members thereof, shall apply in the case of the borough councils under this Act and the electors and councillors thereof, and sect. 46 of the Local Government Act, '94, relating to disqualifications, shall apply to the offices of mayor and aldermen; that the quorum of the borough council shall be one-third of the whole number of the council; that the mayor and an alderman of a metropolitan borough shall be required to accept office within the same period as is allowed in the case of a councillor; that the Local Government Board may, on request made by a borough council in pursuance of a resolution of the council passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting at a meeting of the council duly convened for the purpose, provided that such majority is not less than the majority of the whole council, make an order directing that the whole of the councillors shall retire together on the ordinary day of election in every third year, and may on like request rescind any such order. Sect. 3 provides that the first elections of all borough councillors under this Act shall be held on Nov. 1st, 1900, or on such later day, as soon as practicable thereafter, as may be fixed by the Lord President of the Council, who shall also fix a corresponding date for the first elections of mayor and aldermen; that the ordinary day of election of borough councillors shall be Nov. 1st, or if that day is Sunday, then the following day; that the ordinary day of election of the mayor and aldermen shall be Nov. 9th, or if that day is Sunday, then the following day; that the revised lists of voters in each borough shall in each year after the year 1900 be printed, and signed before Oct. 20th, and come into operation as the register for the purpose of borough elections on Nov. 1st. By sect. 4 it is provided that on the appointed day, which falls as explained above, every elective vestry and district board in the county of London shall cease to exist, and, subject to the provisions of the Act, and of any scheme made thereunder, their powers and duties, including those under any local Act, shall, as from the appointed day, be transferred to the council for the borough comprising the area within which those powers are exercised, and their property and liabilities shall be transferred to that council, and that council shall be their successors, and the clerk of the council shall be called the town clerk, and shall be the town clerk within the meaning of the Acts

relating to the registration of electors; provided that in the case of borrowing powers so transferred, if the London County Council refuse their sanction, or do not within six months after application made give their sanction, to a loan, or attach conditions to their sanction, an appeal shall lie to the Local Government Board, whose decision shall be final. It is provided that where any of the adoptive Acts (relating to the establishment of free libraries, burial boards and baths and washhouses) is adopted within a borough, the borough council shall be the authority for administering the Act; and where any such Act has been adopted before the appointed day, and is administered by commissioners or a board, a scheme under this Act shall abolish the commissioners or board, and transfer their powers, duties, property, and liabilities to the borough council; and any of the adoptive Acts may be adopted in a metropolitan borough in like manner as in a borough outside London, and not otherwise, and when any of the adoptive Acts adopted before the appointed day does not extend to the whole borough, the Act may be adopted in the rest of the borough in like manner as if it were a separate borough and the borough council thereof. The effect of this provision will be that if a borough council desires to establish free libraries in the borough it may do so by resolution of the council, instead of having to take a poll of the ratepayers. Under sect. 5 the **powers and duties of the London County Council** in respect of the following are, from the appointed day, transferred to each borough council as respects their borough: the licensing of wooden structures and the power to take proceedings in regard thereto, under sect. 84 of the London Building Act, '94; the authority under sect. 134 of the same Act in relation to the removal of unauthorised sky signs; the removal of obstructions in streets, as provided by sect. 109 of the same Act; and the power under sect. 28 of the Public Health (London) Act, '91, of registering dairymen. It is also provided that the following powers of the **London County Council** may be exercised by each borough council in relation to its own borough: the power of demolition of buildings under sect. 170 of the London Building Act in cases where the borough council have obtained the conviction; the power to take proceedings in respect of timber or other articles piled, stacked, or stored, in contravention of sect. 203 of the same Act; the powers under sects. 17 to 25 of the Metropolitan Water Act, '71, with respect to regulations of water companies; the power under sect. 7 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, '88, to make or appear in opposition to certain complaints; the powers under sect. 65 of the Local Government Act, '88, relating to the acquisition of land; the power to adopt Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, '90; and the power to make by-laws under sect. 23 of the Municipal Corporations Act, '82, as applied by sect. 16 of the Local Government Act, '88. Also it is provided that the Local Government Board may, if they think fit, on the application of the London County Council, and of the majority of the borough councils, make a provisional order for transferring to all the borough councils any power exercisable by the County Council, or for transferring to the County Council any power exercisable by the borough councils;

and the Local Government Board may also, on the joint application of the London County Council and the Common Council of the City of London, make a provisional order transferring any power from the County Council to the Common Council, or *vice versa*. Some further powers are conferred by sect. 6, including acquisition and maintenance of main roads, embankments, and roadways and footways of bridges; the power to stop up roads (after notice to contiguous borough authorities); the enforcement of by-laws and regulations with respect to dairies and milk, slaughterhouses, knackers' yards, and offensive businesses; the alienation of land vested in the council; and the powers of promoting and opposing Bills in Parliament. Sect. 7 settles the expenses incidental to the transfer of powers or duties. By sect. 8 it is provided that any committee appointed by a borough council for the purpose of the Public Libraries Acts, '92 and '93, may consist partly of persons not members of the council, but they may not spend money beyond the amount authorised by the council; every borough council is to appoint a finance committee to regulate all expenditure, and no liability exceeding £50 is to be incurred except upon a resolution of the council passed on an estimate submitted by the finance committee; sect. 57 of the Local Government Act, '94, is applied to borough councils. By sect. 9 all payments are to be made to and by the borough treasurer, and all payments by the council are to be made on the council's order, signed by three members of the finance committee present at the meeting of the council and countersigned by the town clerk. By sect. 10 all expenses of a borough council are to be paid out of the general rate, which is to include poor rate, and is to be assessed, made, and levied together by the borough council as one rate, called the general rate. Under sect. 11 the council of each borough are appointed overseers of their own borough, provided that the duties and powers and liabilities of the overseers with regard to the preparation of voters' lists and jury lists shall be undertaken by the town clerk. Precepts issued by other administrative bodies for the purpose of obtaining money to be raised by a rate are to be sent to the council at their office addressed to the town clerk; and all the rates collectable by the borough council are to be levied on the one demand note. Tenants who are entitled to deduct the sewers' rate from their rent have this right continued to them by sect. 12. **Assessment committees** are to be appointed by the council (sect. 13); and the accounts of the borough councils are to be audited in the same way as those of the London County Council (sect. 14). Sect. 15 provides for the appointment of a **committee of the Privy Council** to appoint commissioners to prepare such orders and schemes as are required for carrying the Act into effect. The following was the committee appointed (July 14th) for this purpose: the Lord President of the Council, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the President of the Local Government Board, Lord James of Hereford, the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., the Right Hon. J. Lloyd Wharton, M.P., the Right Hon. E. R. Wodehouse, M.P. The commissioners appointed by them were Sir Hugh Owen, late Secretary of the Local Government Board; Sir Samuel Johnson, late Town Clerk of Notting-

ham; and Mr. A. T. Lawrence, Q.C. Before any Order in Council forming an area into a borough is made, the draft of it is to be laid before each House of Parliament for a period of not less than 30 days during the session of Parliament. Sect. 16 defines the provisions which may be dealt with under any scheme; sect. 17 makes rules as to borough and parish boundaries, and sect. 18 provides for the absorption of detached parts of parishes. Sect. 19 converts the local board of Woolwich into a borough council, and reserves certain powers now enjoyed by that authority; by sect. 20 Penge is handed over to the commissioners to be dealt with; by sect. 21 Kensington Palace may be detached from the borough of Westminster and attached to the borough of Kensington, and by sect. 22 the Inner and Middle Temples are deemed to be within the City of London. Sect. 23 **separates the ecclesiastical from the civil powers** of the vestry, and provides that none of the former shall be taken over by the borough council; the churchwardens will cease to be the overseers; and nominees of the borough council are to be substituted for overseers as the trustees of any charity. By sect. 24 the mayor of a borough becomes a justice of the peace, and shall not be disqualified by reason of being a solicitor practising in London, but he may not practise as a solicitor before any justices of the county of London. Sect. 25 provides for the appointment of a deputy town clerk in the absence of the town clerk. Sect. 26 defines the procedure on an application for the alteration of the number of wards in a borough. By sect. 27 it is provided that an Order in Council shall (a) give each of the metropolitan boroughs an appropriate name; and (b) fix the days, years, and times for the retirement of the first aldermen and councillors; and (c) give such directions as to the first meeting of the borough councils, and make such other temporary modifications of the provisions of this Act, as may appear to Her Majesty to be necessary or proper for making those provisions applicable in the case of the first constitution of a borough council. It is also provided that an Order in Council under the Act may make such provisions as appear necessary for adapting the enactments relating to the registration of electors to the provisions of the Act with respect to the powers and duties of the town clerk and overseers, and in particular for applying, so far as appears necessary, the law regulating the registration of electors in a municipal borough outside London; and that an Order in Council under the Act shall provide for the revised lists of voters in the administrative county of London outside the City being, in the year 1900, printed and signed before Oct. 20th, and coming into operation as the register for the purpose of borough elections on Nov. 1st, and may provide for such adjustment of the lists of voters and registers with respect to any alteration under the Act of parish boundaries as may appear to be required for the purpose of those elections. On the day on which the first borough councillors elected under the Act come into office, the persons who are then members of elective vestries or district boards, and the auditors and overseers of any place to be included in a borough, shall cease to hold office, and until that day the persons who are at the passing of the Act members of elective

vestries or district boards, and auditors and overseers, shall continue in office as if the term of office for which they were elected or appointed expired on that day, and, except for the purpose of filling casual vacancies, no further election or appointment shall be held or made. By sect. 28 it is provided that sects. 297 and 298 of the Public Health Act, '75, shall apply under certain conditions to any provisional order made under this Act. Sect. 29 provides that where doubts arise concerning the transferability of any duty, power, or liability, or as to the possession of any property, it may be submitted to the High Court for decision. The interests of existing officers are protected by sect. 30. By sect. 31 the construction of certain Acts is defined, and the Equalisation of Rates Act and the London School Board are declared to be exempt from the provisions of this Act. By sect. 32 borough councils are prevented from alienating open spaces. By the first schedule the **28 areas which are to be boroughs** are thus defined: the parishes of Battersea, Bethnal Green, Camberwell, Chelsea, Fulham, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Islington, Kensington, Lambeth, Paddington, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Shoreditch; the area consisting of the parishes of Mile End Old Town and St. George's-in-the-East and the districts of the Limehouse and Whitechapel Boards of Works, including the Tower of London and the liberties thereof; the district of the Poplar Board of Works; the district of the Wandsworth Board of Works; the area consisting of the parishes of St. George the Martyr, Christchurch, Southwark, St. Saviour, Southwark, and Newington; the area consisting of the parishes of Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Horselydown, and St. Olave and St. Thomas, Southwark; the area of the parliamentary division of Holborn; the area consisting of the parliamentary divisions of East and Central Finsbury; the area of the parliamentary borough of Deptford; the area of the parliamentary borough of Greenwich; the area of the parliamentary borough of Lewisham; the area of the parliamentary borough of Woolwich; the area of the ancient parliamentary borough of Westminster, comprising the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, the parish of St. James, Westminster, the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and the district of the Strand Board of Works, and including the Close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, and the Liberty of the Rolls; and the area consisting of the parish of Stoke Newington and of the Urban District of South Hornsey, or so much thereof as may be incorporated with the county of London under this Act. These practically cover the available areas; and the commissioners will only have to determine some questions of boundaries and the adjustment of some points as to the detached areas.

[71] ***Lunacy Bill**, which was presented by the Lord Chancellor, proposed to amend the Lunacy Acts in respect of urgency orders and numerous other matters. Passed Lords, and sent to Commons. (Withdrawn.)

[72] **Manchester Canonries Act** (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 28—r.a. Aug. 9th). Its object is to equalise the income of the canons, and, after so doing, to allow the balance of the proceeds of sale of the houses of residence to be applied to pur-

poses connected with the service and administration of the cathedral. Was presented by Earl Egerton.

[73] **Marriages Validity Act (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 28—r.a. Aug. 9th)** was presented by Lord Macnaghten, and enacts that no marriage solemnised, or to be hereafter solemnised, in any church in England or in Ireland, after publication of banns in such church, shall be or be deemed to have been invalid by reason only that one of the parties to such marriage was, in the case of a marriage in England, resident in Ireland, or, in the case of a marriage in Ireland, resident in England, and that banns may have been published in any church of the parish or place in which such party was resident, according to the law or custom there prevailing, and not in the manner required for the publication of banns in the part of the United Kingdom in which the marriage has been solemnised.

[74] **Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (Bye-laws) Act (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 15—r.a. Aug. 1st)**, presented by Lord Monkswell, enacts that the powers of the London County Council for making byelaws under sect. 202 of the Metropolis Management Act, '55, shall extend and apply to authorise the Council to make byelaws for the following purpose:—Requiring persons about to construct, reconstruct, or alter the pipes, drains, or other means of communicating with sewers, or the traps and apparatus connected therewith, to deposit with the sanitary authority of the district such plans, sections, and particulars of the proposed construction, reconstruction, or alteration as may be necessary for the purpose of ascertaining whether such construction, reconstruction, or alteration is in accordance with the statutory provisions relative thereto, and with any bye-laws made under the said section. It is, however, provided that any such bye-laws shall not require the deposit of any plan or section in the case of any repair which does not involve the alteration or the entire reconstruction of any such pipe, drain, or other means of communicating with sewers or the traps and apparatus connected therewith; and that any such bye-laws shall not require the deposit of plans, sections, and particulars before the work is commenced in any case in which the alteration of the drains must be carried out at once, though the bye-laws may require such deposit to be made within a limited time from the commencement of the work.

[75] ***Metropolis Water Act, '99 (62 Vict., ch. 7—r.a. June 6th)**, enables and requires the metropolitan water companies to supply each other with water in cases of emergency. It is to be their duty, if required by the Local Government Board, to submit schemes for works enabling the companies to supply each other and to construct such works as may, in the opinion of the Board, be necessary for that purpose, and whenever, in the opinion of the Board, a case of emergency has arisen or is likely to arise, to supply at a reasonable cost such water as may be required and may be available after the requirements of the district of the supplying company have been satisfied. The money for the cost of constructing the necessary works is to be raised by the issue of debenture stock, but the Local Government Board is to make it a condition of their consent to the raising of such stock that the stock be raised in accordance with the provisions contained in

the most recent Act for the time being with reference to the issue of debenture stock by a metropolitan water company. Provision is made for the payment by the company receiving water to the company supplying it. The companies are not required to carry to a sinking fund a percentage on the amount of money for the time being raised by the issue of debenture stock created under the Act. If the undertaking of any of the companies is compulsorily purchased within seven years of the passing of the Act by any public body or trustees, nothing in this Act shall authorise the company to bring into account, or to make any claim in respect of, any advantages conferred on them by or resulting from the passing of the Act. Mr. Chaplin, in introducing the Bill (Feb. 20th), remarked that its object was to make impossible the recurrence of any curtailment of the water supply in any part of the Metropolis—a curtailment which in the past had resulted in so much inconvenience, amounting in some cases almost to suffering, on the part of many of the poorer inhabitants of London during the drought and excessive heat of last summer. The Bill was duly brought in, and after second reading (March 9th) referred to a hybrid committee, which took evidence and reported the measure with amendments. On the order for third reading, Mr. J. Stuart moved the recommittal on the grounds that the Bill gave unlimited powers of borrowing to the companies, and made no provision for a sinking fund. Amendment negatived and Bill read a third time after a discussion, in course of which Mr. Cripps, speaking as a member of the committee which considered the Bill, denied that the Bill gave the companies unlimited powers of raising capital, and stated that, in the opinion of the Royal Commission, this was not a case in which a sinking fund should be enforced. The committee of Peers to which the Bill was subsequently referred amended it by omitting the proviso that a [water] company should not be required to carry to a sinking fund a percentage on the amount of money for the time being raised by the issue of debenture stock created under the powers of the measure, and inserting a new clause making provision for a sinking fund in regard to any such debenture stock. On the Bill being returned from the committee to the House of Peers, Lord James of Hereford proposed the omission of the sinking fund clause inserted by the select committee. Lord Ribblesdale, as chairman of the select committee, pointed out that the sinking fund clause had been inserted in every London Water Bill since '86, and now applied to some £9,000,000 of capital. To leave it out of this Bill would create an inconvenient precedent. The motion for the omission of the clause was carried by 51 to 20.

[76] ***Metropolitan Police Act (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 26—r.a. Aug. 9th)** amends the law with respect to the salaries and allowances of the Commissioner, Receiver, and Assistant-Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police. Came into operation Oct. 1st, '99. There is to be paid to the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis and to the Receiver of the Metropolitan Police District, out of money provided by Parliament, such salaries as the Secretary of State, with the approval of the Treasury, may appoint. There is to be paid to the Assistant Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis

such salaries as the Secretary of State may appoint, and those salaries are to be paid either out of money provided by Parliament or out of the Metropolitan Police Fund, or apportioned between money provided by Parliament and the Metropolitan Police Fund in such manner as the Secretary of State, with the approval of the Treasury, may appoint. But the amount to be paid out of money to be provided by Parliament shall not exceed the sum of £1200 in any one year. The Act is not, except so far as it relates to the funds from which salaries are payable, to apply to any existing officer who within one month of the passing of this Act signifies in writing to the Secretary of State his desire to continue to receive the salary and allowances of which he was in receipt on Jan. 1st, '99, in lieu of the salary appointed under this Act, and is not to affect any salary payable to any existing officer as registrar of anthropometric measurements.

[77] **Metropolitan Streets Act ('67) Amendment Bill.** Replying to Mr. Pickersgill and others (Feb. 16th), the Home Secretary said he had no reason to suppose that the effect of the police action in prohibiting sandwichmen from perambulating the Strand, Piccadilly, and Bond Street had been to throw out of employment a large number of poor men who had no other means of obtaining a livelihood. In regard to cabs (which had been prohibited from "crawling" in the Strand), the instructions to the police were that they should enforce the law against loitering or plying for hire in the streets where this was likely to lead to congestion of the traffic. Mr. T. Healy asked whether the conductors of 'buses would be prevented from plying for hire in the Strand as well as the drivers of cabs. The Home Secretary replied that the present law did not apply to 'buses. He was going to seek some further powers with regard to them. The Home Secretary, in asking leave (Feb. 20th) to introduce a Bill to amend the Metropolitan Streets Act, '67, said the object of the measure was to give the police increased powers of dealing with congested street traffic in London by amending Clause 2 of the Act so as to enable the making of regulations prescribing the routes to be observed by omnibuses and other special kinds of vehicles, and giving discretionary powers to prohibit certain lines of omnibuses using certain streets. The Bill also proposed to amend sects. 11 and 14 of the Act by abolishing the special limit of the Act, and making the general limit applicable to the whole of the Metropolis. Mr. Lough regarded the provisions of the Bill as very disappointing. The Bill was brought in and read a first time. [Withdrawn July 17th.]

[78] **Midwives Bill.** The chief object of this measure was to carry into effect the recommendations of the select committee of the House of Commons relating to the training and practice of midwives by promoting the training of women as midwives, and by providing for the regulation of their practice. Mr. de Tatton Egerton moved second reading in course of a Wednesday sitting (April 12th). Mr. T. P. O'Connor proposed the rejection of the measure. Sir W. Priestley said it was true that the Bill had met with a certain amount of opposition from a section of the medical profession, but in his opinion the dangers of passing it had been greatly exaggerated. The hon. member was speaking at the hour for the adjournment of the debate. [Dropped.]

[79] ***Military Works Act (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 41 —r.a. Aug. 9th)** empowers the Treasury to issue, in addition to the sums authorised by the Act of '97, such further sums not exceeding in the whole £4,000,000 as may be required for military works, the payment or repayment of the money to be spread over a period of years by terminable annuities. The Act provides £1,000,000 for defence works, £2,770,000 for barracks, including completion of large camps, £1,600,000 of this amount being set down for new barracks for infantry and artillery at Salisbury Plain, £40,000 for ranges, including accommodation for manœuvring and mobilisation, and £190,000 for staff and contingencies. As £5,458,000 was provided in the Act of '97, the total provision made by the two Acts is £9,458,000. The Bill was introduced by Mr. Wyndham, who, in his preliminary statement, observed that the complete scheme for large camps and barracks, at home and at foreign stations, was estimated to cost £5,254,000, of which £2,770,000 was taken in the present Bill. From a paper presented to Parliament it appears that the total amount required to complete the War Office scheme is £6,900,000, of which £4,000,000 is provided in the above Act; but, adding to that sum the money provided by the Act of '97, it would seem that the whole estimates, from first to last, work out at £12,358,000.

[80] **Militia Ballot Bill.** The Marquis of Lansdowne, in presenting (July 7th) a bill to amend the law relating to the ballot for the militia in England and Wales, though with no intention of pressing it forward this session, reminded the people of this country of their obligation in case of necessity to some form of compulsory service for the defence of these islands. Under the provisions of the Bill the total number of men wanted would, of course, have to be determined by Parliament; then the lords-lieutenant of the counties, as under the existing law, would put the machinery of the Act into motion, and the preparation of the lists would be left to the overseers. All men from 18 to 35 would be required to serve in the following classes:—(1) Unmarried men above 18 and not more than 25; (2) married men above 18 and not more than 30, having a wife living, but no child; (3) all men liable to the ballot and not included in the previous classes. Each county would be credited with the number of voluntary soldiers it had produced, and then the deficiency would be divided between the different divisions. The exemptions from ballot would be Members of Parliament, all efficient volunteers (but the establishment of the volunteers must be restricted, otherwise there would be a great influx into the volunteers to avoid the ballot), officers and men in Her Majesty's service, members of the police force, seamen and sea-faring men, persons in holy orders, ministers of religion, and duly-qualified medical practitioners. Substitutes would not be allowed, and no one would be able to escape service by a nominal penalty or fine. He insisted upon this—that the present Bill did not involve any fundamental alteration in the present militia law, but would simply have the effect of bringing that law into harmony with present conditions. He had always believed that at a crisis a larger number of men than could be made use of would voluntarily flock to our standard, and that this Bill would only be enforced in a remote contingency. The Earl of Wemyss expressed his satisfaction

at the introduction of the Bill, which he hoped before long would become law. The Bill was then read a first time (=). The Marquis of Lansdowne informed Lord Braye (July 10th) that if under the Army Order of May '99 a militia unit were registered as available for special service on not less than 75 per cent. of the total number of officers and men present at the training voluntarily agreeing to accept that liability, none of the men who did not accept liability would be held to have assumed liability.

[81] ***Money-Lending Bill.** Lord James of Hereford, in presenting (Feb. 20th) the Government Bill dealing with money-lending, said the report of the committee of the House of Commons on this subject (see 1899 edition, SESSION, sect. 105) disclosed great evils, and suggested certain remedies. The principal finding of the committee was that they unhesitatingly came to the conclusion that the system of money-lending by professional money-lenders at high rates of interest was productive of crime, bankruptcy, unfair advantage over other creditors of the borrower, extortion from the borrower's family and friends, and other serious injuries to the community. Her Majesty's Government had come to the conclusion that this report was well founded, and they felt that it was their duty to attempt to deal with the evils by practical legislation. The Bill proposed that every person who carried on the business of a money-lender should be registered. The question arose as to what was a money-lender, and the greatest difficulty had been found in finding a definition. It was proposed that "the term money lender shall include every person who carries on the business of money-lending or advertises or announces himself or holds himself out in any way as carrying on that business, but shall not include any pawnbroker or banker or other person carrying on a commercial or general financial business, in the course of, and for the purpose of which, he may lend money." The object was to protect the legitimate lenders of money, and the Government would be glad to receive any suggestions with that end in view. Having registered these gentlemen, the Government proposed that they should trade under one name only, that they should take security in their own name only, and that the security should bear on the face of it the real name of the lender. The Bill also provided that every security should be given in writing, and contain on its face the entire contract with the money-lender, and that a copy of such contract should be given to the borrower. Where the interest charged in respect of a loan exceeded the rate of 10 per cent., or the amount charged for expenses, inquiries, bonuses, renewals, etc., was excessive, the court might re-open the transaction and take an account as between the money-lender and the person sued, and might, notwithstanding that a statement of account had been settled, reopen such settled accounts and find a fair amount, having regard to the risks and circumstances of the case. Power was also given to registrars in bankruptcy to fix the amount for which the claim of a money-lender might be admitted. Bill read a second time, after discussion, March 16th. In committee (May 1st) Lord James said he had, by certain amendments placed on the paper, endeavoured to meet the

views expressed by the Writers to the Signet, and the Incorporated Law Society. He proposed to exclude from the operation of the Bill loan societies, building societies, and societies which lent money to their own members. He had endeavoured to alter the definition of those who would come within the term of money-lenders, so that bankers, insurance companies, solicitors, and all who did not make the lending of money their primary object, should be exempted from the operation of the Bill. He had endeavoured to narrow the application of the Bill to those persons who notoriously carried on their business under conditions which were injurious to the public welfare. In Clause 2, which enabled the Court to review the transactions of money-lenders when the interest charged exceeded 10 per cent., he proposed to omit the words "10 per cent." and to insert a schedule providing that the rate of interest on sums not exceeding 40s. should be 25 per cent., exceeding 40s., but not exceeding £10, 20 per cent., and exceeding £10 15 per cent. He proposed to make a money-lender's non-registration the subject of penalty only to the man who ought to have registered, so that an innocent assignee and holder of security for value would be protected. Bill read a third time, and sent to Commons, where it was withdrawn.

Music or Dancing, Use of Baths for (see sect. 40).

National Telephone Company (see sect. 107).

[82] ***Naval Works Act** (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 42—r.a. Aug. 9th) makes provision for the expenditure to be incurred during the financial years '99-1900 and 19 0-1 on the works authorised by the Acts of '95, '96, and '97, though certain new works are added for the first time. There is actually to be issued under the Act £3,100,000. The total estimated cost of all the naval works under the successive Acts is now £23,636,922. Of this £2,368,068 was expended to end of March '98, and it was estimated that £1,227,252 would be expended to end of March '99, the estimated expenditure for the two financial years 1899-1901 being £4,010,000. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in moving second reading of the Bill (July 25th), said during the past year the progress made with the works had been satisfactory, and narrated in some detail what had been accomplished in connection with various improvements. The proposed expenditure on the new works, included in the Bill for the first time, amounted to something over £6,000,000, in addition to that which had already been provided for. The expenditure was divided into two classes, the first consisting of additions to existing estimates for hospitals and barracks, and the second being connected with the provision of five new docks. A great expansion of the fleet needed a corresponding extension of dock accommodation. In committee on the measure, Mr. E. Robertson moved an amendment with the object of insuring that this scheme of naval works should be carried out under annual Bills, according to the original intention of the programme, instead of under biennial Bills. He therefore moved a reduced amount in substitution for the sum in the Bill. Though the lower figure would not, he said, unduly limit the powers of expenditure of the Admiralty during the year, it would compel them to come to Parliament for renewed authority in the next financial year. Mr. Austen

Chamberlain said experience had shown that an annual Bill was not the most convenient arrangement from the administrative point of view. The amendment was rejected by 168 to 95. Mr. Lloyd-George moved to omit the first clause as a protest against this expenditure, but the clause was carried by 159 to 48.

Niger Company (see "Royal Niger Company").

[83] **Old Age Pensions.** There were introduced in the Commons an Old Age Pensions Bill (by Sir F. Flannery), Old Age Pensions No. 2 (Sir J. Rankin), Old Age Pensions No. 3 (Mr. Bousfield), Old Age Pensions (Friendly Societies) (Mr. Strachey), Old Age Provident Pensions (Mr. Bartley), Outdoor Provident Relief (Mr. Bartley), Pensions (Old Age) (Mr. H. Whiteley), Pensions (Old Age), No. 2 (Sir W. Foster). The only one of these which came on for discussion, and that late on a Wednesday afternoon (March 22nd), was the first mentioned, which was backed by Mr. L. Hardy, Sir J. Rankin, Mr. L. Holland, Mr. E. Flower, Mr. Bousfield, Mr. Carlile, and Mr. Rothschild. Mr. L. Holland, in proposing second reading, said that generally speaking its object was that a person who had from the age of twenty-five contributed to the funds of a friendly society for sick pay and funeral expenses should be entitled to a pension of 5s. a week on arriving at the age of sixty-five. Mr. Chamberlain said the Government entirely accepted the principle of the measure, though there were objections to it in detail, and omissions which would have to be supplied before it could become a practical measure. They would have been very glad to send it to a committee, but they could hardly hope to get the second reading that day, therefore they intended immediately after Easter to propose the appointment of a select committee, to which the whole subject would be referred. The debate stood adjourned at the usual hour. The committee was duly appointed (see "Aged Deserving Poor," sect. 115; and in connection with the same subject, "Cottage Homes," sects. 50 and 116).

[84] ***Oysters Bill.** Lord Harris presented a bill for the protection of public health against dangers arising from the consumption of unwholesome oysters, and in moving second reading (May 18th) explained that it was meant to be another step in the legislative process, as seen in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act and other measures, for securing more sanitary surroundings for creatures designed for the food of man. The cause which rendered this Bill necessary was primarily the grave suspicion attaching to the oyster, where raised in contaminated waters, as a means of communicating typhoid and enteric fever and cholera. The Bill empowered any county council to send their officer to oyster layers on the coasts within their jurisdiction for the purpose of sampling the water. If on his representations the council considered that the water was in an insanitary condition, or likely to become so because of its surroundings, then they might prohibit the removal of oysters from the layers for ten days. They had to give ten days' notice to the owner of the layer before they prohibited the removal. During that period he could appeal to the Local Government Board, and the Board could go into the merits of the question. Another clause gave the Local Government Board power to act if any county council failed to carry out

their powers. A further clause gave powers to her Majesty in Council to prohibit the importation of oysters from any reasonably suspected place. Bill read a second time and referred to a select committee, of which Lord Harris was chosen chairman, and which, after hearing evidence, reported the Bill with amendments, one of which threw the duty of inspection of oyster layings, etc., on the sea fisheries district's committees, instead of on the councils of counties and boroughs. The Bill, Lord Harris afterwards stated in the House (July 31st), went back to the Local Government Board for consideration, and on consultation with the Board of Trade, which is concerned with fisheries, the latter advised, as did also the Irish Office, that the change was impracticable. Lord Harris at first proposed to move to restore the Bill to its former shape, but having regard to the lateness of the session the President of the Local Government Board decided not to proceed further with it.

[85] ***Parish Churches (Scotland) Bill.** Presented by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and proposed to confer additional powers on the Court of Teinds in Scotland with reference to the alteration of the sites of parish churches, and of the districts attached, and with reference to collegiate charges. Passed Lords with some amendments, and sent to Commons, where it was withdrawn (July 17th).

[86] **Parish Councillors (Tenure of Office) Act** (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 10—r.a. June 20th) was introduced by Mr. Lambert, and by repealing as from Jan. 1st, 1900, subsects. 3, 4, and 7 of sect. 3 of the Local Government Act, '94, enables parish councillors to hold office for three years. On April 15th, 1901, and on the same day in every third year then following, parish councillors are to go out of office, and their places are to be filled by the newly-elected councillors. The parish council is required in every year, on or within seven days of April 15th, to hold an annual meeting. [E.]

[87] **Partridge Shooting (Ireland) Act, '99** (62 Vict. ch. 1—r.a. March 27th) changes the date of the season for partridge shooting in Ireland from Sept. 20th—Jan. 10th to Sept. 1st—Feb. 1st.

[88] ***Patriotic Fund Act** (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 45—r.a. Aug. 9th) enacts that the surplus of the Patriotic Fund, and all other funds referred to in sect. 4 of the Patriotic Fund Act, '81, and the contributions referred to in sect. 3 of the Patriotic Fund Act, '86, and any other funds which are after the commencement of this Act placed under the administration of the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, shall, if and so far as any supplemental commission so directs, and without prejudice to any existing powers of the Commissioners, be applicable for the benefit not only of widows and children, but of other dependants of officers and men of her Majesty's military and naval forces. [U.K.]

[89] **Petroleum Bill**, introduced by Mr. Reckitt, and backed by Mr. Ure, Mr. Compton Rickett, Viscount Chelsea, Mr. John Burns, and other members, the purpose of the measure being to raise the flash point from 73° to 100°. Mr. Reckitt moved second reading (March 15th) and Mr. Alexander Cross seconded the motion. Mr. Kimber proposed the rejection of the Bill. Mr. Jesse Collings, in opposing the measure on behalf of the Government, said the ministerial Bill was now in a forward state. They could not deal with the question in a Bill of one clause,

but he was sanguine that they would be able to introduce a Bill which would settle it. The measure would deal with most of the recommendations of the committee. One of those recommendations was passed by a bare majority, and this was the one dealt with in the present proposal. The Bill was rejected by 244 to 159. (The ministerial measure was not brought in.)

[90] **Poor Law Act (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 37—r.a. Aug. 9th)** amends sect. 1 of the Poor Law Act, '89, and sect. 4 of the Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Act, '71. With regard to the former point the new Act prescribes that "where a child is maintained by the guardians of a poor law union and (i.) the child has been deserted by its parent; or (ii.) the guardians are of opinion that by reason of mental deficiency, or of vicious habits or mode of life, a parent of the child is unfit to have the control of it; or (iii.) a parent is unable to perform his or her parental duties by reason of being under sentence of penal servitude or of being detained under the Inebriates Act, '98; or (iv.) a parent of the child has been sentenced to imprisonment in respect of any offence against any of his or her children; or (v.) a parent of the child is permanently bedridden or disabled, and is the inmate of a workhouse, and consents to the resolution hereinafter mentioned; or (vi.) both the parents, or in the case of an illegitimate child the mother of the child, are or is dead; the guardians may at any time resolve that until the child reaches the age of eighteen years all the rights and powers of such parent as aforesaid, or, if both parents are dead, of the parents, in respect of the child shall, subject as in this Act mentioned, vest in the guardians, and thereupon those rights and powers shall so vest accordingly, and shall continue so vested whether the child does or does not continue to be maintained by the guardians. Provided that the guardians may rescind the resolution if they think that it will be for the benefit of the child that it should be rescinded, or may permit the child to be, either permanently or temporarily, under the control of the parent, or of any other relative, or of any friend, or of any society or institution for the care of children. A court of summary jurisdiction, if satisfied on complaint made by a parent or if there is no parent by the guardian of a child that there was no ground for the resolution, or that it is for the benefit of the child that it should be either permanently or temporarily under the control of its parents or guardian, or that the resolution of the guardians should be determined, may make an order accordingly, and the guardians shall comply with any such order, and if the order determines the resolution, the resolution shall be thereby determined as from the date of the order, and the guardians shall cease to have the rights and powers of the parent as respects the child." The Act imposes a penalty on persons assisting any such children to escape from the control of the guardians, etc. In the case of any child who is deemed to be maintained by guardians within the meaning of subsect. 3 of sect. 1 of the Poor Law Act, '89, and who is with their consent adopted by any person, the guardians shall for three years after adoption cause the child to be visited at least twice in each year by some competent person appointed by them for the purpose. The guardians may at any time during such period revoke consent to the adoption, and thereupon the child shall

be forthwith returned to them. The Pauper Inmates, etc., Act of '71 is amended by extending the powers to detain paupers from 72 hours, if a pauper has "in the opinion of the guardians discharged himself frequently without sufficient reason," to 168 hours. [E. and L.]

[91] **Prevention of Corruption Bill.** Lord Russell of Killowen (April 20th) called attention to the subject of illicit secret commissions, and presented a Bill entitled "An Act to Check Corruption." His lordship referred to a report of the London Chamber of Commerce, whose efforts in the matter he characterised as worthy of all praise, and stated that the special committee of that body arrived at certain conclusions to the effect that secret commissions in various forms were prevalent in almost all trades and professions; that in some cases the practice had increased and was increasing, and was producing grave evil alike to the morals of the community commercially and to the profits of honest tradesmen; and that the practice was rendered more oppressive by combination between blackmailers. The committee, although recognising the difficulty of dealing with the matter by legislation, urged the necessity of adopting legislative measures. Lord Russell mentioned a series of cases noted in the report of the special committee, and also drew upon his own professional experience for a striking instance of the practice, and went on to say that what Parliament was asked to do by the Bill was to extend to transactions of the kind he had been describing a principle already on the Statute Book in the case of public bodies, which made the giving of bribes to employees or officials of those public bodies a criminal offence. The object of the Bill, in short, was to check, by making them criminal, a large number of inequitable and secret payments which tended to shake confidence between man and man, and to discourage honest trade and enterprise. In the first place the Bill declared that certain specific transactions were corrupt unless the contrary could be shown. But what went to the root of the matter was that the receipt of these commissions created a conflict between interest and duty. There were of course other cases in which advice was given from A to B to deal with C, and C paid A without the knowledge of B. In the case of doctors, undertakers, brokers, and solicitors, and in certain other cases as well, it might be the practice was so universal and so well-known that all parties assented to it without demur. Another clause of the Bill was aimed at the prevention of giving false receipts, which were the results of making deductions in lieu of bribes. A further provision had regard to the enormous difficulty of getting evidence in cases of this kind. It was accordingly provided that although a witness might give answers tending to criminate himself, it would be in the discretion of the judge to grant him a certificate of indemnity. Another question was, should the provisions of this Bill be enforceable by any person? He had come to the conclusion that, as in the case of the Act of '89, it should be enforced with the preliminary fiat of the Attorney-General. He believed that one of the most important effects of the Bill if it became law would be that many men would be glad to have it as an answer when demands were made upon them by blackmailers. In moving second reading (June 6th) Lord Russell said the Bill had been widely discussed in the

Press and by chambers of commerce, trading associations and co-operative societies. Those bodies had not merely discussed the principle but the Bill itself, which he had circulated freely, and there was a unanimous opinion in favour of the principle of the Bill, and of a stringent application of the principle. He did not say that all the details of the Bill were assented to, but a great majority of the authorities he had alluded to expressed a general approval, and reasonable alterations could be made in committee when they were found necessary. The Lord Chancellor said that, though there were provisions in the Bill which might be misunderstood and might work injustice, the Government heartily concurred in its general object. Second reading agreed to. Several amendments made in the standing committee (=).

[92] ***Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act** (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 47—r.a. Aug. 9th) is a measure "to provide for improving and extending the procedure for obtaining parliamentary powers by way of provisional orders in matters relating to Scotland." When any public authority or any persons desire to obtain such parliamentary powers they are to petition the Secretary for Scotland praying him to issue a provisional order in accordance with the terms of a draft order submitted to him, or with such modifications as shall be necessary. The application is to be previously advertised, and due notice is to be given to those affected by the scheme. The chairmen of the two Houses of Parliament are, if the two Houses think fit to so order, to report upon the provisional order, and if they report that the matter ought to be dealt with by private Bill, the Secretary for Scotland is to refuse to issue the provisional order. There are to be formed an extra-parliamentary panel and parliamentary panels of members of each House, and from both or one of the latter two panels, or if the chairmen shall be unable to appoint from them, then from the extra-parliamentary panel, the commissioners who are to inquire locally into the scheme are to be chosen. Should their decision be adverse to the order, that would veto it; should they not report against it the Secretary for Scotland may issue the order as prayed, or with modifications. All orders so issued require confirmation by Parliament, and if opposed are to be considered by a joint committee of the two Houses. The Lord Advocate, in introducing the Bill, said the Government felt that the key to the situation lay in the fact that legislation of this kind must be capable of extension to other parts of the United Kingdom, and repeated this statement on an instruction proposed on the committee stage, though he did not think the time for that extension had yet arrived. In committee the Lord Advocate made a concession by inserting the provision that in every case of a provisional order there should be a confirmation Bill. The Act is to commence to have effect from and after the end of the ordinary session of 1900.

[93] **Public Health Acts Amendment Bill**, introduced by Sir Alfred Hickman, and backed by Sir Walter Foster, among others. In an explanatory memorandum attached to the Bill there is quoted the reiterated suggestion of the Police and Sanitary Committee (see sect. 122), "whether the time has not arrived for the inclusion in a public Bill of many of the clauses which are so frequently introduced into private

Bills, and which have almost invariably been accepted by Parliament. It appears to your committee that much trouble and expense might be saved if the necessity for application to Parliament for such powers by individual authorities were rendered unnecessary." The object of this Bill, framed upon the principle of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 90, and to be read as one with that Act, is to enable local authorities, by following the mode of procedure of that Act, to adopt the benefit of many clauses which, having been introduced in private Bills of recent years, have been accepted by Parliament. The clauses selected for embodiment in the Bill relate chiefly to sanitary powers, parks and recreation grounds, streets and buildings, street traffic, street advertisements, and common lodging-houses. Bill read second time and referred to select committee of which Mr. T. W. Russell was appointed chairman. Committee took evidence and reported (June 28th) that it had been established before them that many of the powers of the Bill might with advantage be given by a general statute which might be adopted by local authorities, and that other clauses further amending the Public Health Acts might with equal advantage be embodied in such statute. They were, however, of opinion that the proposals of the Bill were of such magnitude and complexity that they should only be accepted in a measure more complete than that referred to them. They were, therefore, not prepared to advise parliamentary sanction being given to it. They recommended that the subject, considering its great importance, should have the consideration of the Government with the view to the introduction by them of a Bill at the earliest possible date in the next session of Parliament. They were of opinion that the provisions of the law relating to public health ought to be speedily consolidated.

[94] **Public Libraries (Scotland) Act** (62 Vict., ch. 5—r.a. June 6th) provides that where the Public Libraries Act has been adopted for any two or more neighbouring burghs or parishes, the magistrates and council or board, as the case may be, of each such burgh or parish may, by agreement, combine for any period in carrying the said Act into execution. Was introduced by Sir Robert Reid.

[95] ***Public Works Loans Act** (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 31—r.a. Aug. 9th) provides that for the purpose of local loans there may be issued by the Public Works Loan Commissioners any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole the sum of £7,000,000; and by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole £800,000.

[96] **Rating of Machinery Bill**, to amend the law relating to the rating of hereditaments containing machinery, brought in by Mr. Strachey, and backed by Sir W. Houldsworth and others. Sir W. Houldsworth was moving the second reading on Wednesday, May 17th (the day on which the Queen laid the foundation stone of the new Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington), when, according to the official record, "notice being taken at half-past twelve that 40 members were not present, the House was told by Mr. Speaker, and 24 members only being present, Mr. Speaker retired from the chair until four of the clock, when the House was again told by Mr. Speaker, and 34 members only being pre-

sent, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker without a question first put." [Dropped.]

[97] **Reformatory Schools Act** (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 12—r.a. July 13th) was presented by Lord Leigh. Under the Reformatory Schools Act, '93, a court was empowered to order that, in certain cases therein stated, a youthful offender shall be sent to a reformatory school. The scheme of this Act is, that where a court orders a youthful offender to be sent to a reformatory school, that offender shall not in the first instance be sent to a prison, but direct to the reformatory. [E. & S., ?1.]

[98] ***Regulation of Railways Bill.** Mr. Maddison moved (Feb. 20th), on the Address, an amendment representing the urgent need of extending the powers of the Board of Trade in order to establish efficient inspection of the working of the railways of the United Kingdom, and of the introduction of a Bill for the greater safety of the men engaged in shunting operations. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Schwann. Mr. Ritchie announced that he had drafted a Bill dealing not only with automatic couplings but also with hand-brakes on waggons. The amendment was withdrawn. Mr. Ritchie, in introducing the Regulation of Railways Bill (Feb. 27th), said the measure was brought in for the purpose of devising some means by which, if possible, the number of accidents which happen to railway servants in the performance of their duties could be reduced. It was proposed to give the Board of Trade, at the end of five years, power to call upon the railway companies to supply the whole of their rolling stock with automatic couplings. No company would, after the expiration of that time, be allowed to draw any truck, whether belonging to a private owner or not, which had not automatic couplings. After two years the Board could also order steam-brakes to be put on all engines. Hand-brakes should also be supplied to both sides of the trucks, so as to render it unnecessary for a man to go from one side of the truck to the other. The same provision was also to be made with regard to the labelling of trucks. After the expiry of two years all trucks should be provided with labels on both sides. The Bill also made provision that in two years communication between passenger and guard should be applied to all trains, however shortly they ran. The Bill also contained a provision under which any railway company ordered to provide any appliances or execute any works under the Act, which would be properly chargeable to capital account, should be able to meet the expenses by the issue of debenture stock. Bill read a first time. Mr. Ritchie informed Mr. Coghill (March 27th) that it was clear from the opposition which had been evinced to it, that it was impossible to pass the Bill into law this session, having regard to the other business before the House. He proposed, however, to proceed with an inquiry into the question without delay. What form this inquiry should take was now under his consideration. It was very desirable, if possible, that the tribunal to which the inquiry was referred should be one acceptable to all parties concerned. Mr. Ritchie informed Mr. Bryce (April 27th) that a Royal Commission would be at once appointed to make inquiries into the causes of accidents to servants of railway companies and private truck-owners, and the possibility of reducing the number of casualties. The Royal Commis-

sion ("Accidents to Railway Servants") was duly appointed. Bill withdrawn June 19th.

[99] ***Reserve Forces Act** (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 40—r.a. Aug. 9th) enacts that where a soldier of the regular forces, when entitled to be transferred to the reserve, is serving out of the United Kingdom, he may, at his own request, be transferred to the reserve without being required to return to the United Kingdom, but subject to such conditions as to residence, as to liability to be called out for annual training or on permanent service or in aid of the civil power, or as to any other matters, as may be prescribed by regulations under sect. 20 of the Reserve Forces Act, '82.

[100] ***Royal Niger Company Act** (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 43—r.a. Aug. 9th). The preamble of the Bill recites that the National African Company, Ltd. (now called the Royal Niger Company) was, by a charter dated July 10th, 1886, incorporated with power among other things to make treaties and to administer territories. It was proposed to transfer to the Crown the administrative powers of the said company, and the benefit of the treaties made by the company, and the land, property, and mining and other rights acquired by the company, but to reserve to them, subject to certain exceptions, their plant and trade assets and their stations, buildings, wharves, and workshops, and the sites thereof, and to revoke the charter of the company, and to make certain payments in consideration of the said transfer, and for meeting liabilities attaching to the territories administered by the company; and the Bill accordingly made provision for the payments so to be made. The Act empowers the Treasury to issue out of the Consolidated Fund such sums not exceeding in the whole the sum of £865,000 as may be required for making the said payments. The Treasury may, for the purposes of the Act, borrow to the extent of £820,000 by means of terminable annuities for a period not exceeding 30 years, the annuities to be paid out of the money annually provided by Parliament for the foreign and colonial services. Until the money issued out of the Consolidated Fund has been wholly repaid to the Exchequer all receipts from the territories administered by the company at the passing of the Act in excess of the necessary expenses of administration are to be paid into the Exchequer, save so far as those sums are, with the approval of the Treasury, applied towards the development and improvement of the territories in question. In explaining the provisions of the Bill, on the preliminary money resolution, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (July 3rd) said the Niger Company as a trading company had been successful; it had extended its protectorate over an area of 600,000 sq. miles, containing a population of 30,000,000; it had put down slave-raiding and massacring over a great area of territory; had abolished the legal status of slavery, and checked the trade in spirits with the natives. The real ground which justified the proposed change had been the circumstances which had occurred in that region between France and this country. They were all glad that the strained relations that arose between the two Governments had been put an end to by the treaty ratified by the French Government. Under this Act the company would be reduced to the position solely of a trading company. The Government proposed to redeem a debenture debt of £250,000, which

had been raised on the grant of customs dues to the company, by paying £300,000 for it at once, and to pay them for unexhausted improvements £300,000 more; to pay the company for its land and mineral rights, and also by way of compensation for the dislocation of its business, £150,000; and £115,000 was to be paid for the buildings, steamers, war material, etc., which were to be taken over, making a total of £865,000, of which £820,000 was to be raised by loan, the remainder being charged on the revenue of the year. Mr. Labouchere thought the sum to be paid was too large. The resolution was, after further discussion, carried by 223 to 101. Mr. Chamberlain explained (July 6th), in reference to a statement in certain newspapers, that his total investment in the Royal Niger Company was less than £3000, that when the question of a possible revocation of the charter came before the Government he informed the Prime Minister and his colleagues that he had some interest in the company, and begged to be excused offering any opinion whatever on the transaction, or taking any part whatever in any negotiations which might subsequently take place. Accordingly these negotiations had been entirely in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He voted on the preliminary resolution on the 3rd inst. in the belief that it was merely a formal proceeding intended to introduce the matter to the consideration of the House. On second reading Mr. Chamberlain said it was intended that, after the negotiations had been completed, three Governments should be formed—the Government of Lagos, the Government of Southern Nigeria (which would include the lower portion of the Niger Company's territory and the whole of the Niger Coast Protectorate), and the Government of Northern Nigeria. The present Governments of the Niger Coast Protectorate and Lagos would remain to administer these territories, and it was proposed to appoint Col. Lugard to be Governor of Northern Nigeria. At the same time, the whole of the customs for the three districts would be rendered identical, and no customs barrier would exist between the coast district of Northern Nigeria. The receipts from the customs would be pooled and divided from time to time in proper proportions between the three administrations. It was true that in the first instance there would be a deficit upon the total revenue and expenditure of the three Governments. He did not think it would be large even at first, and they had every reason to hope that with the increase of trade that deficit would disappear. At the present moment the returns from Lagos and the Niger Coast Protectorate were very satisfactory, and the trade there was rapidly increasing. It was intended that the duty on spirits should be, as in fact it had recently been made, identical over the coast district; and, so far as Northern Nigeria was concerned, the sale of spirits would be absolutely prohibited. Second reading was agreed to. In committee (July 26th) Mr. Dillon moved to insert £400,000 in place of the sum of £865,000 in the Bill; but the amendment was rejected by 143 to 57. The Bill passed through committee without amendment, and third reading was (July 27th) carried by 181 to 81. On July 31st a supplementary estimate for the year '99-1900 to the amount of £75,000 was passed as a grant in aid of the local revenues of the Niger Territories, to meet expenses of ad-

ministration, to pay interest on the public debt of the Territories pending its redemption, and to provide for new buildings and new vessels and equipments which are required in addition to those to be purchased from the Royal Niger Company.

[101] *Sale of Food and Drugs Act, '99 (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 51—r.a. Aug. 9th—commences Jan. 1st, 1900), is an amending Act, and deals chiefly with agricultural products. For this reason it was placed in charge of Mr. Walter Long, the Minister for Agriculture, instead of in the hands of the President of the Local Government Board, which previously was the authority that administered the Sale of Food and Drugs Act of '75. In moving the second reading of the Bill, on March 6th, Mr. Walter Long declared that its provisions were based on the report of the select committee in '96. Among its special provisions was a power to take samples at the port of entry of imported articles of dairy produce, such as cheese, butter, and milk, so that, instead of taking samples from the retailers, proceedings might be taken against the adulterator through the importer. The administration of the old Acts would be strengthened by the assistance of the Board of Agriculture, and by introducing a uniformity of administration that was not now experienced. It was proposed to limit the amount of butter in margarine to 10 per cent., but it was not proposed to interfere with the colouring of margarine as recommended by the select committee. The provisions of the Margarine Act were extended to margarine cheese, and additional restrictions were placed on the manufacture of margarine products. The penalties for offences under the Acts were proposed to be increased, and it was proposed that a warranty or invoice should not be available as a defence unless the defendant had, within seven days after the receipt from the purchaser of notice of his intention to take proceedings, sent to the purchaser a written notice stating that he intended to rely on the warranty or invoice, and specifying the name and address of the person from whom he received it. It was also proposed that a warranty or invoice given by a person resident outside the United Kingdom should not be available as a defence to any proceeding under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, unless the defendant proved that he had taken reasonable steps to ascertain the accuracy of the statement contained in the warranty or invoice. The Bill went before the Standing Committee on Trade on Feb. 28th. Mr. Strachey moved an amendment to prohibit the colouring of margarine to resemble butter, and was defeated by 32 to 11; and an attempt by Mr. Heywood Johnstone to procure the fixing of a statutory limit to the quantity of fusel oil in whisky was negatived. Mr. Hobbouse, however, carried against the Government, by 21 votes to 17, an amendment providing that "any officer of the Board of Agriculture shall have power to enter at all reasonable times any manufactory of margarine and margarine cheese, and to inspect any process of manufacture therein, and to take samples for analysis." Mr. Long, under pressure, increased the maximum penalty for selling condensed, separated, or skimmed milk not labelled as such, from £2 to £10. Mr. R. G. Webster also carried against the Government, by 20 votes to 16, an amendment declaring that "for the purpose of

sect. 25 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, an invoice shall be deemed a warranty without the addition of express words of guarantee," this amendment prefacing the provision in the Bill already quoted above. On the motion of Mr. Bartley, a new clause defining "food" was added, as follows: "For the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act the expression 'food' shall include every article used for food or drink by man, other than drugs or water, and any article which ordinarily enters into or is used in the composition or preparation of human food; and shall also include flavouring matters and condiments. The definition of 'food' contained in sect. 2 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, is hereby repealed." Mr. Kearley moved a new clause dealing with cases of obstruction to an officer in discharging his duties, which was accepted, as follows: "Any person who wilfully obstructs or impedes any inspector or other officer in the course of his duties under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, or by any gratuity, bribe, promise, or other inducement, prevents, or attempts to prevent, the due execution by such inspector or officer of his duty under those Acts, shall be liable, on summary conviction, for the first offence to a fine not exceeding £20, for the second offence to a fine not exceeding £50, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding £100." On the report stage, on July 17th, a protest was made by some members of the committee that Mr. Long had not accepted necessary amendments, and a good many of those moved in the committee were brought up again; but, beyond a concession in the shape of a provision including adulterated or impoverished milk among the penalised articles, Mr. Long resisted all attempts at amendment. The Bill was read a third time on July 20th.

The Act as finally passed prohibits (sect. 1) the importation of margarine or margarine cheese, except in cases conspicuously marked; adulterated or impoverished butter, milk, or cream, except in packages or cases indicating how the article has been treated; condensed, separated, or skimmed milk, except in tins inscribed "machine-made skimmed milk," or "skimmed milk," as the case may require; or any adulterated or impoverished article of food unless in a package or case with a name and description of the true contents. The maximum penalties for contravention are—first offence, £20; second, £50; third or subsequent, £100. Power is given by sect. 2 to the Local Government Board or the Board of Agriculture to direct an inspector of either Board to procure samples. Under sect. 3 it is competent for either Board to put the Acts in force in any case where a local authority neglects to employ the Acts by appointing a public analyst and by taking samples. There are more stringent regulations to be observed by the manufacturers of, and wholesale dealers in, margarine and margarine cheese; for the proper labelling of mixtures; the taking of samples in course of delivery, and extra penalties. Imprisonment for not more than three months is added to the penalty of a fine where the offence was committed through the personal act, default, or culpable negligence of the person accused (sect. 17); there are provisions as to the time for proceeding, regulation as to summons, and as to the use of the warranty (see above); and it is provided that

a certificate of analysis by a public analyst shall be accepted as evidence without the analyst's attendance. Comes into operation Jan. 1st, 1900. [U.K.]

[102] **Seats for Shop Assistants.** A Bill to provide for seats being supplied for the use of shop assistants in Scotland was introduced by Mr. Souttar, and backed by Sir J. Leng, among others. It passed its several stages in the Commons, with some amendments, being read a third time April 26th. On second reading in the Lords (May 4th), Lord Shand proposed the rejection of the measure, and the Marquis of Salisbury objected that the measure introduced an entirely new field of legislation. In such matters as facilities for standing up and sitting down they had hitherto trusted to the instincts of humanity. But if they were to say when people ought to sit down, and that proper opportunities were to be provided for sitting room, he did not see any logical reason why they should confine that to warehouses and shops. Why should they not extend it to every housemaid in every household, so that she might sit down in comfort? To carry out this Bill an army of inspectors would be required. He looked, for the only safe and effective cure for such evils, to the gradual working of civilised opinion, which is carrying the work of philanthropy to the hearts of everybody. The Bill was rejected without a division. Sir J. Lubbock had meanwhile (May 2nd) introduced a similar measure in respect of England and Ireland; this was read a second time May 31st, and a third time June 9th. When it reached the Upper House, the Duke of Westminster took charge of it. Lord Shand opposed this measure also, characterising it as grandmotherly legislation. The Marquis of Salisbury urged the noble duke to withdraw the Bill until next session, when the Government would institute a thorough and searching inquiry into the matter. The Earl of Kimberley hoped the question would not be shelved for another year. Second reading was carried by 73 to 28. Among the supporters of the measure were the Bishops of Winchester and Ripon. An instruction of Lord Ribblesdale empowering the committee on the Bill to extend its scope to Scotland was agreed to (July 13th), and the Bill amended accordingly. Some other amendments were also made. As the **Seats for Shop Assistants Act** (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 21), the Bill received royal assent Aug. 9th. It comes into force Jan. 1st, 1900, and is to be read and construed as one with the Shop Hours Acts; and it enacts that "in all rooms of a shop, or other premises where goods are actually retailed to the public, and where female assistants are employed for the retailing of goods to the public, the employer carrying on business in such premises shall provide seats behind the counter, or in such other position as may be suitable for the purpose, and such seats shall be in the proportion of not less than one seat to every three female assistants employed in each room." Any person failing to comply with the provisions of the Act shall be liable, on summary conviction, for a first offence to a fine not exceeding £3, and for a second or subsequent offence to a fine not less than £1 and not exceeding £5. [U.K.]

[103] **Service Franchise Bill,** to amend the service franchise, was brought forward by Sir Blundell Maple, Mr. Banbury, Mr. Marks, and

others, to so alter the law as to prevent persons being deprived of the franchise by reason of the restricted interpretation put on certain provisions of the Representation of the People Acts in some recent decisions of the court. The measure had special reference to the occupation of cubicles. On second reading (March 8th), Sir C. Dilke moved an amendment declaring "that this House refuses to add to the complexity of our present franchise system, which, in its opinion, can be remedied only by the adoption of a single simple and uniform franchise." He gave the most unqualified denial to the statement that the decision of '96 affected the majority of the police of this country. As a matter of fact, not a single policeman in his own constituency had been affected by that decision, and he did not think his division was peculiar. He considered that Sir Blundell Maple was mistaken in believing that any person who was under a restriction was deprived of his vote. The Solicitor-General suggested that the House should agree to the second reading of the Bill, which restored to a number of people a privilege which for a great many years they enjoyed—and, as they believed, rightfully—and which did not in any way deter subsequent reform. The amendment was rejected by 188 to 88, second reading being then agreed to. In committee on the Bill (June 7th) Mr. M'Kenna moved an amendment with the object of insuring that the fact of an employer living on his business premises should not disqualify his assistants from voting. The amendment was carried by 58 to 40, and the Bill passed through committee. On the report stage (June 14th) the previous decision was reversed by 171 to 154, words being re-inserted, on the motion of Sir Blundell Maple, restricting the operation of the Bill to persons living in a house which was not occupied by any person under whom such man served in such office, service, or employment. In the absence of further time or facilities the report stage was not concluded (=).

[104] **Shops.** Mr. Steadman brought in a Bill to amend the Shop Hours Act, '92, but could find no opportunity of discussing it on second reading. It proposed that a young person should not be employed in or about a shop for a longer period than sixty hours, including meal times, in any one week. (Dropped.) Sir C. Dilke introduced a Shops Bill to amend the law relating to shops, and containing some twenty clauses, enabling the local authority to fix the closing hours for each day, subject to certain exemptions, prescribing that sitting accommodation should be provided for women, fixing the length of employment, including meal-times, at no more than sixty hours in any one week, etc., but it came on late one night in February, and the debate stood adjourned at midnight. (Dropped.) On the same evening Sir J. Lubbock moved second reading of his Shops (Early Closing) Bill, to provide for the earlier closing of shops; but objection was taken, and the business went over. (Dropped.) See "Seats for Shop Assistants," sect. 102.

[105] ***Small Dwellings Acquisition Act (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 44—r.a. Aug. 9th).** A local authority for any area are empowered to advance money to a resident in any house within the area for the purpose of enabling him to acquire the ownership of that house. The local authorities for the purposes of this Act are the councils of

counties and county boroughs, but it is provided that the council of any urban district, not being a county borough, or of any rural district, shall become the local authority in their district for the purpose of the Act, to the exclusion of any other authority on passing a resolution undertaking to act under the statute. Any urban district containing a population of less than 10,000 requires the consent of the county council to the resolution, and, if the latter refuse to give it, the district council may appeal to the Local Government Board, who may, in their discretion, give their consent. In the application of the Act to the county of London any sanitary authority is to have the same powers as an urban district council. Before making an advance under the Act the local authority is to be satisfied that the applicant is resident or intends to reside in the house, and is not already the proprietor, within the meaning of this Act, of a house to which the statutory conditions apply; that the value of the ownership is sufficient; that the title to the ownership is one which an ordinary mortgagee would be willing to accept; that the house is in good sanitary condition and good repair; and that the repayment of the advance is secured by an instrument vesting the ownership in the local authority subject to the right of redemption by the applicant. The advance by the local authority is not to exceed (a) four-fifths of that which, in the opinion of the local authority, is the market value of the ownership; nor (b) £240; or, in the case of a fee simple or leasehold of not less than ninety-nine years unexpired at the date of the purchase, £300; and an advance shall not be made for the acquisition of the ownership of a house where, in the opinion of the local authority, the market value of the house exceeds £400. Every such advance shall be repaid with interest within such period not exceeding thirty years from the date of the advance as may be agreed upon. The interest shall be at such rate as may be agreed upon, not exceeding 10s. above the rate at which the local authority can at the time borrow from the Public Works Loan Commissioners the money for the advance. The repayment may be made either by equal instalments of principal or by an annuity of principal and interest combined, and all payments on account of principal or interest shall be made either weekly or at any periods not exceeding a half-year, according as may be agreed. Provision is made for the repayment by the proprietor of a house of the whole of the outstanding principal, or any part thereof being £10, or a multiple of £10, at any of the usual quarter days, after a month's written notice. Where the ownership of a house has been acquired by means of an advance under the Act, the house, until the advance has been fully paid, is to be held subject to various conditions, including that the proprietor shall reside in it, and that it shall be kept insured and in good sanitary condition. There is a power of transfer with permission, and power to the local authority to take possession where default is made in complying with the statutory condition as to residence, etc., and in certain other cases they may either take possession or order the sale of the house without so doing; but when possession is taken the proprietor is to be paid either an agreed sum, or a sum settled by arbitration, representing the value of the

property after deducting the amount of the advance, etc. The condition as to residence may be suspended if the applicant undertakes to begin residence within such period not exceeding six months from the date of the advance as the local authority may fix; and the proprietor may be permitted by letting or otherwise a house to be occupied as a furnished house during a period not exceeding four months in any twelve months, or during absence in the performance of any duty in connection with his employment, or where the proprietor of the house dies, the period in this case being twelve months from death, or any earlier date, at which the personal representatives transfer the ownership or interest of the proprietor in the course of administration. For the purposes of the Act, "ownership" is defined to be such interest or combination of interests in a house as, together with the interest of the purchaser of the ownership, will constitute either a fee simple in possession, or a leasehold interest in possession of at least sixty years unexpired at the date of the purchase. If in any local financial year the expenses payable by a council and not reimbursed by the receipts under this Act exceed in a county a sum equal to one halfpenny, and in a county borough or urban or rural district a sum equal to one penny, in the pound upon the rateable value of the county, county borough, or district, deducting in the case of a county the rateable value of any urban or rural district in the county, the council of which have become a local authority under this Act, no further advance under this Act shall be made by that council, until the expiration of five years after the end of that financial year, or if those expenses at that date exceed one halfpenny or one penny in the pound, as the case may be, on the rateable value for the time being, until they fall below such sum. (The Act applies to England, Scotland, and Ireland.) In introducing the measure (March 14th) Mr. Chamberlain said the subject had been again and again before the House, and had been discussed and approved, and could not be called one of party controversy. The provisions of the measure were substantially the same as the Bills of Mr. Wrightson, Sir H. Vincent, Sir A. Hickman, and Lord Londonderry, and it was voluntary upon the workman, the owner, and the local authority. The Bill did not define who were to take advantage of it by any reference to their class or employment, and the value of the house was increased from £200 to £300, the limit of the advance being raised too from three-fourths to four-fifths, being a maximum of £240 upon £300. On second reading (April 17th), Mr. McKenna moved an amendment, setting forth "that in any measure for facilitating the acquisition of the ownership of small houses public money should not be advanced except upon the terms that the freehold should vest in public bodies and not in the individual, and that it is undesirable to discuss any such measure until the recommendations of the Local Taxation Commission on the subject of the taxation of ground values have been received." This was seconded by Mr. Logan. Sir J. Pease said this was a Bill for which there was no practical demand. As an objection he pointed out that many workmen had to follow their trade from place to place. Mr. Bartley was afraid that if the measure was

to be a success it would inflict a serious blow on building societies. Mr. Asquith thought that over by far the greater part of the United Kingdom there was no demand for the measure. Mobile labour was the rule, and immobile labour the exception, among the industrial population of the country, and it was a comparatively small section who would be prepared to mortgage their future and take advantage of the measure. He would not vote against it, because the Government of which he was a member in '93 supported its principle; but he deeply regretted that the Government had not taken the opportunity, while legislating on the question, of going to the real crux of the problem, and that was the housing of the working classes. The amendment was rejected by 249 to 69, and second reading agreed to. Bill considered by the Grand Committee on Law, where amendments were made, the limit of value of £400 being, for instance, inserted. On consideration as amended, a clause providing that where the local authority made any advance under the Act they should cause the ownership to be registered under the Land Transfer Acts, and pay half the cost of registration out of the advance, was omitted at the instance of Mr. Chamberlain, and a clause inserted enabling the local authority to keep a detailed account of the transactions it entered into.

[106] *Solicitors Act, '99* (62 Vict., ch. 4—r.a. June 6 h) enacts that the Master of the Rolls in England shall have power to order that the name of any solicitor who has been, either before or after the commencement of this Act, struck off the roll under the provisions of sect. 32 of the *Solicitors Act, '43* ("solicitors acting as agents for persons not qualified, etc., shall be liable to be struck off the roll and imprisoned for a year"), shall be replaced upon the roll; and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland is to have the like power regarding a solicitor who has been struck off under the provisions of a similar section of the *Solicitors (Ireland) Act, '98*.

[107] *Summary Jurisdiction Act* (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 22—r.a. Aug. 9th) was introduced by Mr. Bryn Roberts, and includes in the first schedule of the *Summary Jurisdiction Act, '79* (which relates to indictable offences that may be dealt with summarily), the offence of obtaining or attempting to obtain any chattel, money, or valuable security with intent to defraud, in the case of adults consenting not exceeding the value of 40s.; and the offence of setting fire to woods, heath, etc., there being the same limit of value also in the case of adults. But where a court proposes to deal summarily with a charge of obtaining by false pretences, it shall explain or state in effect that a false pretence means a false representation by words, writing, or conduct that some fact exists or existed, and that a promise as to future conduct not intended to be kept is not by itself a false pretence, and may add any such further explanation as the court may deem suitable to the circumstances. [E.]

[108] *Supreme Court of Judicature Act, '99* (62 Vict., ch. 6—r.a. June 6th) enacts that if all parties to an appeal or motion before the hearing file a consent to the appeal or motion being heard and determined before two judges of the Court of Appeal, it may be heard and determined accordingly, subject, nevertheless, to the same right, if any, of appeal to the House of Lords as if the hearing and determination had been before three judges. The sanction

of the court is however necessary in causes or matters to which any infant or person of unsound mind, or person under any other disability is a party. If two judges having heard an appeal or motion differ in opinion, the case shall, on the application of any party to the appeal, be reargued and determined by three judges before appeal to the House of Lords. [E.]

[109] *Telegraph Act, '99 (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 38—r.a. Aug. 9th) provides for a grant of £2,000,000 "for the improvement of telephonic communications and otherwise with respect to the telegraphs." The resolution authorising the expenditure of this sum was submitted by Mr. Hanbury, the Secretary to the Treasury, on March 6th, when he made an important statement revealing a new departure by the Government in the matter of telephone development, based upon the recommendations of the Select Committee of '98, over which Mr. Hanbury presided. He announced that the Government were of opinion that the claim of the National Telephone Company to the exercise of a monopoly in every area into which they had entered was groundless, and that the Post Office was free to compete with it in developing the telephonic communication of the country. The Post Office, therefore, would at once enter into competition with the company in the London area by establishing a popular service at a small annual rental and a tariff of so much a call; as to the provinces, the larger municipalities would be enabled to open systems of their own (and to incur expenses on that account on the security of the rates) under licence from the Postmaster-General, and thus to compete against the National Company in places where that company had already a system in operation. A Bill based upon the resolution was introduced, giving the necessary authority for the expenditure of the money by the Post Office on the establishment of exchanges in London and elsewhere, and for the payment of the expenses of the establishment of local systems by county borough councils in England and Ireland, and royal or parliamentary boroughs with a population of over 50,000 in Scotland. The proposals of the Bill aroused considerable opposition from those members who regarded them as unfair to the National Company, as well as from others who considered the provisions inadequate; and when the Bill was sent up to the Grand Committee on Trade the power of setting up a municipal supply was extended to urban district councils, and fresh conditions were prescribed to new companies, which are to be allowed to compete with existing companies as well as to initiate new systems. At the same time elaborate provisions were inserted for the protection, in part, of the existing privileges of the National Company under certain conditions. The conditions were not accepted as satisfactory by the friends of the company, and the Bill was subjected to further criticism when it came to be discussed on the report stage. Frequent negotiations took place between Mr. Hanbury and representatives of the company while the Bill was before the House, and further modifications were agreed to. Ultimately the Bill was read a third time on July 24th. In their amended and enacted form the provisions concerning the National Company secure for it equality of treatment in any area in which a competing system may be established. The Act provides that where it is proposed to grant a new licence

to the local authority or to a new company in an area already supplied by an existing company, and it in such a case the existing company agrees not to give a preferential service to any one and not to exceed the maximum rates or fall below the minimum rates authorised by the Postmaster-General, it shall be a condition of the grant of a new licence that any powers acquired by the existing company for the laying down of underground wires shall continue for the period specified in the new licence on the terms and conditions specified in the agreement except so far as they may be varied by any subsequent agreement with the local authority. Where an existing company is, at the passing of the Act, supplying telephonic communication in any exchange area a new licence shall not be granted to any person or body other than the borough or urban council, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General that the application is approved by the council. An existing company may not without the consent of the Postmaster-General open an exchange in any exchange area in which it had not, before the passing of the Act, established an effective exchange. A local authority or new company that provides a system in the whole or part of an exchange area in competition with an existing company must give a similar undertaking to that exacted from an existing company as to preferential treatment and rates, as mentioned above; it is also provided that in such a case the licence of the existing company shall, within the whole of the exchange area in question, be extended and continue for the period specified in the new licence of the local authority or new company. If the licence of an existing company is, under the foregoing provisions, extended in respect of any exchange area for a period of not less than eight years beyond the term existing at the passing of the Act, the company shall, at the request of any other licensee of the Postmaster-General in the same area or any part of it, afford all proper facilities for the transmission, on terms to be settled by an order of the Postmaster-General, of telephonic messages between persons using the system of the company and persons using the system of such other licensee, provided that the licensee so requiring intercommunication shall in any such case afford similar facilities. The effect of this Act is to place the National Company in a very much stronger position than it was before the Bill was introduced. Then its licenses were determinable by the Postmaster-General, at his option, in 1904, and absolutely lapsed in 1911; under the terms of the new Act some of its licenses may be extended to 1925 or longer. In every case it is provided by a Treasury minute that on the lapse of a company's licence the Post Office will purchase the efficient plant of the company. [U.K.]

Telephones (see previous sect.)

[110] Tithe Rent-Charge (Ireland) Bill. Mr. G. Balfour (May 12th), in asking leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to tithe rent-charge in Ireland, said it proposed to place the two classes of tithe rent-charge payers in Ireland, ecclesiastical and lay, upon a more equitable footing, and accordingly to do away with the distinction created by the Irish Church Act between ecclesiastical and lay tithe rent-charge. Mr. Dillon said the Bill proposed to take from the Irish Church Fund, if there were any assets left, an indefinite sum,

and to divide it among the supporters of the Government in Ireland. The motion for leave to bring in the bill was carried by 205 to 113. [Withdrawn.]

[111] ***Tithe Rent-Charge (Rates) Act (62 & 63 Vict. ch. 17—r.a. Aug. 1st)** enacts that the owner of tithe rent charge attached to a benefice shall be liable to pay only one-half of the amount of any rate to which this Act applies, which is assessed on him as owner of that tithe rent-charge, and the remaining one-half shall, on demand being made by the collector of the rate on the surveyor of taxes for the district, be paid by the Commissioners Inland Revenue out of the sums payable by them to the Local Taxation Account, on account of the estate duty grant. The Act applies in the case of any person liable to pay rates in respect of any payment in lieu of tithe, as in the case of the owner of tithe rent-charge; and also applies to every rate as defined by sect. 9 of the Agricultural Rates Act, '96 (except any rate which the owner of tithe rent-charge is liable, as compared with the occupier of buildings, to be assessed to or to pay in the proportion of one-half or less than one-half), which is made after Sept. 15th, '99, and during the continuance of the Agricultural Rates Act, '96. [E.]

The above is the text of the Bill as introduced, as well as of the Act, for no change was made in its provisions during its passage through Parliament. In asking leave to bring in the measure, Mr. Long (June 22nd) said the Royal Commission on Local Taxation had issued an interim report, signed by 12 out of 15 of the commissioners, stating that, pending the issue of the final report, this grievance might properly be met by some special form of relief. It was proposed that the owners of tithe rent-charge attached to a benefice should pay in future one-half only of the rates to which they were at present liable. The sum estimated to be required was £87,000, and it was to be furnished out of the surplus of the Local Taxation Grant. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, while sympathising with the clergy, characterised this as nothing but a fresh endowment of the Church of England to the extent of £87,000. If the incomes of the clergy were insufficient, as in many cases they were, they were the servants of the richest Church in this country, yet they came to the ratepayers to make good this little deficiency. There was not a free and independent church in the country so mean and so poor that would not scorn to do it. The motion for leave to bring in the Bill was carried by 247 to 169. Mr. Long informed Mr. Billson (June 26th) that between 10,000 and 11,000 clergymen would benefit by the Bill, and told Mr. C. Williams that the Bill was not based on the fact that the value of the tithe rent-charge had been diminished by agricultural depression, but on the excessive burdens which clerical owners had to bear, as compared with other classes of ratepayers. It therefore applied to all payments in lieu of tithes, whether based on the price of agricultural produce or not. On second reading (June 27th) Mr. Asquith proposed the rejection of the measure, observing that the man who was to get the highest amount of relief was the clergyman who paid the highest rates, while in the case of the poor clergy the relief would be very small. Mr. G. Whiteley, Conservative member for Stockport,

who also strongly opposed the Bill, consistently with his previous attitude on the question of "doles," felt so strongly on the question that he subsequently left his party and took his seat on the opposition benches as an Independent Liberal. Among the other opponents of the Bill were Mr. Courtney and Sir W. Harcourt. Second reading was in the result carried (June 29th) by 314 to 176. In committee (July 10th—13th) numerous amendments were proposed, but, as stated above, none was actually made. An amendment of Mr. Lloyd-George, proposing to restrict the relief under the Bill to owners of tithe rent-charge under the annual value of £100, was rejected by 251 to 155. An amendment of Mr. Nussey, for excluding from the benefits of the measure the owners of tithe rent-charge which is derived from urban land, was negatived by 181 to 98. An amendment of Mr. Lambert, to restrict the operation of the Bill to tithe rent-charge to which no addition was made at the time or commutation as an equivalent of rates and taxes, was rejected by 264 to 151. Mr. D. Thomas moved an amendment with the object of providing that the rate should be paid according to a graduated schedule which would give the largest relief to the poorest clergy, but this was negatived by 228 to 125. Mr. L. Holland proposed an amendment with a view of throwing the cost of remitting half of the rate on clerical tithe on the ratepayers of the district instead of on the ratepayers generally, the complaint being that in London especially the ratepayers were in effect asked to pay an increased rate, not for the benefit of any necessitous clergy in their own district, but to enable other ratepayers rather less heavily taxed to continue to pay less than their fair share of their own local rates. Mr. Balfour justified the distribution of the burden on the general taxpayers throughout the country. The amendment was negatived by 257 to 157. Third reading carried by 182 to 117 (July 20th), after discussion, in course of which Mr. Balfour stated that a large majority of the clergy who would be relieved had very small incomes, and that only a few had gross incomes of more than £500. In the Lords the rejection of the measure, on second reading, was (July 24th) proposed by Lord Ribblesdale, but the principle of the Bill was affirmed by 113 to 23.

[112] ***University of London Act (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 24—r.a. Aug. 9th)** applies the Act of last year to Holloway College, in like manner as it applies to the South-Eastern Agricultural College at Wye; in other words, Holloway College is to be brought within the scope of the scheme, and is to have such privileges as it would have had if situated within the administrative county of London. See also FINANCE, NATIONAL, Part III., and headed article UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

[113] **Wine and Beerhouse Acts Amendment Bill.** Mr. Lloyd-George moved second reading of this Bill (June 7th), the object of the measure being to give to licensing authorities the same discretion in dealing with beerhouses to which licences were granted before '69 as they possess with regard to fully licensed public-houses. Mr. J. Collings said it was impossible for the Government to accept this or any other measure dealing with the same subject pending the report of the Licensing Commission. The Bill was rejected by 183 to 138.

[114] **Youthful Offenders Bill.** The Home

Secretary informed Mr. W. F. D. Smith that in a Bill he had prepared relating to youthful offenders, and which he hoped would be shortly introduced in the other House, he had inserted provisions which would give effect to the bulk of the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on Reformatory and Industrial Schools, '95-6, with regard to the payment of contributions by parents. Bill introduced by Lord James of Hereford, who, in moving second reading (June 19th), said its object was to keep children and young persons out of gaol. Among the many incidents that had occurred during the present reign probably none would be looked upon with greater satisfaction than the great diminution that had taken place in our criminal classes. If they wished to do greater work in this direction they must deal in some way or other with the habitual offenders; and probably the only way to deal effectually with that class was to destroy the recruiting power, to deal with the class from which the habitual offender is recruited, and to prevent the child or the youth from becoming criminals at all. A great deal had been done of late years in diminishing the number of youthful offenders committed to prison, but a great deal still remained to be done. In '93 there were 2924 young persons under the age of 16 who were committed to prison, and of these 150 were children under 12 years of age. In '97 the number of young persons under 16 committed to prison was 1630, and the number of children under 12 committed to prison was only 58. But there was, unfortunately, a cause which was increasing, and might increase still more, the number of young persons committed to prison, and that was the enforcement of local byelaws—in many cases involving only breaches of regulations rather than acts representing any moral offence—as to which the machinery of the law required remedying. In cases of children varying from 11 to 13 years of age committing such offences the child was fined, and, not being able to pay, was sent to prison with hard labour, and bore the same penalty for the period as a person who had committed a positive crime. The object of the Bill was to keep youthful offenders away from prison life. The first clause of the Bill provided for an extension of the power given under the Summary Jurisdiction Act, '79, to deal summarily with youthful offenders in all offences other than homicide, but of course by consent in cases of indictable offences. The second clause enacted that where a child or young male person was convicted, either on indictment or summarily, of any offence other than homicide, the court might, in substitution for any other punishment, or instead of committing him to prison for non-payment of any fine, costs, or damages, order him to be privately whipped with a birch rod by a constable in the presence of an inspector or other police-officer. The number of strokes should not exceed 6 in the case of a child, 11 in the case of a boy who appeared to the court to be under the age of 14 years, and 18 in any other case. The Bill also provided that in the case of a child or young person being remanded or committed for trial the court might order that he should be placed while under remand or committal in the custody of a fit person who was willing to receive him, instead of committing him to prison. There was a further provision in the

Bill amending the Reformatory Schools Act, '93, so that in future a magistrate would not be compelled to send a boy to prison before ordering him to be detained in a reformatory school for a specified period. The Bill was read a second time after some discussion, passed the Lords, and sent to the Commons (≡).

III. COMMITTEES.

[115] **Aged Deserving Poor** (see "Old Age Pensions Bills," sect. 83). Sir W. Walrond moved April 24th "That a select committee of seven members be appointed to consider and report upon the best means of improving the condition of the aged deserving poor, and of providing for those of them who are helpless and infirm; and to inquire whether any of the Bills dealing with old age pensions, and submitted to Parliament during the present session, can with advantage be adopted either with or without amendment." Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a speech by Mr. Asquith, did not believe that it was in the power of any party then to propose a scheme which would be a final settlement of the question. They must be content to go step by step. At the same time he did not think it was unreasonable to hope that it might be possible for the committee to make a recommendation to the House on which the Government might base legislation. The Government intended to deal with the matter before they left office, but they could not do that at the earliest until next session. Mr. Lecky thought it a mistake not to drop the subject of old age pensions altogether, as a thing not likely to work. Mr. Logan moved as an amendment "That having regard to the fact that a Royal Commission and a Special Committee have within the last four years reported upon the condition of and the providing pensions for the aged poor, this House considers that further inquiry is not likely to shed further light on the subject, and that the Government should undertake the responsibility of making such proposals as they may deem good." This was seconded by Mr. Mendl. Mr. Balfour said if the Government were not able to find some method of either solving or making a step towards the solution of the problem, neither committee nor commission would protect them from the consequences. He felt, if it were impossible to do anything for the aged poor in this Parliament, that the hope he had held out to his constituents would have proved, either through the fault of the Government, or by circumstances altogether outside their power, to be illusory. Sir W. Foster notified that he would vote for the committee. The amendment was negatived by 263 to 93, and the motion agreed to after further discussion. On May 1st divisions were taken against two of the names of the proposed committee, but in the result the committee was nominated as follows:—Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Cripps, Mr. Davitt, Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Sir Fortescue Flannery, Sir Walter Foster, Mr. Hedderwick, Mr. Samuel Hoare, Mr. Lionel Holland, Mr. Lecky, Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. A. K. Loyd, Sir James Rankin, Mr. William Redmond, and Mr. Woods. The committee so constituted met on May 5th, when Mr. Chaplin, President of the Local Government Board, was called to the chair. On May 9th it was resolved, on the motion of the chairman, that in any

provision to be made by legislation or otherwise for the aged poor discrimination should be made in favour of those who are deserving; that the needs of many of the aged and deserving poor will not be met by any scheme for old age pensions only, and that some provision should be made for them by the reform of poor law administration, in other words by "improved poor relief," as well as by old age pensions. Mr. Lionel Holland moved that the committee proceed to take into consideration the question of old age pensions first, and this was carried by 11 to 4, the minority consisting of Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Cripps, Mr. Lecky, and Mr. Llewellyn. On May 11th it was resolved that universal pensions without regard to merit or to need are outside the scope of the inquiry; that the committee exclude from their consideration schemes involving the principle of compulsory contributions as unsatisfactory; and that the terms of reference exclude schemes for the universal grant of pensions. At subsequent meetings of the committee evidence was taken from numerous witnesses. On July 6th it was resolved that "instead of adopting any one of the Bills before the committee, the committee will recommend the general principles on which they consider that a scheme for providing old age pensions for aged and deserving poor may be framed; and that the committee adhere to the resolution of May 9th, but will await the report of the Cottage Homes Committee before making any recommendations with regard to the reform of the poor law." A copy of this report was duly laid before the committee (see sect. 116). On July 20th the chairman submitted a draft report, which was read a first time, a draft report proposed by Mr. Lecky being also read a first time. The latter is a very interesting document; its full text would fill some pages, but here are one or two extracts. Mr. Lecky sets out by concurring "in the opinion expressed by the majority of the Royal Commission presided over by Lord Aberdare and by the committee presided over by Lord Rothschild, that no one of the schemes apart from the poor law that have been devised for the purpose of supporting out of State funds the aged and deserving poor can be safely recommended, and is not likely to produce greater evils than it would cure. It does not appear to me that the evidence brought before the present committee gives any reason for modifying this conclusion. There is, as it seems to me, a fundamental and most dangerous misconception which the term old age pension tends to accredit. The pensions, largely of the nature of deferred pay, given by the State or by private employers, for specific services duly rendered, to those who have been in their employment or under their control, have no real analogy to the proposed State endowment of all old persons, or at least of all respectable old people who, at the close of a life of independent industry, find themselves insufficiently provided with the means of livelihood. Such an endowment drawn from the taxation of the country would be essentially of the same nature as poor law relief. However much it may be disguised by other names, it would be an eleemosynary grant resting on no foundation of natural right. There is no real ground for the assertion that because an industrious man has failed to earn a sufficiency he has a moral right to be rewarded for his industry out of the proceeds of a tax levied

upon his neighbours to whom he has rendered no service, or none which has not been paid for in wages." The universal endowment of all aged persons would impose upon the nation a perpetual tax which would certainly not be less than double the amount by which the interest of the National Debt has been diminished since the Peace of 1815, and which would inevitably tend to increase. It would impose upon it an obligation from which, if once undertaken, it would be impossible to recede without producing a terrible catastrophe. He could hardly conceive anything more certain to discourage thrift and to sap the robust qualities of the English people than that the belief should grow up among the whole working population, including the most industrious, the most respectable, and the most independent, that they should look forward to the State, and not to their own exertions, to support them during their old age. The more reasonable and moderate proposals were those intended to distinguish the thrifty from the thriftless. The objections to schemes of this kind are in his view very formidable, and Mr. Lecky discusses them in detail. After touching upon other points in the controversy, Mr. Lecky concludes: "It is by an extended and more clearly defined system of poor law classification that the problem before us seems to me to be best met. As far as the aged and deserving poor in the workhouses are concerned such a classification as that recommended in the report to which I have just referred [that on Cottage Homes] would, as it seems to me, fully meet the case. It would no doubt involve some increase of poor law expenditure, but this would be trifling in comparison to the schemes of old age pensions which have been brought before us. To open a new and ever-increasing fund, amounting to many millions a year, derived from compulsory taxation, and employed in directly subsidising the poor, would, in my opinion, be a most retrograde and dangerous step. It would reproduce, in a slightly different form, the evils of the old poor law as it existed before the reform of 1834. It would certainly arrest that steady decline of pauperism which has been one of the happiest features of our time. It would check the growth or destroy the efficiency of voluntary organisations and arrangements which are of inestimable value. It could scarcely fail to weaken the habits of providence and thrift which have been rapidly growing among the poor, and which are a vital element in national prosperity, and in many other ways which I have endeavoured to indicate it would prove in a very high degree detrimental to the interests of the empire." The question was proposed in the committee, that the draft report of the chairman be read a second time paragraph by paragraph; whereupon Mr. Lecky moved to leave out the words "the chairman" and insert the words "Mr. Lecky." The amendment was negatived by 10 to 1, Mr. Lecky himself being the "one," and the committee accordingly proceeded with the chairman's draft, on which numerous amendments were considered in due course. Among them was one by the chairman proposing that the amount of the pension should not be less than 3s. instead of not less than 5s., but this was rejected by 8 to 6. The report as amended was tabled and ordered to be printed (July 27th). In narrating the course of the inquiry the committee say that in considering

the reference, they came to the conclusion at a very early period that the needs of many of the aged and deserving poor would not be met by any scheme for old age pensions only, and that some provision should be made for them by the reform of poor law administration; in other words, by improved poor relief, as well as by old age pensions. They further decided on the same occasion to begin by examining into that branch of the subject which related to pensions. Acting upon this decision they investigated and discussed the provisions of the seven different Bills which were referred to the committee, and they subsequently agreed that instead of accepting, either with or without amendments, any one of these measures, it was desirable to formulate for themselves the general principles upon which any measure dealing with the question might be framed. The committee next proceed to summarise the evidence of the witnesses they examined, and state that from a careful examination of this they had formed the opinion that the success of the Danish old age pension scheme on the one hand, and on the other the satisfactory results of the pension schemes which had for many years been established in England by the Charity Commissioners, afford *prima facie* evidence that it is practicable to create a workable system of old age pensions for the United Kingdom. In view of the foregoing and other considerations, they thought that the attempt should be made, and they had carefully considered what the nature of the scheme should be, in examining the various methods which had been suggested in the course of their inquiry; influenced by certain considerations (which they indicate), and by the wisdom of following, where practicable, the experience of such schemes as those of the Charity Commissioners, the results of which have proved, after many years of trial, to be productive of good effects. See separate article on OLD AGE PENSIONS for the conditions laid down for the framing of such a scheme.

Companies Bill (see sect. 46).

Copyright Bills (see sect. 49).

[116] **Cottage Homes** (see "Cottage Homes Bill," sect. 50). The committee on this Bill was appointed April 28th, and Mr. T. W. Russell, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, was in due course chosen chairman. Evidence was taken, and the committee, on July 4th, presented their first special report. They stated that they had unanimously resolved to report the Bill without amendment to the House. The full text of the report is too long for quotation here, but the following is a summary of the recommendations of the committee:—"(1) That it is desirable so to classify the inmates of workhouses that the aged and respectable poor shall not be forced to mix with those whose character or habits are bad or disagreeable; (2) That in order to make room for proper classification all children, other than infants, be provided for outside and apart from the workhouse premises; (3) That it should be the duty of the county councils to provide suitable accommodation in separate institutions for the proper treatment of all pauper imbeciles and epileptics; (4) That the aged and deserving poor, so far as it is possible, should receive adequate outdoor relief, and that where they are in the workhouse they should constitute a special class and receive special treatment and privileges; (5) That

guardians should provide special cottage homes within the unions, or other suitable accommodation, for married couples and respectable old persons whose poverty is not their own fault but the result of misfortune." On July 7th the committee agreed to a second special report, in which they state that they had been engaged in inquiring into the premature publication of verbatim extracts from the chairman's draft report by the *Times* newspaper on June 28th. In view of the repeated publication of such documents, the committee recommended that the Lobby representative of any newspaper who publishes privileged documents should be excluded from the precincts of the House.

Fire Brigades Bill (see sect. 59).

[117] **Houses of Lords and Commons Permanent Staff.** A joint committee of Lords and Commons was appointed to inquire into the salaries of the permanent staff of both Houses of Parliament, and into the present method of appointment or nomination by any officer of either House, and to report what changes, if any, are suitable in respect thereto. The committee reported in July, giving much detailed information on the subject referred to them. As regards clerks on the establishment of the two Houses, the committee thought it not advisable to dispense with the system of selection of candidates and to substitute a system of open competition, and they considered that the examinations should be the same as that of Class I. clerkships of the civil service, and that at least four candidates should be nominated for each vacancy. In all appointments to vacancies in the libraries of the two Houses regard should be had to training in library work. Having regard to their duties, the number of clerks is not excessive, and the salaries allotted to them (which begin at £100, instead of £200, as is usual in other offices) are certainly not higher than those which are given in the principal departments of the civil service, and not susceptible of reduction.

[118] **House of Lords Offices.** The select committee of Lords on these offices notified the retirement, on December 31st, '99, of Mr. Read Thoms, Reading Clerk and Clerk of Outdoor Committees, and one of the Examiners for Standing Orders, who had been for more than forty-seven years in the service of the House. It was also stated, in reference to the bequest of the late Sir William Fraser to the library of the House of Lords of his collection of Gillray's caricatures in eleven folio volumes, with directions that they should be handed over in an ornamental case with glass doors, to be furnished at the expense of his estate, that the Clerk of the Parliaments had expressed to the executors his confidence that the House would accept with much gratification the interesting and valuable gift so bequeathed to it.

[119] **Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms (House of Commons).** The statement of purchases and sales from January 1st to July 29th, '99, shows, to goods purchased during period, £3,542; by sales during period, £12,160. During the session to July 29th there were served 11,941 luncheons, 21,986 dinners, 347 suppers, 32,263 teas, and 5,671 meals at bars, making a grand total of 72,203 meals served in the House.

[120] **Metropolitan Gas Companies.** A select committee was appointed (March 9th—16th), on the motion of Mr. Cohen, "to inquire into the powers of charge conferred by Parliament on

the metropolitan gas companies, and to report as to the method in which those powers have been exercised, having regard to the differences of price charged by the various companies." The committee took evidence, and presented their report July 24th. Adverting to the history and position of the companies, they show that the gas supply of the Metropolis was formerly in the hands of nine companies, but amalgamations reduced these to three—namely, the Gas Light and Coke Company, the Commercial Company, and the South Metropolitan Company. "These three remaining gas companies are practically under the same laws and regulations, with the exception that the Gas Light and Coke Company and South Metropolitan Gas Company are obliged by their Acts of '76 to raise all their new capital by public auction or tender, whereas the Commercial Company is not under that obligation, its Act having been obtained in '75. Also the standard price laid down for the South Metropolitan Gas Company is 3s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet of gas, whereas the standard price for the Gas Light and Coke Company and the Commercial Company is 3s. 9d. per 1000 cubic feet. The standard dividend is, in all cases, 10 per cent. The arrangement of the sliding scale, as it is called, enables the companies to increase their dividend above the standard rate by $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. upon the ordinary stock of the company for every penny of decrease in the price of gas below the standard price, and obliges the companies to decrease their dividend by $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. below the standard dividend for every increase of a penny or part of a penny in the price of gas above the standard price. This arrangement has, on the whole, had an excellent effect upon the companies, and has given them a strong motive to keep down the price of gas, and has also operated to the advantage of the consumers; while, on the other hand, the companies have reaped an enormous advantage by being able to divide large sums over and above the 10 per cent. dividend to which they were formerly limited. The auction clauses which compel the companies to sell their stock and their loans to the highest bidders have had the effect of enabling the companies to obtain their capital at a much less rate than if the stock had been offered to each shareholder at par, which was the usual custom before '76, and thus the charge for interest on capital has been largely reduced. Expert evidence upon this matter seems to be entirely in its favour." The price charged by the Gas Light and Coke Company north of the Thames to its private consumers has never been below 2s. 9d. per 1000 cubic feet in any year except in '89 and the first half-year of '90, when it was 2s. 6d.; since then it has varied from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 1d., and is now (July '99) 3s. The Commercial Company has since '76 varied in its charge per 1000 cubic feet from 3s. 9d. to 2s. 4d., but since '83 has never been above 2s. 9d., and for the last five years has been 2s. 6d. The South Metropolitan has never since '76 been above 3s. 2d.; and since '86 has been under 2s. 7d., and is now 2s. 2d. It is also a fact that as compared with most of the small suburban companies round London, some of which supply gas within the Metropolis, the price charged by the Gas Light Company is very high. The committee having very fully considered all the evidence submitted to them, and after giving due weight to the reasons

offered by the Gas Light and Coke Company in explanation of the higher price charged for their gas, express the opinion that the affairs of the company have not been well managed. The benefit to the consumers which was contemplated when the standard price was fixed nearly a quarter of a century ago has not been obtained. The committee make the following recommendations:—"(1) That whenever any of the metropolitan gas companies again come to Parliament for an extension or alteration of their capital powers, a revision of the sliding scale should take place, and that the standard price should be reduced to 3s. 3d. to carry the standard dividend of 10 per cent., and that the existing scale of increase and decrease for dividend of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for every penny of decrease or increase of price below or above 3s. 3d. be maintained, and that a secondary or additional scale be imposed which should permit of an increase or decrease of dividend over and above that regulated by the present scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for every complete 3d. of decrease or increase below or above the standard price of 3s. 3d.; (2) That the area south of the river Thames, at present part of the district of the Gas Light and Coke Company, acquired by them from the absorption of the London Gas Company in '83, should be transferred from the Gas Light and Coke Company to the South Metropolitan Gas Company, fair and reasonable price being paid by the latter to the former company for their property in the southern area; (3) That the charge made by the Gas Light and Coke Company for the rents of automatic meters and stoves should be the same to consumers north and south of the Thames for fittings of the same quality and capacity, and that the prices charged by all the companies for these slot meters and fittings require regulation, having regard to the fact that the business is a new one and has extended with extraordinary rapidity throughout the Metropolis; (4) That capital powers should not be granted to any gas company for more than five years if and when new capital is required, and that Parliament should revise the sliding scale, either by way of increase or decrease, when any application for new capital is made, if the circumstances of the times or the conditions of the company appear to require it; (5) That an effort should be made by any company having obsolete or unproductive capital to redeem such capital by sinking fund or otherwise."

Metropolitan Water Companies (see sect. 75).

[121] **Municipal Trading.** A motion stood for some time on the Commons paper in the name of Sir W. Walrond, principal Government Whip, proposing "That a select committee of five Members of this House be appointed to join with a committee of the Lords to consider and report as to the principles which should govern powers given by Bills and provisional orders to municipal and other local authorities for industrial enterprise within or without the area of their jurisdiction"; and also that a message be sent to the Lords requesting that their lordships would be pleased to appoint an equal number of lords to be joined with the members of this House. The committee was, however, never actually appointed, and Mr. Balfour informed Mr. Cohen (July 4th) that he hoped the Government would be able to appoint it early next session.

[122] **Police and Sanitary Regulations.** This

committee, under the presidency of Sir S. Northcote, considered numerous private Bills promoted by municipal and other local authorities, and in their report, presented July 10th, "desire strongly to reiterate the suggestion previously offered for the consideration of the House, whether the time has not arrived for the inclusion in a public Bill of many of the clauses which are so frequently introduced into private Bills, and which have almost invariably been accepted by Parliament. It appears to your committee that much trouble and expense might be saved if the necessity for application to Parliament for such powers by individual authorities were rendered unnecessary."

IV. AUTUMN SESSION.

Oct. 17th—27th, '99.

[THE WAR.]

[123] **Queen's Speech and Miscellaneous.** The Government decided, in view of the state of affairs in South Africa, that Parliament should be summoned to meet; and the Queen's Proclamation convening it was signed on October 7th, together with two others, one directing the continuance in Army service, until discharged or transferred to the Reserve, of soldiers whose term of service had expired or was about to expire; and the other ordering the Army Reserve to be called out on permanent service. The Transvaal ultimatum was presented to the British Agent on Oct. 9th, and was received in London Oct. 10th. On the latter day Great Britain replied that the conditions demanded were such as could not be discussed. The time for the acceptance of the ultimatum expired Oct. 11th, and on the following day Natal was invaded by the Boers. (For details see headed article in body of book.)

The sixth session of the present Parliament was duly opened by Royal Commission on Oct. 17th, the **Queen's Speech** being in the following terms:—"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—Within a very brief period after the recent prorogation, I am compelled by events deeply affecting the interests of my Empire to recur to your advice and aid. The state of affairs in South Africa has made it expedient that my Government should be enabled to strengthen the military forces of this country by calling out the Reserve. For this purpose the provisions of the law render it necessary that Parliament should be called together. Except for the difficulties that have been caused by the action of the South African Republic, the condition of the world continues to be peaceful. GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—Measures will be laid before you for the purpose of providing for the expenditure which has been or may be caused by events in South Africa. The Estimates for the ensuing year will be submitted to you in due course. MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—There are many subjects of domestic interest to which your attention will be invited at a later period, when the ordinary season for the labours of a parliamentary session has been reached. For the present I have invited your attendance in order to ask you to deal with an exceptional exigency, and I pray that, in performing the duties which claim your attention, you may have the guidance and blessing of Almighty God." Mr. J. Lowther, as before (see sect. 29),

anticipated the real business of the evening by moving to confine the operation of the sessional order relative to the interference of peers and others at elections to lords-lieutenant of counties, and was defeated by 337 to 76. The original intention of the Government was that these sittings should be only the commencement of a new session, to be continued after an interval extending until the ordinary time of meeting, the effect of such an arrangement being that there would be no second Queen's Speech at the reassembling, and in consequence only a limited opportunity of discussing the legislative programme then to be put forward. On its being pointed out that hon. members would thus lose the privilege of generally discussing in February public affairs, including, it might be, some matters of great moment, Mr. Balfour gave way, though on the understanding that the debate on the Address at these sittings should be confined to the specific matter alluded to in the Royal Message. The sittings accordingly became in due course one session in itself, the business being almost entirely confined to the war and the proceedings leading up to or arising out of it. The interest in the debates, notably on the occasion of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, was quite phenomenal. On the morning of the prorogation there was carried in the House of Lords against the Government by six votes to four—a limited attendance for the transaction of business, which the forms of their Lordships' House permit—on the motion of the Earl of Hardwicke, a resolution declaring it to be inexpedient that memorial statues should be erected within the precincts of the Palace of Westminster without the sanction of Parliament. The motion was, of course, against the erection in the gardens on the western side of Westminster Hall of the statue of Cromwell, which has since been set up there, this appropriation of the site having been first sanctioned by the First Commissioner of Works in the late Government, whose action was endorsed by the present First Commissioner. No public money has been expended on the work, the statue being the gift of an anonymous donor. The peers voting with Lord Hardwicke were Lords Wemyss, Sidmouth, Barrington, Crofton, and Malmesbury. Among the personal incidents of the sittings was the retirement of Mr. Davitt from the representation of South Mayo.

The Prorogation Speech, read Oct. 28th, was as follows:—"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to be able to release you from the exceptional duties which have been imposed upon you by the exigencies of the public service. I congratulate you on the brilliant qualities which have been displayed by the brave regiments upon whom the task of repelling the invasion of my South African Colonies has been laid. In doing so, I cannot but express my profound sorrow that so many gallant officers and soldiers should have fallen in the performance of their duty. GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—I acknowledge with gratitude the liberal provision which you have made to defray the expenses of military operations in South Africa. MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I trust that the Divine blessing may rest upon your efforts and those of my gallant Army to restore peace and good government to that portion of my Empire, and to vindicate the honour of this country."

[124] Debates on the Address. Lords Kimberley and Salisbury, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Balfour.—Speaking in the House of Peers on the Address, which was moved and seconded by the Marquis of Granby and Lord Barnard, the **Earl of Kimberley** remarked that whatever might be their opinion as to the mode in which the negotiations with the Transvaal had been conducted, or as to the past history of this melancholy question, they were as ready as the supporters of the Government on the other side to give all their support to whatever measures were necessary to vindicate the honour and support the interests of this country. They might view with unmixed satisfaction the way in which the Reserves had responded to the call made upon them. At the same time there were points in the history of the negotiations which had led up to the present difficulty which they could not view with any satisfaction. He failed to understand the advantages of the new mode of conducting negotiations which were fraught with danger and difficulty—a mode which was practically *coram populo*. Nothing could have been more unfortunate, he would almost say disastrous, than the publication of the famous telegram of April 5th from Sir A. Milner. He did not find fault with the High Commissioner, but thought his despatch should have been treated for the time as confidential. With regard to the reassertion of the claim to the suzerainty over the Transvaal, Lord Kimberley said he was as much responsible as any man for the introduction of the term suzerainty, but he was also responsible for the interpretation in the blue-book. The only interpretation he ever attached to it was that it was thought by the Government of the day to be a convenient mode of expressing generally that certain stipulations existed in the Convention which limited the sovereignty of the Transvaal State, and that, to the extent of those limitations contained in this particular provision of the Convention of '81, there was constituted what might be called in general terms a suzerainty. But in the present case it seemed to him that the word had been used in order to set forth a vague and undefined kind of claim, and the result had been that they had had a fertile cause of the unfortunate suspicions which the Transvaal Government had entertained throughout of our intentions. He granted that by a fine-drawn argument the word suzerainty might be preserved. But if it were so, the general scope of the statements made in this House by Lord Derby, the then responsible Minister, and the whole course of the affair, must have led the Boer Government to suppose that in point of fact the word suzerainty, and what might lie under it, were abandoned, except so far as by the conditions of the Convention of '84 they were confirmed. It was not necessary to brandish the word suzerainty in the face of the Boers. It was sure to provoke irritation and suspicion, and it was needless, because there was a safe foundation for our claim to interfere on behalf of the Outlanders. This was the right that every State possesses to protect its subjects in another State from wrong, and it was a right we possess in an unusual degree in South Africa. Besides that, he deprecated some of the speeches made by the negotiator from time to time. In speech after speech words were used, some concerning the President of the Transvaal himself, the very in-

cisiveness of which, the eloquence with which they were spoken, and the manner in which they were received by the admirers of the Minister, conduced to make the negotiations less likely to succeed. He acknowledged fully, however, the calmness and moderation of the tone in which the last and perhaps most important communication of the Government was couched. The **Marquis of Salisbury**, in reply, said the Boer Government had done that which no provocation on our part could have justified. On the question of the "new diplomacy" he asked how was it possible that the Colonial Minister in this case could proceed with the carefully secret methods of the older diplomacy. He was not doubting the superiority of the older system, but if they had to appeal for popular support the older diplomacy would not do. He did not understand how a Minister responsible for conducting negotiations could afford either to ignore the feelings of the British party on the spot, or to keep them in ignorance, and therefore deprive them of the opportunity of assisting him and those who were willing to sustain the policy of this country. A great deal too much had been made of the supposed provocation contained in the language of the Milner despatch. His belief was that the desire to get rid of the word suzerainty, and the reality which it expressed, had been the dream of Mr. Kruger's life, and that during these last years he had seen that in the Outlander population he had some one beneath him whom he could oppress, and that he had used the oppression of the Outlander population as a screw by which to obtain some concessions from us on the subject of the suzerainty. To the state of things established by the Convention of '81 and '84, whatever it might have been, they could never revert. With regard to the future there must be no doubt that the sovereign power of England was paramount; there must be no doubt that the white races would be put upon an equality; and that due precaution should be taken for the philanthropic and kindly and improving treatment of those countless indigenous races, of whose destiny, he feared, hitherto they had been too forgetful. Lord Loch said that on no occasion had he met President Kruger without the latter endeavouring to obtain concessions which were inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the Convention. After further discussion, in course of which the Earl of Selborne, Under-Colonial Secretary, joined, the Address was agreed to.

The Address in the Commons was moved by Captain Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, and seconded by Col. Roysds. **Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman**, in a speech running on similar lines to that of the Leader of the Opposition in the Upper House, said a message had been received from the Government of the South African Republic making demands and couched in language such as it would have been impossible for the Government of any self-respecting country even to take into consideration. There would be no disposition in that part of the House to place any obstacle in the way of granting such supplies or such powers to the Queen as might be requisite in order to secure a rapid and effective prosecution of the war. Reserving for the present detailed criticism of the negotiations, he asked how it was that the attempt at a peaceful settlement had failed, and said it seemed to him that the Government had been engaged in a game of

bluff, which was not a very worthy game for a great country at the best, but was an impossible game on so large a scale as this. When the Boers heard week after week that a further detachment of troops was under orders for the Cape, and in other ways it was made clear to them that we were really intending to fight, the result was to irritate without in the least intimidating them. The same observation applied to certain speeches which were delivered and to certain despatches that were published; and the raising of the question of suzerainty, utterly inept and unnecessary as it was, did more than anything else to remove any chance of success in the negotiations. He asked what were the reasons why, when on Sept. 22nd the door was shut upon the franchise proposals, so long a delay occurred before the other door as to the fresh proposals which were promised in that despatch was opened? Not only the Transvaal, but we ourselves, were up to that day entirely in ignorance as to what those proposals were. Mr. Balfour, in reply, said they were congratulated that they had not hurried on the formulation of their final proposals, and on leaving the door, if not open, still ajar; and he therefore failed to understand why the Leader of the Opposition had singled out for criticism one act, not of commission but of omission, which, if it had any effect at all upon the ultimate result, would tend to peace rather than war. The Boers claimed to be a wholly independent State, externally and internally, quite inconsistently with the two Conventions; and in reply Mr. Chamberlain did reiterate the undoubted rights of this country to control the foreign relations of the Republic, and did use, as he had a right to use, the word suzerainty. The right hon. gentleman disapproved the sending of detachments of troops to South Africa, but where should we have been at this moment if we had not sent them? Would it not have been said that the Government had failed in their duty to defend the Empire from invasion? How would he have the Government act? Not to send out troops was to betray the country, to send them out was to play the game of bluff and brag. Between these alternatives the Government had to choose, and they had chosen the right one. If there was a criticism to be levelled against the Government it was not that they had acted too quickly or done too much, but that their hope of peace—their anxiety lest anything should unduly hurry on or provoke war—made them most reluctant to do anything which the most suspicious and the most irritable of politicians could translate into a threat.

[125] **Arbitration.** Mr. Dillon moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Labouchere, representing "that the state of war now existing between Great Britain and the South African Republic has been caused by the assertion of claims to interfere in the internal government of the Republic, in direct violation of the terms of your Majesty's Convention of '84 with the Government of the South African Republic, and by the massing of large bodies of British troops on the frontiers of the Republic. And we further humbly represent to your Majesty that before more bloodshed takes place proposals should be made in the spirit of the recent Peace Conference at the Hague, with a view to finding in an independent and friendly arbitration a settlement of the difficulties between the two Governments, and

that an ignominious war may thus be avoided between the overwhelming forces of your Majesty's Empire and those of two small nations numbering altogether but 200,000 souls." This was rejected by 322 to 54. More than forty Liberals, including Messrs. Asher, Asquith, Wentworth-Beaumont, Sydney Buxton, Crombie, Sir W. Dunn, Messrs. Munro-Ferguson, Goddard, Sir Edward Grey, Messrs. Ellis Griffith, Haldane, Brynmor Jones, Sir John Kinloch, Sir James Kitson, Sir J. Leese, Messrs. W. McArthur, C. B. McLaren, Sir S. Montagu, Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Sir C. Palmer, Messrs. Paulton, J. W. Philipps, Rickett, C. E. Shaw, Ure, and F. W. Wilson, voted with the Government. Mr. Dillon's amendment was supported by twenty Radicals, among whom were Messrs. Atherley-Jones, Burns, Burt, Channing, Sir W. B. Gurdon, Messrs. Leuty, Lough, McLeod, Maddison, Pickersgill, Souttar, Philip Stanhope, Steadman, H. J. Wilson, and J. Wilson (Durham), the remainder voting in the minority consisting of Nationalists of one or other section.

[126] **Conduct of the Negotiations.** Mr. Philip Stanhope moved (Oct. 18th) an amendment representing "our strong disapproval of the conduct of the negotiations with the Government of the Transvaal which have involved us in hostilities with the two South African Republics." Mr. Samuel Evans, in seconding, said every Liberal must have blushed when they read the belated letter of Lord Rosebery. Sir W. Harcourt said the duty, of course, of the House was to support the Executive Government in maintaining the integrity of the dominions of the Queen; and it would be discharged equally by that side of the House as by the other. At the same time the Opposition was constitutionally entitled to discuss the policy of the Government which had resulted in the war. The Opposition did not accept the claim of Mr. Balfour that the course of the Government throughout the whole of the negotiations was that which properly and naturally tended to a peaceful conclusion. There were salient circumstances which had not tended to a peaceful solution; though he was not charging against the Government that it was their object to avoid a peaceful solution. There was no justification whatever for saying that there had been obstinate resistance on the part of the Boer Government. They offered nearly everything the right hon. gentleman wanted, and the franchise differed only in regard to two years from the proposal of Sir A. Milner. Mr. Chamberlain, interposing, said that was only in regard to the franchise: what Sir A. Milner asked for at Bloemfontein, and what they had asked for since, up to the last moment, was such a substantial and immediate representation of the Outlanders as would enable them to work out their own salvation. Sir W. Harcourt, continuing, entirely accepted that; but at the same time said it was acknowledged that the law passed by the Transvaal with regard to the franchise only differed from the proposal of Sir A. Milner by a matter of two years, and subject to an inquiry as to its sufficiency. It was quite true that the Government of the Transvaal objected at that time to an inquiry. But this objection was afterwards withdrawn, and they agreed to a general inquiry. Was that criminal obstinacy? He maintained that until the Government shut the door on these negotiations the Transvaal were

step by step, due to the wise advice of the Free State and the Government of the Cape, steadily yielding to pressure. The Colonial Secretary only three years ago told the House that the Imperial Government had nothing to do with the internal affairs of the Transvaal. In Feb. '90, Mr. W. H. Smith said the London Convention of '84 contained no expressed reservation of the Queen's right of suzerainty, and that, although Her Majesty retained under the Convention the power of refusing to sanction treaties made by the South African Republic with foreign States and nations, and with certain native tribes, it was a cardinal principle of that settlement that the internal government and legislation of the Republic should not be interfered with. This answer, Sir William had no doubt, was founded on the views of the Law Officers of the Crown. He regretted that the proposal of Aug. 19th was rejected, and although he desired to say nothing that could be personally disagreeable or offensive to the Colonial Secretary, the right hon. gentleman must pardon him for expressing regret that, having before him the best offer that had been made by the Transvaal Government, he should have thought it right and necessary to denounce it in a speech just after that offer was made, and before it had been discussed, and before the official answer had been sent. He confessed that he did not think that a practice of that kind was likely to lead to a favourable and peaceful conclusion. He had never been able to understand why Her Majesty's Government objected to the offer of the Transvaal Government being made a *prima-facie* basis of settlement. If they had gone into the proposed inquiry they would have been able to show that it was insufficient, and to have convinced the world that it was so. Every one was convinced that the question of suzerainty was dropped in '84; it was never put forward as a basis of action in an official document addressed to President Kruger until '97. The really cardinal point which led to the breach was the despatch of Sept. 22nd, in which Her Majesty's Government declined to go on with any discussion upon the franchise clause because they said it was useless; but they would formulate their own proposals for a final settlement, and communicate them in a despatch. He had not been able to understand from the Leader of the House why these proposals were never made to the Transvaal Government, or laid before this House. He saw no reason why we should not have gone on with the inquiry under the Joint Commission, or why the fair and reasonable proposals which would have recommended themselves to all mankind should not have been made known.—Mr. Chamberlain replied (Oct. 19th) in a speech of nearly two hours and three-quarters' length. Dealing first with Mr. Philip Stanhope's imputation that he and Sir A. Milner had determined in their own minds some months ago that war was the only solution of this difficulty, and that they, therefore, made up their minds to that, he said there was no parliamentary language that could express his reply; that it was a monstrous charge for which not one scrap, not one reference, not one fact, not one quotation, had been given by way of proof. Turning to Sir W. Harcourt's speech, he explained that what he meant in his '96 speech, and what he now repeated, was that unless the Convention was broken the Government had not any claim for interference in the

internal affairs of the Transvaal. But if their fellow-subjects were injured by the conduct of internal affairs in the South African Republic, that gave them at once the right of interference, even under international law, which is entirely independent of all conventions, of suzerainty, or any other of the points in dispute. Having most carefully considered all the circumstances in the light of most recent events, in the light of the ultimatum, in the light of most recent speeches by President Kruger and others, he had now come to the conclusion that war was always inevitable. It was only a conclusion at which he had recently and most reluctantly arrived. From the first day that he came into office he hoped for peace, and at the same time, and in the earlier period, down to the most recent period, he believed in peace; but he again emphatically declared to the House that from first to last in these negotiations, while he had put foremost in his mind the determination at all cost to secure justice for British subjects, and to secure the paramountcy of this country—while he had done that, he had within those limits striven to the best of his poor ability for a peaceful settlement. We were going to war in defence of principles upon which the Empire had been founded, and on which alone it can exist:—Firstly, if we were to maintain our position in regard to other nations, if we were to maintain our existence as a great power in South Africa, we were bound to show that we were both willing and able to protect British subjects everywhere when they were made to suffer from oppression and injustice; secondly, in the interest of South Africa, and in the interest of the British Empire, Great Britain must remain the paramount power in the two Republics and the British colonies of South Africa. The main lines of the policy of the Government and of the Opposition had been the same, and the whole point of difference between the two sides was in the details of the negotiations. He assured Sir William Harcourt that, although it might be true that the desire to get rid of the suzerainty was one of the great objects, one of the motive springs of the Boers, the insistence on the suzerainty by this country did not in itself in any way affect the conduct of the negotiations. No Secretary of the Colonies from Lord Kimberley in '81 had ever said that the suzerainty was abolished. Lord Derby stated in the House of Peers that the condition of things which was implied by the words of the Convention of Pretoria remained, and, although the words were not actually employed, we had kept the substance. Although the particular word was not used in the Convention of '84, the suzerainty was never renounced. He agreed with the Leader of the Opposition—What did the word matter? We were not going to fight about a word, but was that right hon. gentleman willing to fight about the substance? Suzerainty, predominance, paramountcy, call it what you will, he did not care so long as they left the substance. When they talked of the independence of the Transvaal, they always meant that independence limited by the Conventions. The term suzerainty was perhaps better than paramountcy to describe our position as regards the Transvaal, and the latter was better with regard to the Free State. The name of suzerainty was called for by the action of the Boers in attempting to undermine

the substance of suzerainty. Lord Derby refused to abolish the suzerainty, and although the second Convention did not mention it, nevertheless existed. The second Convention substituted for such and such articles of the first Convention other articles, and the preamble of the first Convention remained; and if it remained it was not necessary to put it in the second Convention. As to the publication of the Milner despatch he had telegraphed asking Sir Alfred to give him his views in order to publish them; and the despatch was published as it was received. The Government agreed to accept a five years' franchise as a basis, subject to an inquiry. The Transvaal Government attached to it three conditions. The first was that we should agree to a scheme of arbitration. We accepted that. They then proposed that we should not insist on the suzerainty, and we accepted that, and that we should drop the controversy. The third condition of the Transvaal Government was that there should be no further intervention in their internal affairs; but Her Majesty's Government, with their experience of the Transvaal, having in view the possibility that some difficulty of a similar character might arise, felt it impossible to say that under no circumstances and at no time would they intervene. The reply of the Government to the Transvaal despatch was an acceptance upon every point, except that instead of giving a pledge never again to interfere they expressed their fondest and earnest hope that if these measures were carried out there would be no reason for intervention. The Transvaal went back from their own proposals. As to the new proposals of the Government he fully expected they would be communicated early, but the delay that occurred left the door open to Mr. Kruger, and gave him a last chance. In the interval the Government communicated with President Steyn, and wished to see the result before they committed themselves to their ultimatum. That ultimatum was now dead and buried and would not be raised again, and the situation at the conclusion of hostilities would be quite different. In all the long history of the facts, despatches, and negotiations, there was not in any of them any sign of provocation for bloodshed, or desire for war, or any conspiracy to bring about war. Herepudiated any such suggestion, and was very much more afraid of being told he had been too patient, and moderate into the extreme.—Sir Edward Clarke expressed his opinion that there had been blunders in the negotiations, and that this was an absolutely unnecessary war. For any British Minister, since '84, to assert that this country had a suzerainty over the Transvaal was not only a statement made in defiance of fact, but also a breach of the national faith. The word "suzerainty" was to be found in the Convention of '81, but not in that of '84. There was a deliberate abstention in '84, after the Conference, and an agreement between the Government and the delegates of the Transvaal that that word should be omitted from the Convention. The Convention of '84 was a new one, and had a preamble of its own, and by that Convention the Transvaal was recognised as an independent sovereign State. The British Government got rid of the proposal for a five years' franchise by not accepting the conditions attached to it, and then refused to

go back to the discussion of the seven years' franchise. From that time the case was hopeless. If Parliament had been sitting in August and September there would have been no war with the Transvaal; we should have secured without war the five years' franchise law which Sir Alfred Milner had declared to be better than any of the proposals which Great Britain had made, or we should have had the seven years' franchise with inquiry by Joint Commission and arbitration upon all other points. Mr. J. Morley said it appeared from Mr. Chamberlain's speech that we were not now going to war for the franchise or for suzerainty, but we were going to war for something he called paramountcy. He expressed regret at the tone of Lord Rosebery's letter, with special reference to the Majuba passage of it, and announced that he would vote for the amendment. Mr. Courtney also spoke in its favour. Mr. Stanhope's amendment was in the result negated by 362 to 135, the Address being, before the House rose, agreed to. The majority included the following fifteen Liberals: Sir T. Gibson-Carmichael, Sir Henry Fowler, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Evershed, Mr. Munro-Ferguson, Sir A. Holden, Messrs. Johnson-Ferguson, Kearley, Wentworth Beaumont, Dr. Douglas, Messrs. Mendl, Paulton, C. E. Shaw, and Sir W. H. Wills. The minority was constituted of, including the tellers (Mr. Stanhope and Mr. S. Evans), 94 Liberals, among whom were Messrs. William Allan, (Gateshead), Atherton Jones, Thomas Bayley, Augustine Birrell, Sir J. T. Brunner, Messrs. J. Bryce, T. R. Buchanan, Burns, Burt, Sir C. Cameron, Mr. Channing, Dr. Clark, Sir Charles Dilke, Messrs. John Ellis, Fenwick, Sir W. B. Gordon, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Seale-Hayne, Sir J. Kinloch, Mr. Labouchere, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Messrs. Lloyd-George, T. Lough, M'Kenna, M'Laren, Maddison, John Morley, Fletcher Moulton, Pickard, Sir R. Reid, Messrs. J. Samuel, C. P. Scott, Thomas Shaw, Souttar, Steadman, J. Stuart, Whitaker, F. W. Wilson, H. J. Wilson, J. Wilson (Durham), John Wilson (Govan), and S. Woods; 41 Nationalists; and 2 Unionists, being Mr. Courtney and Mr. Maclean.

[127] **The Raid—Delagoa Bay.** Mr. Chamberlain told Mr. MacNeill (Oct. 19th) that it was proposed to the Transvaal Government that the claim for material damage arising out of the Jameson Raid should be submitted to arbitration, but that Government, in its reply received on July 29th, declined to abandon its claim to moral and intellectual damage. Steps were being taken to prepare a deed of submission of the matter to arbitration—excluding the claim for moral and intellectual damage, and any claim in respect of the disturbance at Johannesburg in '95-6—which required to be settled in concert with the British South Africa Company previous to further communication with the South African Republic—but the progress of events prevented further action. It was impossible to anticipate the situation at the conclusion of hostilities. Mr. Balfour informed Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett (Oct. 26th) that no arrangement had been made with the Portuguese Government with regard to the purchase of Delagoa Bay.

[128] **Army, Militia, Reservists.** A Royal Message was (Oct. 18th) read, declaring "that the state of affairs in South Africa having constituted, in the opinion of Her Majesty, a case

of great emergency within the meaning of the Act of Parliament, Her Majesty deems it proper to provide additional means for the military service, and therefore has thought it right to communicate to the House of Commons that Her Majesty is by proclamation about to order the embodiment of Militia, and to call out her Militia Reserve Force, or such part thereof as Her Majesty shall think necessary, for permanent service." Mr. Balfour (Oct. 20th) moved an Address thanking Her Majesty for her gracious Message. Mr. Wyndham, replying to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, said the only immediate and probable step which might be taken in pursuance of this gracious Message was the embodiment of the Militia, and not the calling out of the Militia Reserve. Personally, he could not contemplate the possibility of calling out the Militia Reserve, but Parliament having been called together for a particular purpose, and it being within the competence of no man to predict what would be the issue of a war, the Government felt that it was right at the same time to take all the power which might, although they hoped it might not, be called forth by the prosecution of our operations in South Africa. Mr. Dillon moved an amendment representing "that inasmuch as there are only about 4,000 adult males in the two South African Republics, and that these are not trained soldiers, the embodiment of the Militia Reserve is unnecessary, and that the forces already at the disposal of your Majesty are amply sufficient for the emergency." Mr. Davitt seconded. The amendment was rejected by 299 to 36, and the Address agreed to.

Army Supplementary Estimates for '99-1900 had been presented, proposing in effect (1) that a further number of land forces, not exceeding 35,000 of all ranks, be maintained for the service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland at home and abroad during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1900; and (2) that a supplementary sum, not exceeding £10,000,000, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1900, for additional expenditure in consequence of the military situation in South Africa, in respect of the following Army services, viz. :—

Vote 1. Pay, etc., of the Army . . .	£1,000,000
" 2. Medical Establishments : Pay, etc.	50,000
" 3. Militia : Pay, etc.	250,000
" 6. Transport and Remounts . . .	4,900,000
" 7. Provisions, Forage, and other Supplies	1,900,000
" 8. Clothing Establishments and Services	650,000
" 9. Warlike and other Stores . . .	1,150,000
" 10. Works, etc. : Cost (including Staff for Engineer Services)	100,000
Total	£10,000,000

Mr. Wyndham, in reply to Sir C. Dilke (Oct. 20th) said the 35,000 men was the outside limit of the whole number of men who in any capacity might be called to the colours in addition to the establishment of the home Army. In moving the vote for men, Mr. Wyndham explained that they had to cover the 5800 men they had borrowed from the Indian establishment, and the men who would be retained with

the colours when the mobilisation took place, but who would otherwise have passed into the Reserve. They had called back out of the whole strength of the Reserve—81,000—25,671 men, of whom 22,579 put in an appearance, and took up arms for their country. This was really a magnificent response. Behind the Army Reserve was the Militia Reserve, which would not be called up until the Army Reserve had been exhausted. The 35,000 men being voted formed the whole amount of the margin the Government thought it wise to take, and the embodiment of the Militia had nothing to do with that figure. The vote would, he thought, be sufficient for any possible contingency. After a defence of the short service system, and a detailed statement of the measures taken to reinforce the garrison of South Africa, and for the despatch of an Army Corps (for details, see headed article ARMY), Mr. Wyndham remarked that by despatching thirty-three battalions of Infantry they broke up the organisation of brigades, and they therefore proposed to embody as many battalions of Militia, so as to strengthen the home Army; and provision was also made for strengthening the cavalry and artillery, so as to put us where we were before the war broke out. He warmly acknowledged the spontaneous offers of help made by all our self-governing colonies, and tendered to the employers of labour in this country, for their consideration in regard to the Reservists, the thanks of the Secretary for War and Commander-in-Chief. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman having spoken in high terms of the extraordinary way in which the Reserve men had come forward, the vote was carried by 230 to 35. On the war vote of £10,000,000 there was further discussion, in course of which Mr. W. Redmond was, after the chairman had called the attention of the committee to continued irrelevance on his part, directed to discontinue his speech, and, on persisting in addressing the committee, ordered to withdraw during the remainder of that day's sitting. The vote was carried by 271 to 32. Replying (Oct. 26th) to Sir H. Vincent, Mr. Wyndham stated that of the Reservists summoned to the colours, 98·04 per cent. rejoined, and 91 per cent. accounted satisfactorily for their absence, leaving 1·05 per cent. as failing to report themselves; of the Reservists who rejoined 7·11 per cent. were found unfit for service. The posts under Government vacated by Reservists would be kept open for them, and a maintenance allowance for their wives and children would be granted. In the Royal Welsh Fusiliers six Reservists were unaccounted for; and so far the Royal Scots had been the only regiment in which all were accounted for, though in four others there remained but one each who had not answered the call.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Oct. 23rd) explained how the money for carrying on the war was to be provided (for details see article FINANCE, NATIONAL). Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman acquiesced in the proposal to raise £8,000,000 by Treasury Bills, and a motion for so raising that sum was carried by 336 to 28, the minority consisting of Irish members and one English Radical, Sir W. Lawson. On the report of the supply vote of £10,000,000, Mr. P. O'Brien was "named" by Mr. Speaker for refusing to withdraw a disorderly expression which he had used in the debate, and a motion for his suspension was carried by 316 to 26.

[129] Further War Debate—Mr. Davitt Resigns.

On the second reading of the Appropriation Bill (Oct. 25th), Mr. Dalziel expressed the opinion that one of the greatest difficulties against arriving at a settlement with the Transvaal Government had been that Mr. Chamberlain had had charge of the negotiations. Mr. Davitt denounced the war as a criminal one, and asserted that the Boers were absolutely in the right. As a final protest against the war he intended to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer to-morrow to relieve him from attending the House. Mr. Labouchere remarked that he could not believe that the Colonial Secretary would eventually find that his war policy had brought him in such an amount of popularity as he anticipated. Sir W. Harcourt remarked that Mr. Chamberlain had not explained how it was that at the Highbury garden party on August 26th, two days before he sent a reply in qualified acceptance of President Kruger's offer of Aug. 19th, he made a speech ridiculing and condemning President Kruger's successive concessions as being like the outcome of a squeezed sponge. Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, would not admit that the speech in question was a provocative one; in no proper sense of the word was it so intended. It was intended to be a plain speech that no one could misunderstand. If he claimed anything for the diplomacy which was called his, but was really the diplomacy of the whole Cabinet, it was that from first to last there was not the slightest justification for the statement that President Kruger had been in any doubt as to the objects the Government had in view, as to the methods they were pursuing, and as to their determination to carry those objects out. The speech was an unofficial warning that no further dilatory proceedings of the kind they had had to encounter during the three months' negotiations would be tolerated. Mr. Courtney remarked that the plain speech anticipated the unplain letter by two days, and prevented the latter from being understood. Second reading of the Bill was carried by 224 to 28. Second reading of the Treasury Bills Bill was agreed to after Sir W. Harcourt had criticised the Chancellor of the Exchequer's finance. The bills passed through committee on Thursday, and were read a third time on the following day (Oct. 27th) after a discussion, in course of which Mr. G. Bowles characterised the war as lamentable and abhorrent, and regretted it as, while it could lead to no good, it might bring this country into great calamity.

The only three Bills which became law during the autumn session were—(a) the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Act, (b) Treasury Bills Act, and (c) Second Session Explanation Act. The first applies a sum of £10,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31st, 1900, and appropriates the supplementary supplies granted in the autumn session for the Army; the second empowers the raising of any sum not exceeding £8,000,000 by means of the issue of Treasury Bills; and the last enacts that references in any Act passed in the preceding session of Parliament to the session next ensuing after that session shall be construed as references to the session beginning in the year 1900. Parliament was prorogued on Oct. 28th until Jan. 15th.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

The following Royal Commissions have been appointed, and had not (Dec. 1st) presented their reports.

Accidents to Railway Servants (see sect. 98, *supra*).

Historical MSS. (see headed article).

Indian Finance (see headed article **INDIAN EXPENDITURE**).

Local Taxation (see headed article **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**).

London-Government Act Commission, see sect. 70, *supra*.

London University Commission (see headed article **LONDON UNIVERSITY**).

London Water Supply.

Sewage Disposal (see headed article).

Accidents to Railway Servants.—A Royal Commission was appointed, May 30th, '99, "to inquire into the causes of accidents, fatal and non-fatal, to servants of railway companies and of truck owners, and to report on the possibility of adopting means to reduce the number of such accidents, having regard to the working of railways, the rules and regulations made, and the safety appliances used by the railway companies." Lord James of Hereford, P.C. (chairman), Viscount Hampden, G.C.M.G., Hon. Ailwyn Fellowes, M.P., Sir George E. Paget, Bart., Sir G. L. Molesworth, K.C.I.E., Sir J. Wolfe-Barry, K.C.B., Sir Alfred Hickman, M.P., Sir Charles Scott, Mr. John Ellis, M.P., Mr. Fenwick, M.P., Mr. W. M. Acworth, Professor A. C. Elliott, Mr. H. S. Cunyngame, Mr. Walter Hudson, Major-Gen. C. S. Hutchinson, R.E., C.B. Secretary, Mr. Alfred H. Higgins.

Sewage Disposal of. A Royal Commission was appointed during '98 to inquire and report on—(1) What method or methods of treating and disposing of sewage (including any liquid from any factory, or manufacturing process) may properly be adopted, consistently with due regard for the requirements of the existing law, for the protection of the public health, and for the economical and efficient discharge or the duties of local authorities; and (2) if more than one method may be so adopted, by what rules, in relation to the nature of the volume of the sewage or the population to be served, or other varying circumstances or requirements, should the particular method of treatment and disposal to be adopted be determined; and (3) to make any recommendations which may be deemed desirable with reference to the treatment and disposal of sewage. Earl of Iddesleigh (Chairman), Sir Richard Thorne Thorne, K.C.B., F.R.S., Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, Major-General C. P. Carey, Chief Engineering Inspector Local Government Board, C. P. Cotton, Esq., Sir Michael Foster, K.C.B., F.R.S., Professor of Physiology, Cambridge, Col. T. W. Harding, T. W. Killick, Esq., W. Ramsay, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, University College, London, J. B. Russell, Esq., M.D., and Frederick J. Willis, Esq., Secretary.

Seychelles Islands, or Mahé Archipelago, are situated in the Indian Ocean, about 935 miles north of Mauritius, of which British colony they are politically a part. Pop. 16,603. The chief and largest island is Mahé, upon which is Port Victoria, the capital, harbour, and headquarters of H.M. East African squadron. Government is administered by a Governor and

Executive and Legislative Council, subordinate to the Governor of Mauritius. **Exports:** coconuts, coconut oil, sperm, vanilla, coffee, and cloves. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Shah of Persia. See MUZAFFER-ED-DIN.

Sherborne School, Dorsetshire. Refounded by Edward VI. (the earliest school founded by that monarch), 1550, reorganised 1870. Accommodation for 300 pupils. An Exhibition to either Univ. of £40 for four years falls vacant every year; pupils may also compete for **Huish Exhibitions** of £50 for four years; this privilege is allowed to three other public schools only. There are also numerous Foundation, House, and other Scholarships and Prizes. **Head Master,** Rev. F. B. Westcott, M.A., late Fellow Trin. Coll. Camb. **Clerk to Governors,** Mr. James Douglas. **Motto** (royal arms of Ed. VI.), *Hon soit qui mal y pense.* **Some Alumni,** Vice-Chancellor Knight-Bruce, Rt. Hon. Montague Bernard, Sir Lewis Morris, Dr. J. M. Neale, Sir D. Forsyth, Wm. Forsyth, Q.C., Prebendary Sadler, Canon C. E. Hammond, Bishop Whitehead, of Madras, Mr. T. R. Buchanan, M.P., Colonel A. G. Hammond, V.C., etc.

Shipbuilding. See TRADE, '99.

Shipping. See MERCANTILE MARINE, and TRADE, '99.

Shipping of the United Kingdom, The Chamber of. This consists of twenty-five Shipowners' Associations, located in London and the chief ports of the United Kingdom. Its work is largely parliamentary, but it also communicates with the chief Government Departments on all matters affecting the interests of British Merchant Shipping. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by an **executive council**, to which each affiliated association elects one member. This Council is presided over by a **president** and **vice-president**, annually elected at a meeting held in London in February. **President,** Hon. James C. Burns, Glasgow; **Vice-President,** Right Hon. W. J. Pirrie, London; **Secretary,** Mr. W. H. Cooke. **Offices,** 5, Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

Shop Assistants, Seats for, See SESSION, SECT. 102.

Shorthand. Recent educational legislation has given a remarkable impetus to shorthand teaching, especially in evening continuation schools. In many higher grade schools and colleges there are facilities for learning, and shorthand schools meet the needs of different classes of students. Shorthand is included in the subjects for both Oxford and Cambridge Junior Local Examinations, for the College of Preceptors' certificate examinations, and for the London Chamber of Commerce examinations. The system almost universally taught is Pitman's shorthand. In the autumn of '97 the Sexagenary of Phonography was celebrated in London, the system identified with his name having been introduced by the late Sir Isaac Pitman in '37. The seventh **International Shorthand Congress** will be held at Paris in the summer of 1900; the general secretary is M. Depoin, 150, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris. Of periodicals published in the interests of shorthand, the oldest extant is the weekly **Phonetic Journal**, established in '42. Throughout the country about 100 associations exist for the practice and propagation of Pitman's system, and shorthand writers are represented by the following societies:—The

Incorporated Phonographic Society, established '90, of which Mr. Alfred Pitman is president, has established districts in many large towns, and has examined and granted diplomas to 600 shorthand teachers. The secretary is Mr. H. W. Harris, 100, Mattison Road, Finsbury Park, N. The **Institute of Shorthand Writers**, practising in the Supreme Court of Judicature (registered), established '82, has for its object the promotion of efficiency in note-taking in connection with legal proceedings, and admits members by examination. The hon. secretary is Mr. M. Levy, and the office 4, Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Shrewsbury School. Founded by King Edward VI. in 1551, augmented by Queen Elizabeth in 1571. One of the seven schools reorganised by the Public Schools Act in '68. The school was moved to a new site (covering an area of 58 acres) in '82. Since '82 its numbers have increased from 170 to 300. **Head Master,** Rev. H. Whitehead Moss, M.A. **Motto,** *Intus si recte, ne labora.* **Distinguished alumni** include, among others: Sir Philip Sidney, Lord Brooke, Marquis of Halifax, and, in the present century, Charles Darwin, Dr. Fraser (Bishop of Manchester), Professor B. H. Kennedy, Dr. Scott (Dean of Rochester), Dr. Thomson (Archbishop of York), the late Bishop of Wakefield, Sir D. Lysons, Lord Thring, Sir C. T. Newton, Earl Cranbrook, and many others.

SIAM.

Siam is a kingdom embracing part of the Indo-Chinese and part of the Malay peninsula. Its territories have dwindled very much in recent years, through the action of France. Agreements made between Siam and France in '93, and between Great Britain and France in '96, recognised as belonging to Siam all the region lying between Burma and Tenasserim on the west and the Mekong on the east, roughly speaking. Kiang Sen, on the Mekong, marks the northernmost point of Siamese territory, and from a point just below Stung-Treng the boundary leaves the river and passes in a S.W. direction to the coast. The two Powers agreed not to operate by their military or naval forces, except in concert for the maintenance of the independence of Siam, within that portion of Siam which is comprised within the drainage basin of the Menam, and of the coast streams of a corresponding longitude. They also undertook not to acquire within that area any privilege or commercial facilities which would not be extended to both of them. It was expressly stated that, though this portion of Siam was marked out for special treatment, no doubt was thrown upon the complete title and rights of the Siamese to the remainder of their kingdom. **Area** about 200,000 sq. miles; **pop.** estimated at 12,000,000, including Siamese 2,500,000, and Chinese and Malays about 3,000,000. **Capital, Bangkok,** pop. about 250,000, situated on the delta of the river Menam, the great natural and economical centre of the kingdom. The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but each sovereign appoints his own successor. The ruling sovereign is Chulalongkorn. **Executive power** is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Council of Ministers. The Legislative Council consists of the Ministers, certain members appointed by the King, and six princes of the royal house. There are forty-one provinces, each administered by a governor. The country is very

inadequately developed, chiefly owing to the condition of the inhabitants, who are virtually serfs, and to a system of debt-slavery which obtains. Foreign trade centres at Bangkok, and is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. The first railway in Siam—the Bangkok-Paknam line (narrow gauge), 25 miles long—was opened by the King in April '93. The Bangkok-Khorat railway, 163 miles in length, was inaugurated by the King, March 27th, '97, and, it is hoped, will be finished by the end of 1900. Chief exports: rice, teak-wood, pepper, and fish. The standing army is small, but there is a general enrolment of males as militia. Buddhism is the prevailing religion. Western ideas of civilisation are spreading to some extent, and a few of the Siamese youths are sent to Europe for their education. Moreover, Europeans are now very largely employed in the administration of the country, an Englishman, Mr. Rivet-Carnac, being the King's chief financial adviser. Revenue, '97-8, £1,488,000; expenditure, £1,416,000. Imports, '97, £2,485,807; exports, £3,203,218. See DIPLOMATIC, and INDO-CHINA.

Siberia. A Russian province, larger than Europe, which is only separated from the rest of the empire by the low-lying Ural hills, a slender barrier which is now being broken down by the extension of the Russian railway system into Siberia, and by incorporating the West Siberian governments with the European Russian administrative system. A uniform system of public justice was instituted in July '97 by order of the Czar, in place of the existing arbitrary administration of autocratic officials. Trial by jury was not conceded, but justices of the peace are appointed by the Crown, and they also act as *juges d'instruction*. The higher tribunals consist of eight circuit Courts in the towns of Tomsk, Tobolsk, Chita, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Blagovestchensk, and Vladivostok, and a Court of Appeal or Palace of Justice above these at Irkutsk. Area, 4,833,496 sq. m; pop., '97, 5,727,090. Valuable goldfields have been discovered in the Government of Yeniseisk, and in the basins of the Obi, Lena and Amur rivers, 50,000 men being employed in mining. Of recent years thousands of Russian peasants have emigrated hither, and nearly all the fertile soil free of forest and outside the steppes has been occupied. A new sea route through the Kara Sea to Siberia has been lately opened up, chiefly by English enterprise, Captain J. Wiggins being the pioneer. The railway connection between Russia and Siberia forms the greatest railway scheme in the world. After considerable deliberation the Government Railway Commission decided in favour of a complete railway. The total cost, including rolling stock, etc., has been variously estimated between 53 and 55 millions sterling. The first sod was cut at Vladivostok, on May 24th, '91. To facilitate the work of construction, the line was divided into three parts. The first starts from the European frontier in the Ural, and runs eastward; the second from Vladivostok, on the Pacific, running west; while the third is the middle section, near Lake Baikal, and is to join the other two. A *Times* telegram from Vienna, June 8th, '98, gave a report of an interview with M. de Walujeff, Director of the Siberian Railway, who said that on its completion in 1904 it would be possible for a traveller to go round the world in thirty days. As to

the Manchurian deviation, we gave details in our '98 edition of the concession granted by the Chinese Government (for 80 years) to the new concern, under Russian auspices, known as the Eastern Chinese Railway Co.; and the particulars were also contained in a despatch from the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, published early in '98. The Peking correspondent of the *Times* on March 7th gave a long and elaborate description of the whole undertaking. The *Times* of Oct. 29th, '98, printed a long article by Mr. Arnot Reid, of the *Straits Times*, Singapore, describing a journey from Irkutsk to Moscow, which he carried out between Sept. 28th and Oct. 9th—three hours less than twelve days and nights of continuous travel for the 3700 miles. He journeyed from Peking by the tea-caravan route, and struck the railway works at Masova, on the eastern side of Lake Baikal. Mr. Reid, who reached Moscow on the fiftieth day after leaving Peking, observed a large influx of immigrants along the railway. According to a report dated St. Petersburg, Jan. 22nd, '99, and published by the *Globe* of Jan. 25th, the Russian Government had decided to constitute Port Arthur, instead of Vladivostok, the Pacific terminus of the line. An estimate of the length of the whole line from St. Petersburg, including the portion in Manchuria, printed by *Engineering* on May 26th, gave a total alignment of 5682 miles. It was made up as follows: Western Siberian line, 888 miles; Central Siberian line, 1149 miles; Trans-Baikal line, 737 miles; Eastern Chinese line, through Manchuria, 1043 miles; and Ussuri line, terminating at Vladivostok, 141 miles: total Siberian, 3958. The Trans-Siberian line commences at Tscheliabinsk, which is 1724 miles from St. Petersburg. The whole length of rails from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok will, accordingly, be 5682 miles. The Imperial Commission or Committee held their 32nd meeting on Feb. 8th, '99, and their deliberations and report appear to be well summarised in the British Consular report published in this country in the autumn. This stated that by the commencement of the year regular goods and passenger traffic had been established to Irkutsk, 3830 miles from St. Petersburg. The committee decided in February to spend, in addition to the ordinary provision made for the year, £8,794,376 for the improvement of the western and central sections. The work to which this large sum is devoted consists in relaying the whole of the central and Transbaikal sections and a length of 40 miles of the western portion of the line with rails 72 lb. to the yard, in lieu of the 56-lb. rails with which the line was originally provided; in replacing 1429 wooden bridges by solid structures of stone and iron, inclusive of an iron bridge over the Irkutsk river; in establishing 91 new sidings; rebalasting the greater portion of the permanent way; and in adding to the existing rolling stock 342 engines, 162 passenger carriages, 631 cars of a common type for the conveyance of emigrants and troops, and 8358 goods trucks. The necessary expenditure for relaying the rails and building solid bridges is to be spread over eight years, while the other portions of the work are to be completed within a period of three years. It is hoped that, with the rebalasting of the permanent way and providing it with heavier rails, a maximum speed of 33½ miles an hour for passenger trains will be attained. At present the rate is only 13½ miles for passenger trains

and 8 miles for those carrying goods. The statistics published by the committee show that the passenger traffic increased yearly on the western section on an average at the rate of 50 per cent., while the increase in the quantity of goods transported amounted to 200 per cent. during the second year, to 100 per cent. during the third year, and to 50 per cent. during the fourth year. The goods carried westward on the line consisted to a great extent of grain, while those transported from Russia to Siberia have as yet been inconsiderable in quantity—iron, machinery, hardware, manufactured goods, sugar, salt, and mineral oil constituting the bulk of such goods. The committee hope that in a few years Chinese goods, and especially tea, will be transported westwards through Siberia by the railway. The total quantity of coal which the railway will be called on to carry at no distant time is estimated at no less than 258,000 tons annually.

Sierra Leone, a British colony on the West African coast, founded in 1807. It includes two districts called British Quiaah and Sherbro, the Isles de Los and Mannah. Sierra Leone proper is a peninsula, containing about 300 square miles, but the colony has a coast-line of 180 miles in length. Area, with the Protectorate in the *hinterland*, 34,000 sq. m.; pop. about 350,000. It is bounded on the north by the Grand Scarcies river, which separates it from the French settlements, and on the south by Liberia. On the east the frontier was settled by an agreement made between Great Britain and France in Jan. '95. All possibility of British extension to the east was by this agreement done away with; the colony relinquished all control of the head waters of the Niger, and became inclosed on every side. The interior is divided into 5 districts—Karene, Ronietto, Bandajuma, Koinadugu, Pangoma, each under a District Commissioner. The leading tribes are the Timmanis in the north, the Mendis in the south, and the Yonnis in the middle districts. A railway from Freetown to Songstown (32 miles) was opened in '99, and is to be extended to Rotofunk and Moyamba; and a loan was made of £310,000 by the Imperial Government to cover the cost, under the Colonial Loans Act, '99. The capital is Freetown, with a population of over 30,000. It is the headquarters of Her Majesty's forces on the west coast, consisting of a battalion of the West India Regiment, with detachments of engineers and artillery, and a company of native artillery, besides the West African Regiment, controlled by the War Office, which has recently been raised. The chief exports are palm oil, palm kernels, hides, and rubber. The colony is administered by a Governor, an Executive Council of six members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Executive and four nominated members. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table), and **DIPLOMATIC—History**, '99. The late Sir David Chalmers presented his report on the rising in the Protectorate early in the year, and his decision was on the whole strongly adverse to the policy and administration of Sir F. Cardew, the Governor at the time of the rising. Mr. Chamberlain sent a dispatch (July 7th) deciding that the native police should be retained in the ordinary administration of the Protectorate, that the hut tax should be maintained, the Government having power to remit it either wholly or partially in special cases, the headmen of the towns and groups of

villages being given a commission to collect it, in addition to the commission already given to the paramount chief. These decisions were not in accordance with Sir David Chalmers' advice, but Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that actual experience had shown that the tax was being satisfactorily collected, that the fighting had ceased, an amnesty been proclaimed, and confidence and peace restored.

Silver Question, The. See **BIMETALLISM**.

Skating. The art of figure skating has been very much cultivated during the last few years, and the figures themselves have been greatly elaborated and enlarged in number. Owing to the mild winter all the competitions which were to have come off in England had to be abandoned, but in the Engadine they were in full swing. The St. Moritz week began in the second week in January, when the tobogganing and skating championships were held. Mr. C. Edgington, of Oxford, succeeded in creating a record by covering 19 miles 348 yards in one hour; although he fell twice and dislocated his shoulder, yet with great pluck he finished the course in the above time. Mrs. MacLaren won the Ladies' Bowl. The Symonds Cup for Swiss toboggans was won by S. Allemann. The European Championship Meeting was held at Davos, when the 1000 metres race was won by Peter Oestlund, of Trondhjem, in 1 min. 38 sec., the world's record. He also won the 500 metres in 47½ sec., the 5000 metres in 9 min. 2½ sec., the 1500 metres in 2 min. 27½ sec., and the 10,000 metres in 18 min. 38½ sec. The Freeman Trophy for Ladies' Tobogganing was won by Miss Turner, the Symonds Shield by Mr. B. J. Day. The English Skating Bowl, for figure skating, was won by Mr. A. L. Dinn. In the National Skating Association contests, on Loch Leven, J. Bayne won the One Mile Championship of Scotland in 3 min. 45½ sec. The contests for the Speed Championships of the World were held at Berlin at the beginning of February, but owing to the very bad ice and the unsatisfactory track, the results were very disappointing; however, P. Oestlund won the 500, 5000, and 1500 metres races, J. C. Greve winning the 10,000 metres race. The Figure Skating Championship of the World was contested at Davos on Feb. 12th, when G. Hügel, somewhat to the surprise of those present, was proclaimed the winner over Salchow. The governing body in this branch of sport is the **National Skating Association of Great Britain**, founded in 1879 at Cambridge, and transferred in '94 to London. The Presidents are the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Leicester, and the Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire; the Acting President, W. Hayes Fisher, Esq., M.P.; and the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. H. Ellington. Offices, 6, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.

Sladen Douglas, the son of Mr. Douglas Brooke Sladen, was b. in London, Feb. 5th, 1856, and educated at Cheltenham College and Trinity College, Oxford, where he took a first-class in history. He also holds the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. from Melbourne University, and has held the Chair of History at the University of Sydney, N.S.W. He is well known as an author and reviewer, and in his literary work there are evidences of his extensive travels in Japan, China, Australia, Canada, the United States, and South Europe. He is a constant contributor to the *Queen*, the *Literary World*, and other papers, and amongst his

books are "The Admiral," "On the Cars and Off," "The Japs at Home," "A Japanese Marriage," "Australian Lyrics," "A Poetry of Exiles," "Edward the Black Prince," "Lester the Loyalist," "The Admiral," etc. He has edited "Australian Ballads and Rhymes," "A Century of Australian Song," "Younger American Poets," and, until '99, edited "Who's Who." He is hon. secretary of the Authors' Club and joint hon. secretary of the New Vagabonds Club. Address: 32 and 34, Addison Mansions, Kensington, W.

Small Houses Acquisition Act, '99. See SESSION, sect. 105.

Smith, Goldwin, D.C.L., was b. at Reading, Berks, 1823. Ed. at Eton and Oxford, graduating first class in classics '45; Fellow of Univ. Coll. Oxford '46. He was **Assistant Sec. of the Royal Commission of Inquiry** into the condition of the Univ. of Oxford '50, **Secretary** to a subsequent Commission, under which important University reforms were introduced, and a member of the Education Commission in '58. **Regius Professor of History** ('58 to '66) at Oxford, and was brought prominently into notice by his lectures, which were characterised by great vigour and originality. He championed the cause of the North in the American Civil War, at the conclusion of which he visited the United States on a tour. In '68 he accepted an honorary **Professorship of History** at Cornell Univ., New York, of which University he is now an Emeritus Professor. Since '71 he has resided at Toronto, where he has led an active literary life. During '91 he published "Canada and the Canadian Question," "A Trip to England" in '92, a "History of the United States" in '93, "Oxford and her Colleges," "Bay Leaves: Translations from Latin Poets," "Specimens of Greek Tragedy," "Essays on Questions of the Day," in '94, and "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence" ('96).

SOCIALISM.

Socialism, primarily and broadly, is the name given to the doctrine which proclaims the equal right of all to the material conditions of existence—that is, to the enjoyment of the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life—and at the same time the equal duty of all to labour in relatively equal proportion (so far as may be needful) for the maintenance of those material conditions. Socialism is thus, in its first intention, an economic doctrine. But by most schools of Socialists this has been, and is, regarded as the necessary foundation of a reconstruction of human life generally—i.e., of a complete readjustment of political, religious, and domestic relations, involving the abolition of their present forms. In the following article the Socialist organisations in England and abroad are briefly reviewed.

England.—The English societies representative of Socialism are: the **Social Democratic Federation**, Sec., H. W. Lee, 337, Strand, W.C.; the **Fabian Society** (*q.v.*), Sec., E. R. Pease, 276, Strand, W.C.; and the **Independent Labour Party**, Sec. John Penny, 53, Fleet Street, E.C. The Social Democratic Federation had in '97 134 branches in existence, with a membership of 11,000. The **Independent Labour Party** was formed at a conference held in Bradford early in '93, and attended by delegates from various Independent Labour organisations already formed, from branches of the Social Democratic Federation, and from the Fabian Society. The

object of the party is the realisation of an industrial commonwealth founded upon the socialisation of land and capital. Its political creed is summed up in the single sentence, "The Independent Labour Party is in favour of every proposal for extending electoral rights to both men and women and democratising the system of government." Stringent regulations have been drawn up for the guidance of candidates elected to the House of Commons, and also to guard the movement against being financed in the interests of any other party. Over the greater part of Lancashire and in other parts of the country branches have for part of their constitution a clause prohibiting members from voting for any candidate put forward by the Liberal, Liberal Unionist, or Conservative Parties. The organisation claims to have over 200 branches and 12,000 members. **Chairman**, Mr. Keir Hardie; **Treasurer**, Mr. France Littlewood; **General Secretary**, Mr. John Penny. The Social Democratic Federation has declared that there was no need for the separate existence of the Independent Labour Party, the proper place for conscientious Socialists being inside a revolutionary Socialist organisation like the Social Democratic Federation.

Germany.—The Socialists of Germany are known as the Social Democrats, and are led by Herren Liebknecht, Bebel, Vollmar, and Singer. They form the strongest political party in the empire, and their aim is avowedly to replace the existing capitalistic order of society by one in which land, capital, and all the means of production and distribution will be owned and worked by the community for the benefit of all its members. They polled 2,120,000 votes, 30 per cent. of the total votes recorded, at the '98 election, an advance of 334,000 since '93, and secured the return of 56 members to the Reichstag. The number of party organs is 76, 22 of which are dailies. They denounce the so-called State Socialism as a system of half-measures dictated by fear, and aimed merely at undermining the hold of the Social Democracy over the working classes by means of petty concessions and palliatives. State Socialism, they say, is Conservative; Social Democracy essentially revolutionary. Therefore the two are irreconcilably opposed. At the '97 Congress Herr Bebel carried a resolution repealing the party regulation which prohibited Social Democrats from taking part in elections for the Prussian Chamber, but it was plainly laid down that no compromise or alliance with any other party should be made. See GERMANY, POLITICAL PARTIES OF.

France.—French Socialists are organised into at least four distinct bodies. The first of these is called the Workmen's party, and is led by M. Jules Guesde, who is an ardent follower of Marxist and collectivist theories. It took its rise from the National Workmen's Congress at Marseilles in '79, and its programme is "the political and economical expropriation of the capitalist bourgeoisie and the socialisation of all the forces of production." In '96 at the Lille Congress this was put a little differently, thus: "The abolition of the capitalist system by means of the conquest of political power by the proletariat, the substitution of social for capitalist property, and the international agreement of working men." It recognises no national obligations that would interfere with its objects, and is at one with most of the

Socialists on the Continent. It claims to include 450 associations, with about 300,000 members, and its strength has been proved in municipal and parliamentary elections. The Possibilist party derives its numbers almost entirely from Paris, and is practically a segment of the Workmen's party, from which it separated in '82. The Blanquist party is also a Parisian society, and derives its title from the old revolutionist Blanqui. It professes itself "atheist, materialist, transformist, republican, revolutionist, communist, and finally internationalist." Its organ is the *Parti Socialiste*, and its members call themselves Communists, as a distinctive title from the collectivist Workmen's party. There are about 10,000 members. The Socialist Republican party consists of Radicals who have evolved into Socialists. MM. Millerand and Goblet are its most prominent members, and its organ is the *Petite République*. An International Socialist Congress is to meet at Paris in 1900.

Austria.—In Austria the Socialist party is strongly organised. There is a powerful propaganda carried on through the Press, and the influence of the party is very marked in the elections. In Bohemia and Silesia the movement has made great way, but not so much in the Alpine districts, though in Feb. '98 it was reported that an anti-clerical and socialistic body, called the Styrian Peasants' League, had 10,000 members. The party is split up into two sections—one led by Dr. Adler, with the *Gleichheit* as its special organ, and the theories of Karl Marx as its creed; and the other led by Herr Hanser, with the *Volkspreste* as its organ. It should be said that a great incentive to the spread of Socialism is the determination to improve their material condition which exists amongst the working classes in all parts of the empire. Therefore Socialism in Austria is very much of a political force, rather than a theoretical adherence to Communistic principles.

Belgium.—The grant of universal suffrage in Belgium brought the Socialists of the country into great and unexpected prominence at the general elections in Oct. '94. No less than 29 Socialist and Radical candidates were returned, chiefly amongst the Walloons. The Socialists have since well maintained their ground in spite of the efforts directed against them by the Clericals.

Denmark.—Socialism in Denmark is of the Marxist order; but here again, as in Austria, political discontent has driven many to join the Social Democratic Federation. These form the moderate section, and tend to join the Radicals, the extreme revolutionary section being very small in numbers.

Sweden and Norway.—The Socialist movement has made little impression on these countries, but the party in Norway numbers about 56 unions, with a total membership of 6000. Its avowed aims are to abolish the private ownership of land and of the instruments of production. In the towns of Sweden the movement has made some little headway, but it languishes for lack of funds. A tacit alliance exists between the Socialists and the Radicals of Norway.

Netherlands.—The Socialist Revolutionary party is the leading body in this country. By a decree of the Cour de Cassation the Socialist League was dissolved in '94 as an illegal asso-

ciation; but 52 branches of it united to form the new body.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. This Society was founded in 1698, and has during the last 200 years originated and supported a number of agencies in this country and abroad for promoting Christian knowledge. The following are some of the chief departments of its work: the Society is the Bible and Prayer Book Society of the Church; it is a Church of England Tract and Pure Literature Society; a Home Church Mission and Education Society; a Foreign and Colonial Missionary Society; and an Emigrants' Spiritual Aid Society. The Society has founded a training college for one hundred school-mistresses, at Tottenham, and maintains a Training College for Lay Workers in the East of London. Upwards of £15,000 (exclusive of grants of publications) was voted last year for Home Education work. The Society has voted a portion of its funds to aid in the establishment and development of Medical Missions and for the training of medical missionaries, lay and clerical, in India and other parts of the world. The total amount of the money and book grants during the last financial year was £55,706 os. 11d. Secs., Revs. W. O. B. Allen, M.A., and E. McClure, M.A. Organising Secs., (Northern Province) Rev. W. Robinson, 26, St. Andrew's Place, Bradford; (Southern Province) Rev. W. B. Taylor. Office, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

Society of Accountants and Auditors. The, was incorporated in '85. Its objects are to provide a central organisation for accountants and auditors, and generally to do all such things as from time to time may be necessary to elevate the status and procure the advancement of the interests of the profession, and to provide for the better definition and protection of the profession by a system of examinations. Candidates for membership (unless they have been in public practice since '85) must pass the examinations prescribed by the Council. President: Andrew Wallace Barr, London; Vice-President: James William Bray Brown, Birmingham; Solicitors: Norton, Rose, Norton, & Co.; Secretary: James Martin, 4, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

Society of Oil Painters, The, until '98 called the Institute of Painters in Oil Colours, has its headquarters in Piccadilly, W. Founded 1883. The Exhibitions, which are held annually, commencing in November, are open to all artists, and the principle of selection is the same as at the Royal Academy (*q.v.*). President, Frank Walton, R.I.; Vice-President, S. Melton Fisher; Secretary, W. T. Blackmore.

Sociology. This is the science of the origin, organisation and development of human society. Of individual workers in sociology Herbert Spencer undoubtedly stands first in this country. The completion of his great systematic work was accomplished during '96 by the publication of the third volume of "Principles of Sociology." In America many of the universities have organised separate schools or departments of sociology. Apart from individual workers and the teaching of the Positivist societies, respectively headed by Dr. Congreve and Mr. Frederic Harrison in this country, and the special societies concerned with anthropology and economics—apart from these there are as yet few successful attempts to found schools of sociology. The

Paris and the **Edinburgh Schools** were fully described in the '94 ed. (*q.v.*), and the **American School** at Hartford in the '95 ed. (*q.v.*). The **International Institute of Sociology** is an association founded by the most eminent sociologists of different countries in '93. The General Secretary is Dr. René Worms, 35, Rue Quincampoix, Paris. The fourth international congress of Sociology in connection with the Paris Institute will be held at Paris at the Sorbonne in 1900. An institution bearing the title of **The London School of Economics and Political Science** was started in Oct. '95, with the co-operation of a number of the leading English economists, and with the aid of the Society of Arts and the London Chamber of Commerce. All communications, either in regard to the School or the Library of Political Science connected with it, should be addressed to the Director, 9, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. A bibliography of contemporary productions in sociologic study and research is given each month in the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie* (price 20 fr. per annum), published in Paris (16, Rue Soufflot), and in the *American Journal of Sociology* (price 2s. 6d. per number), published by the University of Chicago Press. Since '96 there has been published (at 16, Rue Soufflot, Paris) the *Bibliothèque Sociologique Internationale*, written by sociologists of all countries. Twenty volumes have already appeared.

Socotra. A large island lying 150 miles off Cape Guardafui, at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden. **Area**, 1382 sq. m.; **pop.** 4,000. Formally annexed by England '76, and now governed from Aden, Capital, **Tamarida**. **Products**: aloes, and also exports dragon's blood (a dye resin), dates, figs, etc. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table).

Sodor and Man, Bishop of. See under **PEERS**.

Solicitors' Act, '99. See **SESSION**, sect. 106.

Solomon Islands. The British Islands lie in the Western Pacific, between 7° 30' and 13° S. lat. and 150° and 163° E. long., and include Guadalcanar, San Christoval, Malaita, New Georgia, Gela and Tulage. British protection extends over all the islands between the Solomon and the Torres groups. **Area** about 8400 sq. m. The chief exports are copra, ivory nuts, pearl-shells, etc. The sago palm grows in vast numbers. The German Islands until '99 included Isabel, Bougainville, and other islands; but by the Samoa agreement with Great Britain (concluded Nov. 14th, '99) all the islands, except Bougainville and Buka, were ceded to Great Britain. The islanders are in demand as labourers in Queensland and in New Guinea, and Germany reserved her right to hire them for such purposes.

Somali Coast Protectorate. The British sphere of interest in Somaliland and on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which has existed since '84, is known by this name. It is administered under the Foreign Office by an Administrator and Consul-General. It has about 400 miles of coast, and extends inland 200 miles, its total area being about 68,000 sq. miles. Within this territory lie the ports Zeila, Bulhar, and Berbera. The boundaries were fixed by agreements with Italy in '94, and with Abyssinia in '97. The chief town of the district is **Berbera**, which has about 30,000 inhabitants. The products are chiefly cattle,

skins and hides, ostrich feathers, ivory, and gum. See **EGYPT** (map).

Somaliland. The country occupying the eastern horn or promontory of Africa. The bulk of it is under the protection of Italy, according to the Anglo-Italian agreement of '91, though there is a British Protectorate on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, and France has a footing at Obok. **Italian Somaliland** is separated by the river Juba from the East Africa Protectorate (British), and has a coastline extending from the Juba to Cape Guardafui, and then along the coast of the Gulf of Aden to the Somali Coast Protectorate (see article above), also British. The area of Italian Somaliland is 89,000 sq. miles, and the population about 450,000. A Convention with the Italian Trading Company of Benadir, whereby the Company undertook the administration of the towns of the territory and of the hinterland was approved (Nov. 28th, '99). As to the French settlement see **FRENCH SOMALILAND**. See also **COLONIES**, etc., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, and **EGYPT** (map).

Somerville Hall. See **WOMEN**, **HIGHER EDUCATION OF**.

SOUDAN.

The Soudan is that section of Africa which lies immediately south of the Sahara. Its limits are variously defined. It may be said to be bounded by the Sahara on the N., by the Abyssinian highlands on the E., by the lands draining to the Congo basin on the S., and by French West Africa on the W. Within these limits it has an area of 2,000,000 sq. miles, and a pop. estimated at from 80 to 90 millions. Lying mainly between 5° and 18° N. lat., it is entirely within the tropics. **Western and Central Soudan** are divided into the states of Gando, Sokoto, Adamawa, Bornu, Bagirmi, Wadai and Kanem. These have now all been absorbed into the provinces carved out by the European Powers. Gando, Sokoto, and part of Bornu are included in Nigeria, under British rule. Kuka, on the western shore of Lake Chad, is the capital of Bornu, and has a population of about 60,000. It is a great meeting-place of caravan routes. Adamawa falls in the Cameroons, a German territory; Bagirmi lies mostly within the limits of French Congo, and by the Anglo-French agreement of March 21st, '99, given in detail below, Wadai and Kanem were recognised as being reserved to France. Wadai extends from Darfur to Kanem, and from French Congo to the Sahara. It has an estimated area of about 150,000 sq. miles, and a pop. of about 1,000,000. The **Mabas**, a Mahomedan negro race, are the ruling tribe; but there are many Arabs also, and these carry on a wide commerce. It was reported in Jan. '99 that the old Sultan, Useph, had died and been succeeded by Abu Said, a son of the former Sultan Ali. A special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* stated (Nov. 23rd) that the new Sultan had accepted Turkish suzerainty, and predicted a great Mahomedan rising in Central Africa, inspired by the Sultan of Turkey, who has refused to recognise the Anglo-French agreement of March 20th, '99, and led by the Mahdi-es-Senussi, the head of a sect which is by far the most powerful in the Mahomedan world of Africa. The Tuareg are Senussi Mahomedans; so are the men of Wadai, and Rabah is with them. **Kanem** is a vassal state lying between Wadai and Lake

Chad, with an area of about 30,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 100,000. Rabah, a former slave of Zebehr Pasha, has established himself in part of Bornu and Bagirmi. His capital is Dikwa in Bagirmi.

Eastern Soudan comprises Darfur, Kordofan, Senaar, the Equatorial Province, and the rich Bahr-el-Ghazal Province. The whole territory, covering an area of 900,000 sq. miles, with a population of over 10,000,000, was under Egyptian rule more or less until '82, when the revolt of the Mahdi alienated it, and broke it up into various districts. After the death of the Mahdi, one of his lieutenants, known as the Khalifa, succeeded to his power, and with Omdurman as his capital, ruled over the revolted provinces, though Darfur and other districts at times asserted their independence of him. The Bahr-el-Ghazal province consists of the entire district watered by the southern tributaries of the Bahr-el-Arab and Bahr-el-Ghazal. It said to be the richest and most fertile province in the Soudan, ivory and rubber being abundant. British influence, by agreements concluded with Germany and Italy in '90 and '91, and apart from her position in Egypt, extends over Darfur and the greater part of the Equatorial Province. Indeed, the Anglo-German agreement of '90 recognised the British sphere as extending from Uganda as far as the confines of Egypt. In '98 the power of the Khalifa was utterly broken, and Khartoum and Omdurman were recaptured. France, however, had for some time been credited with a desire to establish herself in the Eastern Soudan, and in '97, from the Ubangi province of French Congo and from Obok on the Red Sea, expeditions were despatched towards the Nile, and it was arranged that they should meet at Fashoda, the port of Southern Kordofan. The expedition from Obok failed, but the other, led by Major Marchand, succeeded; and when the British forces beat the Khalifa a gunboat expedition, which was sent down the river, found Major Marchand precariously established at Fashoda. His retreat was cut off by a British force, which was at once posted there, and the settlement of the matter was left to the Governments of France and Great Britain. The two Governments agreed in Nov. '98 that Major Marchand should evacuate Fashoda, and on March 21st, '99, an agreement was signed containing the following provisions:—“1. H. B. Majesty's Government engages not to acquire either territory or political influence to the west of the line of frontier defined in the following paragraph, and the Government of the French Republic engages not to acquire either territory or political influence to the east of the same line. 2. The line of frontier shall start from the point where the boundary between the Congo Free State and French territory meets the water-parting between the watershed of the Nile and that of the Congo and its affluents. It shall follow in principle that water-parting up to its intersection with the 11th parallel of north latitude. From this point it shall be drawn as far as the 15th parallel in such manner as to separate in principle the kingdom of Wadai from what constituted in '82 the province of Darfur; but it shall in no case be so drawn as to pass to the west beyond the 21st degree of longitude east of Greenwich (18° 40' east of Paris), or to the east beyond the 23rd degree of longitude east

of Greenwich (20° 40' east of Paris). 3. It is understood in principle that to the north of the 15th parallel the French zone shall be limited to the north-east and east by a line which shall start from the point of intersection of the Tropic of Cancer with the 16th degree of longitude east of Greenwich (13° 40' east of Paris), shall run thence to the south-east until it meets the 24th degree of longitude east of Greenwich (21° 40' east of Paris), and shall then follow the 24th degree until it meets, to the north of the 15th parallel of latitude, the frontier of Darfur as it shall eventually be fixed. 4. The two Governments engage to appoint Commissioners who shall be charged to delimit on the spot a frontier line in accordance with the indications given in paragraph 2 of this declaration. The result of their work shall be submitted for the approbation of their respective Governments.” It was further agreed that equality of treatment in commercial matters should be mutually conceded in the territories situated to the south of the 14° 20' parallel of north latitude, and to the north of the 5th parallel of north latitude, between the 14° 20' meridian of longitude east of Greenwich (12th degree east of Paris) and the course of the Upper Nile. As the result of Col. Martyr's expedition northwards from Uganda in '99 there are only about 350 miles of the Nile which have not been explored and occupied by a British force. Col. Martyr reached as far north as Regat, and a British force is stationed at Fashoda, and between the two places there are about 200 miles of clear water and 150 miles of sudd, preventing the passage of steamboats. See EGYPT (map).

French Soudan includes the whole *hinterland* of Senegal, and the countries to the north of the Niger Territories. By an agreement made with Germany in '94 a line of communication with French Congo was secured, and the Anglo-French agreement of '99 definitely recognised the territory to the east and north of Lake Chad as French. The Niger Convention, which was signed in '98, finally settled the boundaries between French territory and the Gold Coast, Lagos, and Nigeria. (For details see articles under those special headings.) The territory is by no means organised, and consists chiefly of protectorates, covering an area of about 300,000 sq. m., with a pop. of 5,000,000. In '94 the French reached Timbuctoo, and established themselves there. The administration was till '99 in the hands of a Military Commandant, under the control of the Governor of Senegal; but in October '99 the territories were divided between Senegal, French Guinea, and Dahomey, all these colonies being placed under the Governor-General of West Africa at St. Louis. In consequence of complaints made by Lieut. Peteau to the French Colonial Office as to the cruel treatment of natives and abuse of their power by a column under the command of Captains Voulet and Chanoine, which was marching towards Lake Chad, Lieut.-Colonel Klobb was ordered to go with Lieut. Meunier and a small escort, and investigate the complaints. He left Kaye on April 18th, and overtook the column of Captain Voulet at Sinder, in Damangar, half-way between the Niger and Lake Chad (July 14th). Captain Voulet refused to allow him to approach, threatening to fire on him. Lieut.-

Col. Klobb nevertheless advanced, declaring that he would not fire, and he was received with a volley which killed him and several of the escort. The survivors returned to Dosso, to the east of Sarg, and reported the circumstances. The mission was at once outlawed; but in October news came that both Captains Voulet and Chanoine had been shot by their own subordinates. The column then returned to the west, and reported itself to the authorities. Lieutenant Meunier, though severely wounded, recovered. Other expeditions, under M. Foureaux and Major Lamy, and M. Gentil and M. Bretonnet, were at the same time making their way to Lake Chad, but the latter was broken up by Rabah, apparently about the beginning of August, and sinister reports were received as to the fate of the former, though these proved later to be unfounded. See EGYPT and NIGERIA (maps), and SESSION, sect. 14.

South African Republic. See TRANSVAAL.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

South Australia is a colony comprising the central section of Australia, and stretching across the entire continent from north to south. The older portion, South Australia proper, lies between 129° and 141° E. long., and from the sea to 26° S. lat. To this was added in 1863 the **Northern Territory**, lying between 129° and 138° E. long., stretching up to the Indian Ocean, and containing an area of 523,620 sq. m. The capital is Palmerston, on the noble harbour of Port Darwin. The Territory possesses a coast-line, counting the chief inlets, of 2000 miles. Mineral and agricultural resources considerable. The population is estimated at about 1600 Europeans, 3400 Chinese, and 20,000 aborigines. Local administration is in the hands of a Resident and officials appointed by Government of the mother colony. Various islands on both the south and north coasts belong to the colony. The whole colony, thus constituted, contains 903,690 sq. m.; pop. 362,897. Capital, **Adelaide**; pop., with surrounding suburbs, 146,125. The settled part in the south of the colony is divided into 44 counties, and 3 pastoral districts. About 200 miles north of Adelaide begins a dry region separating the fertile south from the farther north, which is subject to tropical rains. Three considerable mountain chains traverse this part. There is much fair pasture-land; but the soil and climate of the south are chiefly adapted for the growth of wheat, which has already made the colony the "granary of Australasia," and for vine and olive, both of which are now extensively planted. The mulberry thrives, but sericulture has yet to be introduced. Climate of the south one of the most agreeable and healthy in Australia. The chief minerals are copper, gold, silver, and lead, copper being easily first. Executive, the Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Council consists of twenty-four members, who sit for four electoral districts, and are elected for 9 years, two from each district retiring every 3 years. £50 freehold or £20 annual leaseholds, or £25 annual rent with a 6 months' registration qualifies for the franchise. The Assembly contains 54 members, representing 27 electoral districts, and is elected triennially by adult suffrage. Members of both Council and Assembly are paid £200 per annum. For local govern-

ment purposes there are 33 municipal and 141 district councils. The colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. The Church of England, the Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans, are the principal denominations. Education is secular, free and compulsory. There is a garrison of about 165 men for the forts protecting Adelaide, and a field force of about 1200 men, mounted rifles, artillery and infantry. Wool is the staple export. There are 1867 miles of railway and 14,280 miles of telegraph. **Revenue**, '98, £2,612,730; **expenditure**, £2,590,390; **imports**, '98, £6,184,805; **exports**, £6,795,774; **public debt**, £24,408,535. See AUSTRALIA, BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and DIPLOMACY.

History. '99.—A Bill lowering the franchise qualification for the Legislative Council from £25 to a household franchise was passed by the Assembly in November; and it was announced that if the Council should throw the Bill out it would be submitted by referendum to the electorate at the next general election. Lord Tennyson arrived at Adelaide (April 10th), and took up his duties as Governor. The referendum on the amended Federal Enabling Bill showed 65,990 votes for and 17,000 against (May 4th). The referendum referred to above on the question of household suffrage for Legislative Council elections resulted in 5,200 votes for and 33,900 against the proposal (23rd). Parliament decided to dispatch a force to aid the mother country in the war with the Transvaal (Oct. 12th). The Government were defeated on a motion of want of confidence proposed by the leader of the Independent Party by one vote (Nov. 28th), and Mr. Solomon formed a new Ministry.

Southwell, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

SPAIN.

Alfonso XII. of the House of Bourbon, the late monarch, died in '86, and his posthumous son, Alfonso XIII., born May 17th, '86, will, when he comes of age, be King. Meanwhile the kingdom is under the Queen Regent Maria Christina, who governs during the minority of her son. By the constitution of 1876, Spain is declared a constitutional monarchy, with executive power vested in the King, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the King. Cortes consist of Senate and Congress. The Senate is composed of three classes: those who sit by right of birth or official position, members nominated by the Crown (these two classes not numbering more than 180 together), and 180 elected by the largest taxpayers of the kingdom and certain corporate bodies. The Congress contains 401 deputies, elected by citizens of 25 years of age who have enjoyed full civil rights in any municipality for 2 years. Each province has its own parliament, and each commune its own elected ayuntamiento presided over by the alcalde, for municipal and provincial administration. Religion, Roman Catholic. Public worship of any other creed forbidden. Education is free but inefficient. The principal products are wine, cereals, minerals, and cotton textiles. By the war with the United States in '98 Spain lost Cuba and all her West Indian possessions, besides the Philippine Islands in the Pacific. **Area**, including the Balearic and Canary Isles, each considered a province, 197,670 sq. m.; estimated pop. 17,650,234. **Estimated revenue**, '97-8, £43,591,638; **expenditure**, £42,997,469; **public**

debt, £369,678,700, including over £76,000,000 of Cuban debt; imports, '97, £31,733,644; exports, £36,997,441. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, and FOREIGN NAVIES.

Political Parties.—Parties have been for years much broken up and intermingled. The Liberals under Señor Sagasta won the general election of '93, and held office for two years. Their adherents numbered 322. Opposed to them were 48 **Conservatives**, led by the late Señor Canovas del Castillo, 15 dissident **Conservatives**, 23 extreme **Republicans**, 16 moderate **Republicans** or **Possibilists**, led by Señor Castelar, and 6 **Carlists**. The **Possibilists** afterwards joined the Liberals, and soon after Señor Castelar gave up politics and retired into private life. Disagreements in Señor Sagasta's Cabinet led to the accession to office of Señor Canovas del Castillo in '95. At the General Election in April '96, about 300 **Conservatives**, 100 **Liberals**, 10 **Carlists**, 10 **Independents**, 8 dissident **Conservatives**, and 3 **Republicans**, were returned. Party distinctions were to a large extent obliterated afterwards by the difficulties in which the country found herself owing to events in Cuba and the Philippines. On the death by assassination of Señor Canovas del Castillo in '97, there was considerable disagreement among the Conservative majority, and a Liberal Cabinet under Señor Sagasta eventually took office. This Cabinet held office through the war, and conducted the peace negotiations, but was evidently weakened by the humiliations thus necessarily inflicted on the country. It was succeeded in March '99 by a Conservative Government under Señor Silvela, and the general election in April resulted thus:—**Ministerialists**, 213; **Ultramontanes**, 30; **Liberals**, 86; **Gamazo Liberals**, 30; **Republicans**, 15; **Carlists**, 4; followers of the Duke of Tetuan, 18; and of Señor Robledo, 5. The **Carlists** apparently lost a good chance in the early months of the year, when the people were still sore at the disasters the war had brought upon them.

History, '99.—The issue of an internal loan of a million of pesetas at 4 per cent. was decreed by the Queen (Nov. 24th, '98). The treaty of peace with the United States was signed at Paris (Dec. 10th), the Spanish Commissioners recording their protest against the refusal of the Americans to give up the sureties deposited in the treasuries of Cuba and Porto-Rico by private Spaniards; against the ultimatum demanding the cession of the Philippines, notwithstanding that this question was not included in the protocol; against the position in which those Spaniards were placed who desired to remain in Cuba; and against the paragraph of President McKinley's Message relating to the blowing up of the *Maine*. Porto Rico and the other Spanish islands in the West Indies, the Philippines, and Guam in the Ladrone, were ceded to the United States, and all sovereignty over and title to Cuba were relinquished. On the reassembling of the Cortes (Feb. 20th), Señor Sagasta read the Bill for the cession of the Philippines, and heated debates on the conduct of the Spanish generals followed. The Government majority having dwindled to a very low figure, the Cabinet resigned (March 1st). Señor Silvela then succeeded in forming a Ministry. The sittings of the Cortes were suspended (6th), and a general election followed, at which the sup-

porters of Señor Silvela obtained a majority over any other party, but not an absolute majority over all parties (April 17th). At the reopening of the Cortes, the Queen Regent announced that a convention for the cession of the Caroline, Pelew, and Ladrone Islands to Germany had been signed, and that a Bill dealing with the matter would be submitted to the Chambers (June 2nd). The price paid by Germany was officially said to be 25,000,000 pesetas, or about £800,000, and Spain retained a coaling station in each group. The Government's financial proposals were made known (17th). The revenue for the current year was estimated at 937,930,415 pesetas, and the expenditure at 937,178,134 pesetas. The Minister of Finance presented a memorandum in which he estimated that the payments made in connection with the colonies from the commencement of the insurrection in Cuba up to March '99 amounted to 1,796,269,462 pesetas for Cuba, 7,697,493 pesetas for Porto Rico, and 165,988,259 pesetas for the Philippines, or 1,969,355,214 pesetas in all. The net debt represented by the loans of the Colonial Department and thus left on the hands of the Government amounted to 1,445,279,787 pesetas, involving an annual charge for interest and redemption, including the interest charges previously paid by the colonies, of 259,056,960 pesetas. It was proposed to introduce a measure for the settlement and conversion of this debt, and to increase the revenue by an income tax, the reform of the octroi tariffs in all the towns and villages, export duties on iron and copper ores, new taxes on the manufacture of sugar and alcohol, a tax on salt works, increases in the price of tobacco, and other reforms as to the sale of stamps, succession duties, and so on. The Chamber approved the Bill ceding the Caroline and other islands to Germany (19th), and accepted the offer of the Queen to give up 2,000,000 pesetas of her civil list (July 13th). The Bill for the reorganisation of the public debt, and authorising the Bank of Spain to issue notes to the value of two milliards of pesetas, was finally approved by the Chamber (28th); but the other proposals of Señor Villaverde for the financial regeneration of the country had to be abandoned. Great dissatisfaction was shown in the Cortes because the Government showed no sign of effecting the military and naval economies that most of the Deputies held to be necessary. It appeared that the Government were influenced by the large numbers of unemployed soldiers and officers brought back from Cuba and the other colonies, the War and Marine Ministers alleging that trouble would probably arise if any attempt were made to cut down the *personnel* of the services. Señor Villaverde, on the other hand, insisted that great reductions in the military and naval estimates must be made. Eventually General Polavieja, the War Minister, resigned, and was succeeded by General Azcarra. A Catholic Congress was held at Burgos in September, at which the Liberalism of the Constitution was denounced as the cause of the misfortunes of the country, and it was declared that "the capital error of Liberalism consists in substituting private judgment for the authority of the Church." It was further urged that religious tolerance should be restricted to the narrowest limits allowed by the Constitution, and that all non-Catholic associations should be forbidden.

In various parts of the country, notably at Barcelona, where a state of siege was declared, the citizens generally, and associations of traders particularly, refused to pay the heavy taxes imposed by the Government, and serious disturbances broke out. At a Cabinet Council (Nov. 16th) the Premier declared that the Chambers of Commerce were fighting not so much against the Government as against the State; but the Government would deal energetically with them and with the malcontents at Barcelona, where martial law had been declared because of the refusal of the citizens to pay their taxes.

Spanish Colonies. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Speaker. The title of the presiding officer of a legislative assembly. The Speaker may hold office until a dissolution. Should the office become vacant during a session, the new Speaker then elected is presented for the royal approbation, but does not claim the privileges of the House. This great officer has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and receives a salary of £5000 per annum; he ranks as first Commoner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of £4000 and a peerage. There was no contested election for Speaker from 1839 to '95. The following have filled the office since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament: Sir C. Manners-Sutton (first elected '17), '33-5; Mr. J. Abercromby, '35-9; Mr. C. Shaw-Lefevre (the late Viscount Eversley), '39-57; Mr. J. E. Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington, and since deceased), '57-72; Sir H. Brand (the late Viscount Hampden), '72-84; Mr. A. W. Peel, now Viscount Peel, '84-95; Mr. Gully since April '95. The Chairman of Ways and Means acts as deputy Speaker in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker. The Speaker of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor for the time being. The Chairman of Committees and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and should none of these be present any lord may be chosen to act. See COMMONS, HOUSE OF, and PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Spencer, Herbert, was b. at Derby 1820. Ed. by his father, a teacher of mathematics at Derby, and by his uncle, a clergyman. Became a civil engineer, subsequently devoting himself to literature and journalism. He was for five years subeditor of the *Economist*. His first work of importance, "Social Statics, or the Conditions essential to Human Happiness Specified, and the first of them Developed," appeared in '51 (abridged edition '92). In '55 appeared the "Principles of Psychology," afterwards enlarged into 2 vols., and in '61 "Education—Intellectual, Moral, and Physical," which has had a sale of over forty thousand in England, and has been translated into many languages, the most recent being into Sanscrit. In '82 he visited the United States. Among his other important works are: "First Principles"; "Principles of Biology," 2 vols.; "Principles of Sociology," 3 vols.; "Principles of Ethics," 2 vols.; "The Study of Sociology"; "Essays," 3 vols.; "The Man versus The State." The third volume of the "Principles of Sociology," completing the scheme of the great philosophical work—a System of Synthetic Philosophy—which he had set himself, was published in Nov. '96; and

a number of distinguished men of letters and of science combined to mark the occasion by requesting Mr. Spencer to sit for his portrait to Mr. Herkomer, with a view to its being placed in one of the national collections. Mr. Spencer consented to the request. The portrait was exhibited at the Academy exhibition '98. Despite chronic ill-health, Mr. Spencer is now completing the preparation of a revised and enlarged edition of his "Principles of Biology," of which the first volume appeared in '98. Mr. Spencer has always declined academic and other honours. Address: The Athenæum, S.W., and 5, Percival Terrace, Brighton.

Spiritualism. The London Spiritualist Alliance, Ltd., was founded in 1884, in succession to other societies of the same nature, which had preceded it; and was incorporated in '96. The chief work of the society has been to maintain and expound the principles of Spiritualism, viz., a belief in the existence and life of the spirit apart from, and independent of, the material organism, and in the reality and value of intelligent intercourse between spirits embodied and spirits disembodied. While it has listened to other investigators who expound other views, and has offered a free platform at its meetings to those whose opinions, however interesting, it does not feel able to accept, it has been the nucleus of old Spiritualists, who have proved their faith, and desire to maintain it. To their body has been added year by year a gradually increasing number of new inquirers. The Offices of the Alliance are at 110, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. The organ of the Society is *Light*, founded in 1881, the recognised exponent of educated thought in this country on the subjects of which it treats. Circulating in every country, the world through, it conveys an impression, which nothing else can, of the rise and progress of Spiritualism. The first President of the London Spiritualist Alliance and editor of *Light* was, until his decease, Mr. W. Stainton-Moses, M.A. (Oxon.), whose writings, "Psychography," "Spirit Identity," "Spirit Teachings," etc., etc., are well known. The present President of the Alliance, and editor of *Light*, is Mr. E. Dawson Rogers. A valuable library of works on psychic science is available at the offices at St. Martin's Lane. Meetings are held for the discussion of matters of interest to students of psychology, and information can always be obtained by inquirers. It is impossible to say how many Spiritualists there are in Great Britain, but there are local organisations in almost all towns of any importance.

"S. P. G." (Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts). The oldest Missionary Society connected with the Church of England, being incorporated by royal charter in 1701. On the Society's list there are 787 ordained missionaries, including 12 bishops; and of these 252 are labouring in Asia, 192 in Africa, 42 in Australasia and the Pacific, 211 in North America, 51 in the West Indies and South America, and 39 (chaplains) in Europe—the number of languages in which the Gospel is preached being 54. In the Society's colleges there are about 3200 students; and 2900 lay teachers are employed in the various Missions. Nearly 40,000 children are receiving instruction in the Mission Schools in Asia and Africa. The income for '98 was £132,356. Office, 19,

Delahay St., Westminster. **Secretary**, Rev. H. W. Tucker, M.A.

Sprigg, The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gordon, P.C., K.C.M.G., D.C.L. (Oxon.), is a son of the late Rev. James Sprigg, A.M., of Ipswich, and was born in 1830. After working in the House of Commons as a member of Messrs. Gurney's staff, he went for reasons of health to South Africa in '58 and settled there. Elected in '69 to represent East London in the Cape Parliament, he soon gained office, and has been three times Prime Minister of the colony. His second term of office closed in '90, when Mr. Rhodes succeeded him; but in '93 he became Finance Minister under Mr. Rhodes, on whose fall in Jan. '96 he became Prime Minister for the third time. He came to England as the representative of the Cape at the Jubilee festivities in '97. He resigned with his fellow-Ministers after a vote of want of confidence had been carried by a majority of 2 votes by the House on reassembling after the general election in '98.

Stalker, Rev. James, D.D., was born in 1848 at Crieff, and educated at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.A. His theological studies were carried on at the New College (Edin.), and at Berlin and Halle. In '74 he was ordained minister of St. Brycedale Free Church, Kirkcaldy, and after a very successful pastorate was translated to Free St. Matthew's, Glasgow, in '87. Dr. Stalker is one of the most popular religious writers of the day. His works are: "The New Song," "Life of Christ," "Life of St. Paul," "Imago Christi," "The Preacher and his Models" (being the Yale Lectures on Preaching), "The Four Men," "The Trial and Death of Jesus Christ," and "The Two St. Johns." Address: 6, Claremont Gardens, Glasgow.

"Standard, The." First published in 1827. It is in the front rank of the political journals that rose into importance almost immediately after the abolition of the Paper Duty ('61). Its political principles are Conservative; but it reserves, and often exercises, the right of sharply criticising the action of the Conservative party. During the American Civil War, the letters of its correspondent "Manhattan" were very popular. Among its war correspondents have been Mr. G. A. Henty and Mr. Cameron, the latter of whom was killed in the Bayouda desert. The present editor is Mr. W. H. Mudford. *The Evening Standard* (1857) is an evening edition of the morning paper.

Standing Committee. See PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Standing Orders. This term was originally applied to certain Orders made by either house of parliament to regulate its own procedure. Orders made by either house may in respect of their time for remaining in force be classified under three heads. (1) Standing Orders, which are permanent regulations, although liable to be suspended upon extraordinary occasions—*e.g.*, to secure the rapid passing of bills of a pressing nature. (2) Sessional Orders, which continue in force only during the session in which they were made, although they may be renewed from year to year. (3) Orders indefinite in their duration. Of these three classes the Standing Orders are the most important for purposes of procedure. The **Roll of Standing Orders of the House of Lords** has been regularly published at intervals. But until 1854 the Standing Orders of the House of Commons, with the exception of those relating

to private bills, had never been published by authority. The Commons Standing Orders relative to public business were revised and reprinted in '88 (see PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE) and the Lords Standing Orders were considered and amended in '89.

"Star, The." A Radical evening paper, devoted to the interests of the advanced Democratic movement both in Great Britain and Ireland. It first appeared Jan. 17th, '88, and has attracted attention by its promptness in obtaining information, its outspoken articles, large size, and wide circulation. The daily sale was certified in June '96 to exceed 210,000 copies. **Office**, Stonecutter Street, E.C.

State Children's Association. The object of this Association is to obtain individual treatment for children under the guardianship of the State. It therefore seeks to obtain the dissolution of large aggregated schools, so that the children may be brought up, where possible, in families; to dissociate the children from all connection with the workhouse and the officials who have to deal with a pauper class; and to obtain for the State further powers of control over neglected children. **Chairman**, the Right Hon. Earl Grey; **Hon. Sec.**, Mrs. Francis Rye; **Sec.**, Miss F. P. Philp; **Office**, 58, Old Broad Street, E.C.

State, Great Officers of. (1) The Lord High Steward, (2) The Lord High Chancellor, (3) The Lord High Treasurer, (4) The Lord President of the Council, (5) Lord Privy Seal, (6) Lord Great Chamberlain, (7) Lord High Constable, (8) Earl Marshal, and (9) the Lord High Admiral. They are always of the Privy Council, and the first five take precedence of all dukes who are not of the blood royal, while the others have place of all peers of their own degree. Nos. 1 and 7 when existing, and Nos. 6 and 8, have no share in the government of the country, and the duties of Nos. 3 and 9 have long been performed by commission. See CHANCELLOR, TREASURY, and other articles.

State Pensions. For an exhaustive article on this subject, see eds. '93 and '94. See also OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Stationery Office (Princes St., Westminster) provides the public offices and Parliament with books, stationery, etc., and arranges for the greater part of the printing required by them. In Oct. '88 the Controller of the Stationery Office was appointed by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, to exercise all rights and privileges in connection with copyright, the property of Her Majesty. **Controller**, T. D. Pigott, C.B. (£1500); **Assistant Controller**, E. P. Plowman (£750).

Stationery Office Publications. The vast number of papers issued to the public under the superintendence of Her Majesty's Stationery Office renders it impossible to enter much into detail; but they comprise books affecting the military, naval, and civil services, reports of the scientific results of the voyage of H.M.S. *Challenger*, calendars of State Papers, chronicles and memorials, and publications of the Record Commissioners, rules under the various Acts of Parliament, papers issued by, or affecting, the Board of Trade, the Education, and Science and Art Departments, and the Local Government Board, Explosive and Factory Books and Forms, Customs Forms, Survey publications, and numerous miscellaneous books. The following are a few of the most important books issued since our last edition: Vol. xiii. of **The**

Revised Statutes, covering the years 1868 to 1871, and containing all the unrepealed Acts of that period; **Statutory Rules and Orders** of a public and general character issued during 1897; and the cheap edition of the **Public General Acts** passed in 1898. On **Geology** we have **Memoirs** on **Berwick-on-Tweed**, **Bognor**, **Bournemouth**, and on **Soils and Subsoils** from a **Sanitary Point of View**. **Papers** and **books** of passing and permanent interest, from all departments, have been constantly appearing. The **Board of Trade Journal** (monthly) contains useful information for merchants and others, while the **Kew Bulletin** (monthly) ought to interest a large circle, containing as it does such valuable notes on **Economic Produce and Plants**; and the **Journal of the Board of Agriculture** and the **Labour Gazette** appear regularly. Of the **Record Office** publications we have **Calendars of the Reign of William and Mary**, vol. ii.; **State Papers on Venice**, vol. ix.; **Treasury Papers**, vol. vii., and several vols. of **Patent and Close Rolls** of **Edward I.**, **Edward II.**, and **Edward III.**; and **Acts of the Privy Council of England**, vol. xvii. The publishers, who also supply all Parliamentary publications, including the **Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission**, are **Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode**, **East Harding Street, London, E.C.**; **Messrs. Menzies & Co.**, 12, **Hanover Street, Edinburgh**, and **Messrs. Hodges, Figgis & Co., Ltd.**, 104, **Grafton Street, Dublin**. **Free Public Libraries** are supplied by these agents at a discount of 25 per cent. from published prices. The **Admiralty Charts** and other **Hydrographic Publications** are obtainable from **Mr. J. D. Potter** (sole agent for the sale of the **Admiralty Charts**), 31, **Poultry, E.C.** The **Geological Survey Maps** are published by **Mr. E. Stanford**, **Charing Cross, London, S.W.** **Messrs. Menzies & Co.**, 12, **Hanover Street, Edinburgh**, and **Messrs. Hodges, Figgis, & Co., Ltd.**, 104, **Grafton Street, Dublin**. **Patent Specifications** are only to be obtained at the **Patent Sale Office**, **Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.**

Statistical Society. See **ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY**.

Stead, William Thomas, is the son of **Rev. W. Stead**, **Congregational minister**, **Howdon-on-Tyne**, and was b. **July 5th, 1849**; married '73; ed. privately and at **Silcoates**; apprenticed ('63) to commercial house at **Newcastle Quay**. Appointed editor of the **Northern Echo** '71; and assistant-editor ('80) to **Mr. John Morley** (then editor of the **Pall Mall Gazette**); succeeded him as editor-in-chief '83; interviewed **Gordon** at **Southampton** (Jan. '84); wrote "The Truth about the Navy" (Oct. '84), "The Maiden Tribute to Modern Babylon" (July '85), "No Reduction no Rent," a record of a visit to **Ireland** in the autumn of '86, "The Langworthy Case" ('87), "Truth about Russia," written after a visit to that country in **May and June '88**, and "A Guide to the Paris Exhibition" ('89). Went in **October** to **Rome**, to gather material for a series of "Letters from the Vatican," published in book form under the title of "The Pope and the New Era." Resigned the editorship of the **Pall Mall Gazette** on his foundation of the **Review of Reviews**, of which he is the editor, and of which three independently edited editions are published in **London, New York, and Melbourne**. In **July '93** he published a new periodical, **Borderland**, devoted to the subject of **Psychical Research**, but this was suspended in **Oct. '97**. In '95 he

began the publication of the "Masterpiece" Library, with a weekly issue of the **Penny Poets**, of which in the first four months 2,000,000 copies were sold. The **Penny Popular Novels**, of which more than 9,000,000 have been sold, followed. His **Christmas publications** in '96 and '97 dealt with the **Jameson Raid** and the **State of New York**. In '98 and '99 the **Peace Conference** and the war with the **Transvaal** absorbed his energies. He energetically worked on behalf of the former and against the latter.

Steyn, Martinus Theunis, President of the **Orange Free State**, is the third son of **Martinus Steyn**, of **Bloemfontein**, and a member of the **Executive Council** there, and was b. at **Winbury, Orange Free State**, on **Oct. 2nd, 1857**. He was educated at **Grey College, Bloemfontein**, and in **Holland**, and on **Nov. 17th, '82**, was called to the **English Bar (Inner Temple)**. During the following seven years he practised as an advocate at **Bloemfontein**. In '89 he was appointed **State Attorney**, and some months afterwards raised to the **Bench** as second puisne judge. In '96 he was elected **President of the Orange Free State** by universal suffrage, and since then the relations between the **Orange Free State** and the **Transvaal Government** have been closer. In '97, as the result of the deliberations of a joint federal council, consisting of five members from the **Free State** and five from the **Transvaal**, the franchise was granted to the burghers of both States, and the two Republics agreed to stand by each other if either should be attacked. **President Steyn** invited **Sir Alfred Milner** and **President Kruger** to meet in **Conference** at **Bloemfontein** in **May '99**, and thenceforward was intimately connected with the negotiations which ended in war. See **TRANSVAAL** and **ORANGE FREE STATE**. He is married to a daughter of the **Rev. J. Colin Frazer**.

Steel. See **TRADE**, '99.

STOCK EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS, '99.

The year opened, as the previous year had closed, with a good tone all round. Money, which had ruled rather high in consequence of the disturbance caused by the **Spanish-American war**, and the various political disturbances in **Europe**, had eased to such an extent that on **Jan. 19th**, the **Bank rate** was reduced from 4 per cent., at which it had remained since the previous **October**, to 3½. **Investment stocks** were in strong demand, and **Consols** had recovered to over 111, and in every direction a very hopeful feeling manifested itself throughout the **Stock Markets**. This was fairly well maintained for two or three months, until the unsettled state of affairs in the **Transvaal** began to be felt. **Business** was interrupted, and prices gradually receded, an immediate recovery taking place on the actual outbreak of hostilities in **October**. On **October 3rd**, however, something very near a panic took place on the **Stock Exchange**, where in many instances the lowest prices of the year were touched, **Consols** on that occasion changing hands at 102½, a figure not quoted since **November '94**. The cause of this fall was not entirely due to politics, but concurrently with the tension in the **Transvaal** there was a sudden collapse in the money market in **New York**, where short loans were effected at the unpre-

cedented rate of 4 per cent., our Bank rate being at the same time advanced on an unusual day, viz., Tuesday, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Immediately afterwards, however, the markets steadied, and prices recovered, this being especially noticeable in the shares of the South African mines. On the whole the year was a very unsettled one on account of the sudden monetary and political changes, although economic conditions were generally good, the trade returns and the railway traffics, both here and in America, being excellent. The fluctuations in prices, were, however, with a few exceptions by no means great, and were to a certain extent nominal, for during the whole year the public were inclined to hold aloof, preferring to wait until things appeared to be more settled, and they were the more encouraged in this abstention owing to the better return obtainable for money left on deposit with the banks. The year '99 cannot, therefore, be regarded as at all a satisfactory year, so far as Stock Exchange business is concerned. Consols and the investment class of stocks depreciated in value; railway stocks did not improve as the large increase in their receipts would have seemed to warrant; American rails were constantly disturbed by the machinations of the wire-pullers and the moneyspasms in New York; foreign stocks were almost a dead letter, with the exception of the movements in Spanish stock; while, in mines, Africans were feverish, but better as regards prices than might have been expected, and Westralians were for the most part neglected, with the exception of certain specialities. On the whole, however, prices did not towards the end of the year compare unfavourably with those of the earlier part.

Consols.—A feature in the Stock Market was the steady depreciation in the price of Consols, which in spite of an occasional rally fell away from $111\frac{1}{2}$ in March to $102\frac{1}{2}$ in October, the subsequent recovery being to but little over 104. This fall was primarily due to the suspension of the Sinking Fund as proposed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in his Budget, but partly, of course, to the war, although the immediate expenses of the war were met by the issue in November of three millions of Treasury Bills. At the same time all investment stocks depreciated, although not to the same extent as Consols, this being most marked in the English railway debenture and preference stocks, and least in the Colonial loans, the new issues

offered in the early part of the year being fairly well taken up. Rupee paper was at one time in demand, and changed hands at about 68 in the month of March, but afterwards gradually receded until it reached 61, afterwards recovering to nearly 65.

Foreign Loans.—First class stocks, such as French, Russian, Hungarian, etc., varied very little during the year in spite of politics and money, but they gave way somewhat towards the end of the year, including **Egyptian Unified**, which receded when the Bank rate advanced. The prospect for **Spanish** was regarded as doubtful more than once during the year, as the question whether the interest should be paid in full or not came up for discussion, but in the end no deduction was made, and the price of 66 reached in June was quite recovered by the end of November. **Portuguese** rose smartly in March and again in June, as the reports of an arrangement between the Portuguese and British Governments in regard to the cession of Delagoa Bay gained credence, but after all there was little change. **Argentines**, **Brazilians**, and **Chilians** improved towards the middle of the year, but afterwards receded, and the same would apply to **Mexicans**.

Home Railway Stocks.—In the early part of the year, railways were favourably influenced by the improvement in the political situation, by cheap money, and by dividend anticipations; and as the declarations for the second half of the previous year were satisfactory and the traffics continued to improve, prices advanced until after the dividends for the first half of '99 were announced, but when it was found that in nearly every case the increased takings were almost, and in some cases quite, absorbed by the additional cost of working, prices began to give way, and as the political situation became clouded over, the depreciation became more marked, the fall being greater in October. At no time was business brisk in this department, in spite of the phenomenal receipts, but towards the end of the year there was a moderate improvement, the movements being irregular, however. In the case of the **Great Eastern** there was a steady advance, which at one time carried the price to 138, the traffics being very good indeed; but this is almost the only stock which maintained any advance worth mentioning, while, on the other hand, **North-Eastern** and **South-Western** actually receded, although here also the receipts were excellent. **Great Northern**

American Railroad Shares.

Company.	Price Jan. 1st, '99.	Price Nov. 22nd, '99.	Highest price touched during the year.	Lowest price touched during the year.	Dividends.	
					2nd half '98.	1st half '99.
					Per cent.	Per cent.
Atchison Pref. Shares	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{5}{8}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Baltimore and Ohio	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Milwaukee	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	129	138 $\frac{3}{4}$	124	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denver Preference	73	77	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	2	2
Erie Ordinary	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Louisville	66	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
New York Central	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	141	147	126	1 quarterly	—
Ontario Ordinary	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	30	19	—	—
Norfolk Pref.	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	76	63	2	2
Northern Pacific Pref.	80	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	75	1 quarterly	—
Southern Pref.	43	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	1	1
Union Ordinary	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—

Home Railway Stocks.

Company.	Price Jan. 1st, '99.	Price Nov. 22nd, '99.	Highest price touched during the year.	Lowest price touched during the year.	Dividends paid.	
					2nd half '98. Per cent.	1st half '99. Per cent.
Great Central Deferred	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	24	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—
" Eastern	122 $\frac{3}{4}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Northern Deferred	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
" Western	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
London and Brighton Def.	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	176	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ for '98	—
" " Chatham	22	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
" " North-Western	202	202 $\frac{1}{4}$	205 $\frac{1}{4}$	197 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " South-Western Deferred	93	85	94	74	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ for '98	—
Metropolitan	127	115	127 $\frac{1}{4}$	112 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{8}$
" District	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	33	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	—	—
Midland Deferred	92	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	87	4	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
North-Eastern	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	185	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
South-Eastern Deferred	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	3 for '98	—
Caledonian Deferred	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	57	47	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
North British	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	46	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$

Consols and Colonial Securities, etc.

Stock.	Price Jan. 1st, '99.	Price Nov. 22nd, '99.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.
Consols 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	111	103	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Local Loans 3 %	111	107	111	107
India 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 1931	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{7}{8}$	111 $\frac{3}{4}$
India Rupee Paper 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	63	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank of England Stock	355	340	361 $\frac{1}{2}$	338
Canada 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	106	104	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	104
Cape of Good Hope 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 1909	108	106	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	105
New South Wales 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 1924	105	105	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Zealand 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	108	108	109	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Eastern 4 % Debentures	143	138	145 $\frac{3}{4}$	139
North-Western 3 % Debentures	112	109	113 $\frac{1}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lancashire and Yorkshire 3 % Preferred	107	104	109	103
South-Western 4 % Preferred	143	137	146	138

Foreign Stocks.

Stock.	Price Jan. 1st, '99.	Price Nov. 22nd, '99.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.
Argentine 1886	93	92	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brazil 1889	55	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Egyptian Unified.	106	104	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	104
French 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	104	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Greek 1884	43	40	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Italian	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portuguese	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
Russian	101	100	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	99
Spanish	46	66	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turkish "B"	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	44

deferred at one time rose to 72, but failed to hold, and fell back again to the quotation of the beginning of the year. Great Central deferred,—which road was opened for full traffic in August,—rose to 24, but soon gave way, and fell back to 19. The beginning of the year saw the practical completion of the working arrangement between the South-Eastern and the Chatham, by which the two roads agreed to pool their receipts, and divide in the

proportion of 59 and 41 per cent. The ratification of the arrangement was the signal for a relapse in South-Eastern, which, after rising to 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the "A" stock, went back to 108; but Chatham stock, with occasional sets back, managed to maintain the greater part of its rise, at one time reaching 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, while Brighton "A" moved within the comparatively narrow limits of 171 and 185. Metropolitan, after keeping steady during the first three months,

eased and remained dull for the rest of the year. Districts had one or two sharp movements, reaching nearly 43 in the middle of the year, when an arrangement which contemplated the taking over of the road by the Great Western was nearly carried through, but, a hitch occurring, the matter fell through, and the price dropped back to 29, and, although it was again talked about, a fresh recovery only left the price about the same figure as it stood at in January. Great Western was very strong in April, rising to 185, but afterwards fell back again to its old figure of 167, although

in this case the traffic for the first six months showed an increase of £440,000, and for five months of the second half of £400,000, these figures being enormous even when compared against the strike traffics of the previous year. Scotch stocks were at no time very buoyant, and ultimately both Caledonian and North British were quoted below the figures of the end of the previous year. Throughout the year there was little speculation in any railway stocks with the exception of District and Chatham ordinary and second preference, which latter received a dividend of 2½ per cent. in June.

Colonial and Foreign Railway Stocks.

Company.	Price Jan. 1st, '99.	Price Nov. 22nd, '99.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.	Dividends paid.	
					2nd half '98.	1st half '99.
Canadian Pacific	87½	98	102½	87½	Per cent.	Per cent.
Grand Trunk Ordinary Stock	78½	78½	9	78½	2	2
" " 1st Preference	66	86½	88½	65½	—	—
Mexican (Vera Cruz) Ordinary	21½	19½	25½	17½	6	2
" " 1st Preference	77	81	97½	73½	—	—
Buenos Ayres Great Southern	144	149	158½	143½	2½	—
Central Argentine	90½	113	118½	88½	6	8
					5	5

Mines.

	Price, Jan. 1st, '99.	Price, Nov. 22nd, '99.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.	Dividends, '99.
South African.					
Rand Mines	34	43	45	27½	35s.
East Rand	6½	7½	8½	4½	—
Consolidated Goldfields	5	8½	9	5	—
Johannesburg Consolidated Investment	180	2	28	1½	—
Ferreira	25	21½	26	19	6cs.
" Deep	6	7½	7½	5½	—
Glen Deep	3½	4½	5½	3½	2s.
Geldenhuis	7½	6½	8½	5½	17s. 6d.
Henry Nourse	9½	8½	10	6½	20s.
Jumpers	5½	7½	7½	3½	15s.
May Consolidated	4½	4½	6	3½	9s.
Modderfontein	6½	11½	13½	6½	—
Randfontein	2½	3½	3½	2	—
Rhodesian.					
Chartered	3½	4½	4½	2½	—
Globe Phoenix	2½	5½	5½	2½	Rights.
Rhodesian Exploration	5½	7	7½	2½	—
Matabele Gold Reef	7	8½	8½	3½	Bonus.
Selukwe	18½	38	38	8	—
Westralian.					
Associated	6½	11	13½	5½	8s.
Great Boulder Perseverance	4½	15½	16	4	1s.
Ivanhoe	6½	16½	18	6	25s.
Kalgurli	6½	10½	13½	6½	Rights.
Lake View	9½	21½	28½	9½	50s.
Brownhill Extended	1½	5½	7½	4	—
Golden Horse Shoe	18½	15½	19½	13	10s.
Miscellaneous.					
De Beers	267	29	30½	23½	40s.
Rio Tinto	32	46½	50	31	62s. 6d.
Anaconda	6½	9½	13½	6½	13s. 3d.
Mysore	5½	5½	5½	4½	14s. 3d.

Colonial Railways.—For the first three months of the year, both Grand Trunks and Canadian Pacifics were dead and neglected, but then both began to improve, the latter reading 102½ at the end of May, and this with some fluctuations was pretty well maintained, some disappointment, however, being caused when the directors declared a dividend of 2 per cent. only, the receipts apparently warranting something better. Grand Trunks, with the exception of a smart relapse in October, were well supported, the profits for the year '98 giving the first preference 3 per cent., and for the first half of '99 1 per cent., the price of this stock rising to 88, and of the second preference to 60.

Foreign Railways.—Mexican showed a good appreciation up to the end of May, when there came a relapse, and the market remained dull until the announcement of a dividend on the first preference stock at the rate of 3½ per cent., when there was a fresh advance, but not to anything like the 97½ reached in May. Argentine rails showed a considerable improvement, and were rather freely bought, but here, as elsewhere, the best prices could not be maintained. Nitrate rails improved during the first three months of the year, then reacted, and finally again advanced on the better prospects of the road, the highest price touched being 9½, whereas last year the price fell as low as 48.

American Rails.—This market was inclined to be dull at the beginning of the year, having hardly recovered from the effect of the war, but as trade improved and the Money Market became more settled there was a steady and almost continuous advance, any relapse being usually quickly recovered, although towards the end of the year the monetary position became very disturbed, a fact which has already been referred to. The dividend distributions were not so good as had been expected, considerable sums being spent in betterments, while directors showed a very conservative disposition in retaining large balances in hand. The most noteworthy changes were in New York Central, which advanced from 127 to 147, in Central Pacifics from 43 to 64, in Louisvilles from 66 to 90, in Southern Preferred from 43 to 59, in Norfolk Preferred from 65 to 76, and in Norfolk Common from 18 to 29, the prices towards the end of the year being but little below the best.

Mines.—South African.—For the first two or

three months the South African market was brisk and hopeful, and prices advanced smartly, but in April matters in Johannesburg began to look bad, and prices gave way, although not to any great extent, for until the middle of September great hopes were entertained that a peaceful solution of the Uitlander question would be found. By the end of that month the whole market had broken, but, even at the worst, only in a few instances was the whole of the previous advance lost, and as soon as war actually broke out there was an immediate recovery. Rand Mines, which were regarded as the key of the market, after being quoted at over 45 fell in about one week from 42 to 27½, and recovered almost as rapidly to the same figure, other Kaffir and Rhodesian shares following suit, the market during the latter part of October and November being active and almost buoyant. West Australians during the early part of the year received some attention, but business was mainly confined to specialties, amongst which Lake View, Boulder Perseverance, Associated, Kalgurli, and Brownhill Extended were conspicuous, attention being mostly given to the mines of the Calgoorlie district. After the middle of the year the market became sluggish, nor was there any renewal of the buoyancy of the early months, although the advances were fairly well maintained. At one time Copper Shares attracted a considerable amount of attention, Rio Tintos advancing from 26 to 50, and Anacondas from 7 to nearly 14; but when the price of the metal receded the prices of the shares gave way. De Beers did not alter very much, and were only slightly affected by the outbreak of the war and the investment and isolation of Kimberley by the Boer troops. Indian Mines attracted little notice, and the same may be said of the Klondike Group. Attempts were made to create an interest in American Mines, especially those of the Cripple Creek district, but they met with very moderate success—in fact the Kaffir market overshadowed all others.

The Gold Output from the three popular gold fields showed a steady if somewhat irregular, increase during the year, the returns from the Transvaal being practically stopped after September. In addition to these, the yields from other parts of Australia, the Yukon, and British Columbia were all largely in excess of any previous year.

	Transvaal.		Rhodesia.		West Australia.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
January	336,577	431,010	—	6,370	93,395	110,090
February	321,238	425,166	—	6,423	53,739	109,595
March	347,643	404,936	—	6,614	75,380	106,098
April	353,243	462,349	—	5,755	84,080	116,570
May	305,010	466,452	—	4,938	83,346	114,023
June	305,091	467,271	—	6,104	80,749	161,952
July	382,006	478,494	—	6,031	76,980	137,231
August	398,285	482,109	—	3,177	89,395	145,397
September	408,502	426,550	2,346	5,953	89,179	167,076
October	423,217	—	3,913	—	116,824	178,470
November	413,517	—	5,566	—	111,717	—
December	440,674	—	6,258	—	95,316	—
Total	4,555,009				1,050,103	

Stonyhurst College, near Blackburn. Directed by the Jesuit Fathers. First founded in 1592 at St. Omers in Flanders; transferred to Stonyhurst in 1794. **Rector**, the Rev. J. Browne, S.J. The course of studies includes classics, mathematics, science, philosophy, modern languages, preparation for the Oxford and Cambridge Certificate Examinations, the London University degrees, and for the Army. **The Observatory** attached to the College turns out excellent solar and other work. The centenary of the College's existence at Stonyhurst was celebrated in July '94.

Straits Settlements. A British Crown colony in the Malay Peninsula, deriving its name from the Straits of Malacca, which separate the Malay Peninsula from Sumatra, and form the great trade route between India and China. Area about 1542 sq. m.; pop. 580,563. The capital of the colony and seat of government is Singapore. The Governor is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils, the first consisting of nine official members, and the second, of these with seven non-official members, two of whom are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang. The constituent parts are as follows:—**Singapore**, an island off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, area 206 sq. m., pop. 184,554. It is hilly and forested, fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans. Chief local products, pepper and gambier. The city of Singapore is a great commercial centre for the East. It has a commodious harbour, protected by fortifications. It is the headquarters of H.M. military and naval forces in these regions. The usual garrison consists of a battalion of infantry and two batteries of artillery.—**Penang**, or **Prince of Wales' Island**, lies 360 miles north of Singapore, and about two miles off the coast of Province Wellesley. Area 107 sq. m., pop. 123,886. The port and capital is Georgetown, better known as Penang. A Resident Councillor controls the administration. **Province Wellesley** is politically one with Penang. It stretches 45 miles along the coast of the mainland. Area 288 sq. m., pop. 108,117. **The Dindings**, about 80 miles south of Penang, consist of the island of Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the mainland. Politically this settlement is a part of Penang. Area about 265 sq. m.—**Malacca** is a town and territory 240 miles south of Penang. Its coast, rocky and barren, extends 42 miles. Area 659 sq. m., pop. 92,170. It is ruled by a Resident Councillor, subject to the Governor of the colony.—Included in the administration of the Straits Settlements are the **Cocos** (or **Keeling**) **Islands**, a small coral group lying some 700 miles S.W. of Java (area 9 sq. m., pop. 560), and **Christmas Island**, which lies 200 miles S.W. of Java.—**The Protected States.** On the mainland there are several protected Malay States which, though not part of the colony, are subject to the supervision of the Governor. These countries are rich in natural resources, and for several years Perak and Selangor have exported the greater part of the Straits tin. The soil is fertile, and there are vast areas of forest land available for conversion into plantations; but mining at present makes agriculture a secondary consideration. **Perak**, on the western coast of the peninsula; area 10,000 sq. m., pop. 214,254. **Capital Taiping.** The ports are Taluk Anson and Port Weld. **Selangor**; area 3500 sq. m., pop. 81,592. The capital is Kwala Lumpur.

Sungei Ujong and **Jelebu**, together with **Negri Sembilan**, the name given to a federation of nine small states lying to the north and east of Malacca, are administered by one Resident. Area 3000 sq. m., pop. 68,000. Planting, especially of coffee, is progressing here. **Pahang**, the latest acquired of the Malay States, contains a lot of gold, but needs funds for its development. Area 10,000 sq. m., pop. 64,000. **Johore** is an independent Malay State under Sultan Ibrahim, at the southern extremity of the peninsula. Area 9000 sq. m., pop. about 200,000. **Capital Johore Bharu.** **Perak**, **Selangor**, **Pahang** and **Negri Sembilan** agreed to form one administrative federation under a British Resident-General in July '96. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table) and **DIPLOMACY**.

Street Ambulance. See **HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION**.

Street Nuisances, Society for the Suppression of. Secretary, H. J. Johnson; Office, 10, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Stubbs, The Very Rev. C. W., D.D., Dean of Ely, comes of the same Yorkshire stock as his kinsman Bishop Stubbs, and was born at Liverpool in '45. He was educated at the Liverpool Royal Institution School, and Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, of which he was an exhibitioner. He took his degree in Mathematical Honours in '68. He also took the Le Bas University prize for an English essay. He was ordained in '68, and became a curate at St. Mary's Church, Sheffield. In '71 he was appointed vicar of Grandborough, Bucks, in '84 vicar of Stokenham, Devon, and in '88 rector of Waver-tree, near Liverpool. He was select preacher at Cambridge in '81, '94, and '96, Lady Margaret Preacher '96, select preacher at Oxford in '83 and '98-9, and has attracted much attention by his sympathy with the workers of the country and his sermons on social subjects. He is a Broad Churchman and a well-known Liberal. His published works include "God and the People," a volume of selections from the writings of Mazzini, "Village Politics," "Land and the Labourers," "Christ and Democracy," "For Christ and City," "Christ and Economics," "Christus Imperator!" a "Creed for Christian Socialists," "Historical Memorials of Ely Cathedral," "Charles Kingsley and the Christian Social Movement," "Bryhtnoth's Prayer and other Poems."

Submarine Boats. See **FOREIGN NAVIES (France)**.

Suez Canal. (For history of the canal see previous eds.) The traffic for '98 exhibited a large increase over '97, being 84,094,507 fr. as against 72,897,635 fr. The number of steamers passing through the canal in '97 was 2986, with a net register tonnage of 7,398,981. For '98 the figures were 3404 steamers, aggregating 9,186,912 tons. During '99 a paper on the Suez Canal, by Sir Charles Hartley, was read by Sir J. Wolfe Barry before the British Association at Dover. The aggregate revenue collected in the first nine months of '99 was £2,803,266, as compared with £2,595,447 in Sept. '98. The number of vessels which passed through the canal in the first three quarters of the year was 2793, as compared with 2696. At the meeting of the Company at Paris on Nov. 9th, the amount of excess dividend to be paid on various coupons falling due on Jan. 1st, 1900, was fixed as follows:—On ordinary shares, 47'50 fr. gross, 43'556 fr. net; on "actions de jouissance," 35 fr. gross, 31'923 fr. net; on

founders' shares, 19718 fr. gross, 18248 fr. net. A colossal bronze statue of Ferdinand de Lesseps was unveiled by the Khedive at Port Said on Nov. 17th, '99.

Suffragans. See BISHOPS and CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Sugar. See TRADE, '99. For Indian duty on it, see SESSION, sect. 18.

Sullivan, Sir Arthur Seymour, was b. in London, 1842. His father was a military bandmaster. As a choir-boy at the Chapel Royal he gained the "Mendelssohn Scholarship" at the Royal Academy of Music, in '56, and there continued his musical education. He went to Leipzig from '58 to '61. His music to Shakespeare's "Tempest" at once attracted public favour on his return in '62. Constantly writing cantatas ("Kenilworth," '64, etc.), oratorios ("Prodigal Son," '69; "Light of the World," '73), anthems, songs, etc., he yet remained without any specially extensive popularity, till he hit upon a vein of burlesque operetta, which he produced in conjunction with W. S. Gilbert, who wrote the librettos. The first of these was "Trial by Jury" ('75), followed by "The Sorcerer" ('77); "H.M.S. Pinafore" ('78), which ran for 700 consecutive nights, and was undoubtedly the greatest success in England and in the United States of any work of the kind; "Pirates of Penzance" ('80); "Patience" ('81); "Iolanthe" ('82); "Princess Ida" ('84); "Mikado" ('85), revived in '88; "Ruddigore" ('87); and "The Yeomen of the Guard" ('88). For the Leeds Festival, in Oct. '86, he wrote the "Golden Legend," "Ivanhoe" was produced in '91, and in Sept. '92 a new opera, "Haddon Hall," the libretto of which was written by Mr. S. Grundy, was brought out at the Savoy, and gained fresh distinction for the great composer. The association with Mr. Gilbert was resumed in '93 with "Utopia Limited," and in '96 with "The Grand Duke." In '95 "The Chieftain" was produced at the Savoy, the libretto being by Mr. F. C. Burnand, and in '98 "The Beauty Stone," the libretto by Messrs. Comyns Carr and A. W. Pinero. Sir Arthur was knighted in '83: he also possesses the Legion of Honour, the House of Coburg Royal Order, the Medjidieh, and the Royal Victorian Order. He received the honorary degree of Mus. Doc. of Cambridge in '76 and of Oxford in '79.

Summary Jurisdiction Act, '99. See SESSION, sect. 107.

"Sun, The," is an independent Unionist evening paper, circulating widely in London and suburbs. The Editors are Mr. Arthur Brasher and Mr. Sidney Lamert, who have joint control. It devotes much attention to sport and finance, as well as to general and political news, and its cricket and football editions have achieved much popularity.

Sunday Closing Bill. See SESSION, sect. 64.

Sunday School Association, The, founded in 1833, exists in connection with the Unitarian and Free Christian Churches. Its objects are the publication of suitable books for Sunday-schools, and the promotion generally of Sunday-school education. It seeks to teach the young that the discoveries of modern science and the results of the best Biblical criticism are not foes to be resisted but friends to be welcomed. **President**, Mr. Stephen S. Tayler; **Hon. Secretary**, Mr. Ion Pritchard; **Business Manager**, Mr.

B. C. Hare. **Office**, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

Sunday School Union. This Union was founded in 1803, and its objects are to stimulate and encourage Sunday-school teachers, at home and abroad, to greater exertions in the promotion of religious education; by mutual communication to improve the methods of instruction; to ascertain those situations where Sunday schools are most needed, and promote their establishment; to supply the books and stationery suited for Sunday schools at reduced prices. **President for 1900**, Albert Spicer, Esq., M.P.; **Chairman of Council**, F. F. Belsey; **Secretaries**, W. H. Groser, B.Sc., J. Edmunds, and C. Robottom. **Treasurer**, Mr. S. Hope Morley. **Organ**, *Sunday School Chronicle* (Benevolent Department), 56, Old Bailey, E.C.; (Publishing and Retail Departments), 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill.

Sunday Society, The, was founded in '75, to promote the opening of museums, art galleries, libraries, and gardens on Sundays. In '96 H.M. Government arranged for the Sunday opening of the great National Museums and Galleries in the Metropolis. These institutions continue to be opened on Sundays, and in addition there are now over a hundred museums, art galleries, libraries, and gardens opened every Sunday by the municipal authorities throughout the country. By the Sunday opening of the National Museums in London the first object of the Society has been secured, but as the Lord's Day Act of Geo. III. stands in the way of Science and Art collections being opened, lectures delivered, or concerts given, on Sundays by private enterprise, the Society is now advocating a repeal of this old statute, and the passing of a new Act that will give freedom for the enjoyment of literature, science and art, whilst safeguarding Sunday from becoming an ordinary working day. **President**, Mr. Hodgson Pratt. **Deputy-President**, Rev. Canon Barnett, M.A. **Hon. Secretary**, Mark H. Judge, A.R.I.B.A., 7, Pall Mall, S.W.

Supply. The sums necessary to defray the charges for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc., are voted annually by the House of Commons in Committee of Supply. The sums required are granted for the financial year ending on March 31st; and although a vote or votes on account are sometimes granted during the session for a part of the year, the whole sum voted during the session or in a case like that of '95 in the two consecutive sessions, for any service is for the full period of twelve months. The Estimates, framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the table soon after the commencement of each session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforeseen charges, are provided by the Supplementary Estimates. **Votes of credit** for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in Committee of Supply. On the resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the Army (Annual) Bill, which provides, during twelve months and no more, for the discipline and regulation of that force. The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a meeting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of continuing it periodically in such strength as the

House itself may deem to be necessary. A new rule for discussions in Committee of Supply was adopted in the Session of '96, and was again adopted in '97 and '98. Supply is made the first order of the day on Friday, unless the House order otherwise, directly the Committee of Supply is appointed. Twenty-three days are allotted for the business of Supply, and if these have all been given and occupied by Aug. 5th, all outstanding Votes are put forthwith by the Chairman on the morning of the twenty-second day, and on the twenty-third day the Speaker puts all the outstanding reports of Supply. The great merit of the scheme is that it gives private members an opportunity during the effective parliamentary months of bringing important questions forward and having them discussed. For the Civil Service estimates for '99-1900 see FINANCE, NATIONAL; see also SESSION, sect. 35.

Supreme Court of Judicature. The Supreme Court was formed by the consolidation of all the superior courts of the kingdom of England, excepting only the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It replaces (a) the Courts of Common Law, the Queen's Bench, Exchequer and Common Pleas, together with the Court of Appeal known as the Court of Exchequer Chamber; (b) the Court of Chancery and the Court of Appeal in Chancery; (c) the Court of Admiralty; (d) the Court of Probate and Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which replaced the old ecclesiastical courts dealing with similar matters; (e) the London Court of Bankruptcy; (f) the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster and the Court of Pleas at Durham. The Supreme Court replaces all these by a single court of first instance known as Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, and a single court of appeal known as Her Majesty's Court of Appeal. The High Court of Justice, again, is organised in three divisions—(a) the Queen's Bench Division, in which have been merged the Courts of Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas. It consists of the Lord Chief Justice of England, who is the president, and fifteen puisne judges; (b) the Chancery Division, under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor of England, and having five puisne judges; (c) the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, consisting of two judges, the senior acting as president, and the junior ranking as a puisne judge. All puisne judges appointed since the foundation of the Supreme Court bear the same title and receive the same salary. Her Majesty's Court of Appeal consists of the Lord Chancellor as president, the Lord Chief Justice, president of the Probate Division, and Master of the Rolls, who are members *ex officio*, and of five ordinary members, known as the Lords Justices. As the three dignitaries first named are usually engaged elsewhere, the working Court of Appeal commonly consists of the Master of the Rolls and the five Lords Justices. The distribution of business between the several divisions of the High Court rests on the general principle that any action may be brought in any one of them. But this rule is modified by law and practice as follows:—(a) The criminal jurisdiction of the Court is exercised solely by the judges of the Queen's Bench Division. (b) Jurisdiction over causes of the following classes is exercised solely by judges of the Chancery Division: (i.) actions for the administration of the estates of deceased

persons; (ii.) actions for the dissolution of partnerships; (iii.) actions for redemption or foreclosure of mortgages; (iv.) actions for the raising of portions or other charges upon land, or the sale of land subject to any charge; (v.) actions to enforce execution of trusts; (vi.) actions for the rectification, setting aside or cancelling of written instruments; (vii.) actions to enforce specific performance of contracts; (viii.) actions for the partition or sale of real estates; (ix.) actions concerning infants and their estates. (c) Jurisdiction over all such causes as would have come before the old Courts of Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce is exclusively exercised by the judges of the Probate Division. To the above general rule there are other exceptions of less importance. The procedure of the High Court has been formed by a process of selection and improvement out of the different forms of procedure observed by the old Courts which have been merged in it. The only differences of procedure now to be observed in the different divisions are such as have a practical value in the despatch of their different business. In all divisions every cause is as far as possible dealt with by a single judge, in whom are vested all the ordinary powers of the Court. The same forms of pleading are prescribed by the rules, although not adopted in practice by all the divisions alike. In all the divisions evidence is given by word of mouth or by affidavits, as may be most expedient. Trial by jury is becoming infrequent in all civil causes, although still most infrequent in the Chancery Division. The Court of Appeal is the same for all causes, and observes an absolutely uniform procedure, although for the more rapid despatch of business it is divided into two courts, each commonly consisting of three members. The procedure of the High Court and Court of Appeal is set out at large in the Rules of 1883. These, although irregular in form and incomplete in substance, constitute our nearest approach to a code of civil procedure. In the year preceding, the various branches of the Supreme Court were for the first time housed in a single building. See JUDGES, and LAW, '99; also SESSION, sect. 108.

Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, is a colony on the north coast of South America, bounded on the east by French Guiana, on the west by British Guiana, and on the south by the mountains which separate it from Brazil. It is governed by a governor and council of four members, all appointed by the sovereign. There is a representative body called the Colonial States, partly elected. A modification in the government and financial arrangements was announced by Queen Wilhelmina in opening the States-general Sept. 20th, '98. The capital is Paramaribo. The chief products are sugar, cacao, fruits, coffee, rice, etc. Some gold mining is carried on also. Area, 46,060 sq. miles. Pop., about 65,000. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Surveyors' Institution, The, incorporated by royal charter to secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a surveyor—viz., the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein; the practice of managing and developing estates; and the science of admeasuring and delineating the

physical features of the earth and of measuring and estimating artificers' work. The Institution has over 3000 members, and consists of fellows (F.S.I.), professional associates (P.A.S.I.), associates, honorary members, and Colonial fellows, with a class of students attached. The annual subscriptions are: Students, £1 1s.; associates and professional associates, £2 2s.; and fellows, £3 3s. An entrance fee of £3 3s. is paid by both classes of associates, and one of £5 5s. by fellows. **President**, Mr. Thos. M. Rickman; **Secretary**, Mr. Julian C. Rogers. **Offices**, 12 and 13, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

Swaziland. A small native state in South Africa, almost surrounded by the Transvaal on the north, west, and south, but bounded on the east by the Delagoa Bay territory of Portuguese East Africa and Tongaland, which intervene between it and the coast. **Area**, 8,500 sq. m.; **pop.** 60,000. It is a mountainous tract stretching along the Limpopo range, with richly fertile valleys, and its mineral wealth is great, valuable fields of gold and coal being included in it, while its agricultural and pastoral resources are also great. The Swazi are a section of the Zulu race. At the conclusion of the war with the Transvaal Boers, their boundary was carefully delimited, and the independence of Swaziland agreed to. The Transvaal, however, claimed that the country was theirs by a convention made in '81, whereby it was ceded to them in consideration of their preventing all Boer *treks* into Mashonaland. Ultimately, by the convention of Dec. '94, the Transvaal Government was secured "in all rights and powers of protection, legislation, jurisdiction, and administration over Swaziland and the inhabitants thereof," and a Special Commissioner was appointed to superintend the administration. The young King Bunu, however, was recognised as paramount Chief, and it was agreed that the management of the internal affairs of the natives should be administered by the native chiefs in accordance with their own laws and customs, and the natives were guaranteed in their continued use and possession of their land and of all their grazing and agricultural rights. Provision was also made against the imposition of any excessive hut tax, and against the sale or supply of intoxicating liquors to the natives. The capital is Embekelwini. A proclamation was issued (Feb. 26th, '98) repealing all former laws with two small exceptions, and applying the Transvaal laws, except as to customs, to the country. See TRANSVAAL (map).

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Under Oscar II., of the house of Bernadotte, in 1815, the kingdom of Sweden was indissolubly united with the kingdom of Norway without prejudice to separate constitution, government, and the laws of either. If the throne become vacant, the Diets of both kingdoms elect, and in default of agreement an equal number of Swede and Norse deputies make an absolute nomination. Affairs common to both kingdoms are administered by a Council of State, on which both nations are represented. —**Sweden.** Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809 the executive power is lodged in the king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration; in other respects such power is exercised jointly by the Diet,

which possesses a veto on all legislation, and the sole right of taxation. Diet consists of two chambers, the first of 150 members (elected by provinces and municipalities for nine years), the second of 230 members (150 representing rural and 80 urban constituencies), elected directly on a property qualification for three years. Local affairs are administered through representative bodies elected in the communes and in the 24 governments into which the country is divided. The State religion is Lutheran; all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated. Elementary education is compulsory, free, and well organised. The chief exports are timber, cattle, minerals, and corn. **Area**, 172,876 sq. m.; estimated **pop.**, '98, 5,009,632; estimated **revenue and expenditure**, '99, £6,855,167; **debt**, '97, £15,971,762; **imports**, '97, £22,685,126; **exports**, £19,899,748. —**Norway.** The Norse Constitution of 1814, several times modified since, vests the legislative power in the Storting, which has 114 members, who are elected indirectly, the people choosing delegates who elect the Storting. For business purposes it is divided into the Odelsting, composed of three-fourths of the members, and the Lagthing, consisting of the remainder; all new bills originate in the former. If the two divisions do not agree, the combined house deliberates, and the measure must be passed by a two-thirds majority. The King has the right of vetoing the laws passed by the Storting, but if the same bill pass three Storthings separately and subsequently elected, his veto is overridden. The executive power is in the hands of the King with a Council of State. For local government the country is divided into twenty counties, and these into urban and rural communes, all with representative government. The State Church is Lutheran. Education is compulsory, the towns chiefly providing the cost, with subsidies from the state. Of the total area, 26,320 sq. miles are under forest, and only 3 per cent. is cultivated. Timber, animal produce, skins, and tallow are the chief exports. **Area**, 124,495 sq. m.; estimated **pop.** 2,098,400. Estimated **revenue and expenditure**, '99, £4,810,657; **debt**, £10,074,371; **imports**, '97, £14,651,010; **exports**, £9,316,483. See DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES, and NORWEGIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Political Parties.—A grave constitutional struggle has arisen between the two countries, from the demand for greater independence for Norway in her foreign policy, which is energetically backed by the Liberals, led by M. Steen. In June '92 the Storting passed a resolution in favour of independent consulates, which King Oscar refused to sanction, and the ministry in consequence resigned. A deadlock ensued, and in July a resolution was passed asking M. Steen to remain in office, and deferring the consulate question *sine die*. In '93 M. Steen resigned, and M. Stang, the Conservative leader, succeeded him, although he was in a minority. The general election of '97 resulted in the return of 79 Radicals and 35 Conservatives and Moderates, as against 59 Radicals and 55 Conservatives in the former Storting. In Sweden there are three parties—the Conservatives, the Radicals, and the Moderates, who incline to the Conservative side and strongly oppose the Norwegian demands.

History, '99.—The King refused his sanction to the resolution of the Storting for a separate flag for Norway without the emblem

of union upon it (Dec. 13th, '98), and the measure was therefore promulgated without his consent. In Oct. '99 the Norwegian Radicals adopted as part of their electoral programme a separate Norwegian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and a separate Norwegian consular system, so as to secure Norway's independence. If their aspirations are realised, the King will be the only bond between the two countries.

Sweden and Norway, King of. See OSCAR II.

Swedenborgians. See NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

Swimming, '99. The following are the results of the principal races. On Nov. 23rd, '98, J. H. Derbyshire established a record for 100 yards by swimming that distance in 1 min. $\frac{3}{4}$ sec., his own best and the record previously having been $\frac{3}{4}$ sec. slower. The **Serpentine Christmas Handicap** was won on Christmas Eve by E. Harrison, of Cambridge University Club. Cambridge University beat Oxford University in the swimming matches. On July 8th J. A. Jarvis, the holder, won the **Long Distance Amateur Championship**, which took place in the Thames between Kew Railway Bridge and Putney Pier, the time being 1 h. 9 min. 45 sec. The **City of London Championship** was won by J. H. Helling. On July 15th J. A. Jarvis swam 1000 yards at Walsall in the record time of 14 min. 16 sec., 1 min. 14 sec. faster than the previous fastest, M. A. Holbein, a well-known professional cyclist, on July 25th, swam in the Thames from Blackwall to Gravesend and back, a distance of 43 miles, in 12 h. 27 min. 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec. The **Half-Mile Amateur Championship** was won on July 22nd by J. A. Jarvis, the holder, in 12 min. 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec., a time which beat his own hitherto record of 12 min. 52 sec. The 100 yards Championship of Ireland was won by C. R. W. McCabe in the Irish record time of 1 min. 10 sec. The 220 yards Amateur Championship was won at Brighton by E. C. V. Lane, the Australian Amateur Champion, in the record time of 2 min. 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec. At Leicester, on Aug. 8th, J. A. Jarvis won the **Half-Mile Amateur Championship** in the world's-record time of 25 min. 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec., being 55 sec. faster than the previous fastest. The 1000 yards Northern Counties Amateur Championship was won by T. Wildgoose in 15 min. 10 sec. M. A. Holbein, on Aug. 14th, swam in the Solent a distance of about 46 miles, being in the water 12 hours. J. A. Jarvis swam $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in the record time of 5 min. 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec. The **$\frac{1}{4}$ -Mile Salt Water Amateur Championship** was won by F. C. V. Lane in 6 min. 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec. On Sept. 18th, at Blackpool, F. C. V. Lane swam 300 yards in the record time of 3 min. 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec. At the **Bootle S.C. Major W. Taylor** plunged 82 ft., thus beating W. Allason's previous record in '95 by 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. J. H. Derbyshire won the 100 yards Amateur Championship at Sunderland, on Sept. 18th, by 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec. The **Ulph Challenge Cup** at Yarmouth was won by J. A. Jarvis in the record time of 9 min. 8 sec. The 500 yards Amateur Championship was won by J. A. Jarvis, the holder. On Oct. 2nd, at Paisley, J. A. Jarvis covered 1000 yards in 13 min. 43 sec.; and two days later, at Edinburgh, he swam a $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile in 5 min. 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec., an amateur record. F. C. V. Lane and J. H. Hellings, representing Australia, and J. A. Jarvis and J. H. Derbyshire, representing England, swam some matches against each other at the West-

minster Bath on Sept. 30th, which resulted in the defeat of England. The 150 yards Championship of London was won by J. H. Hellings. In **Water Polo**, England beat Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Wales beat Scotland and Ireland; Cambridge beat Oxford; North beat Midlands; Surrey beat Devon; Surrey v. Middlesex drawn; Sussex beat Kent; Polytechnic S.C., who are the Champions of Middlesex, won the Southern Counties Championship; Manchester Osbornes won the Northern Counties Championship.

Swinburne, Algernon Charles, son of Admiral Swinburne, was b. in London 1837. Ed. at Balliol Coll., Oxford ('57). Visited Florence, and passed some time there. His first productions were two plays, "Queen Mother" and "Rosamond" ('61). These were followed by two tragedies, "Atalanta in Calydon" and "Chastelard," and "Poems and Ballads," which met with severe criticism. His later works are "A Song of Italy," "William Blake, a critical essay"; "Songs before Sunrise" ('71), in which he glorifies Pantheism and Republicanism; "Studies in Song" ('81); "A Century of Rondels" ('83); "Life of Victor Hugo" ('86); a poem on "The Armada" ('88); "A Study of Ben Jonson" ('90); "Astrophel, and other Poems," "Studies in Prose and Poetry" ('94), and "The Tale of Balen" ('96).

Switzerland. A Confederation of nineteen entire and six half cantons, which have been united for Federal purposes since 1848. The constitution of 1874 vests supreme legislative and executive authority in two chambers—viz. (1) a State Council of 44 members, chosen two for each canton and one for each half-canton for three years; and (2) a National Council of 147 delegates of the Swiss people, chosen also for three years, directly by manhood suffrage, one deputy for every 20,000 of the population. The united chambers form the Federal Assembly, to which is confided the supreme government. The executive authority is deputed to a Federal Council of seven members, elected for three years by the Assembly, the president and vice-president of which are elected annually, and are the first magistrates of the republic. The principles of the Referendum (*q.v.*) and of the Initiative are in force. The latter signifies the right of any 50,000 citizens to demand a direct popular vote on any constitutional question. Civil and criminal law, justice, police, public works, and schools are all left under the jurisdiction of the cantonal authorities, while labour legislation may be initiated either by the Confederation or by the cantons. Complete liberty of conscience prevails. Education is free and compulsory. The neutrality of the country is guaranteed by the Treaty of Vienna as indispensable to the general interest of Europe. The Swiss agree to this, but yet claim the right to make alliances, and even to declare war. The chief occupation is agriculture, though there is much manufacturing industry. The principal exports are textiles, silk, clocks and watches, and food produce. **Area**, 15,976 sq. m.; **pop.**, '95, 2,986,848. **Revenue**, '97, £3,662,261; **expenditure**, £3,492,694. The various cantons have their own budgets or revenue and expenditure, and their own debts, the latter always covered by cantonal property, chiefly in land. The **aggregate cantonal debts** amounted, in '97, to £3,234,830. **Imports**, '98, £42,231,405 **exports**, £28,938,333. See FOREIGN ARMIES and for Council see DIPLOMACY.—

History, '99. A law introducing compulsory insurance for workpeople against sickness and accident was passed by both Chambers, and will come into operation on Jan. 1st, 1903.

Sylviculture. See AFFORESTATION.

Szell, Koloman, Prime Minister of Hungary, was b. on July 8th, 1845, at Gosztorig, in the kingdom of whose affairs he now has charge. He graduated at the National University of Budapest, and in '68 entered Parliament, his

political sponsor being the well-known Francis Deák. He founded one of the great Hungarian banks, and is eminent as a financier. After being appointed president of the Parliamentary Committee on Finance he became Minister of Finance in '75, but after the occupation of Bosnia he relinquished that position. He became Premier of Hungary early in '99. Madame Szell is a daughter of the poet Vörösmarty.

T

Ta-lien-wan. See PORT ARTHUR.

Tasmania. An island south of Australia, separated from it by Bass's Straits, 120 miles across. Formerly called **Van Diemen's Land**. Extends 210 miles north to south, and 200 miles west to east, containing 26,375 sq. m., with a pop. of 177,340. Capital, **Hobart**, pop. 40,000, in the south. Second city, **Launceston**, pop. 25,000. Several groups of islands are looked upon as being within the colony, including the Furneaux group, King Island, and Bruce Islands. As to religion, the Church of England, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Methodist are the chief denominations, numbering respectively 30,810, 87,348, and 11,639 adherents. Education is unsectarian, and compulsory for all children between 7 and 14. Small fees are levied upon those able to pay. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. There are also a Legislative Council of 19 members elected for a term of six years, and a House of Assembly of 38 members elected for three years. Members are paid £75 per annum. The colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia, and a popular vote on the question of Federation showed 13,496 votes for the Federation Bill and 2900 against it (June 4th, '98). For local government there are municipal councils, town boards, and road and water trusts. There is a volunteer force of about 1800 officers and men. The climate is most healthy and temperate. The minerals found are gold, tin, coal, and silver. Wool, wheat, oats, and hay are largely produced, and agriculturists are beginning to turn their attention to fruit and hops. **Revenue, '99**, £946,780; **expenditure**, £856,600; **imports, '98**, £1,650,017; **exports**, £1,803,368; **public debt**, £3,412,904. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table); and for Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**.—**History, '99.** The Federal Enabling Bill finally passed the Legislature (July 7th), and the popular vote on the question showed 12,931 for Federation and only 779 against. Captain Miles, Minister of Lands, resigned his portfolio and his seat (Oct. 3rd) in consequence of the report of a Select Committee of the Assembly, which found that, while Master Warden of the Strahan Marine Board, he had been personally interested in two tenders for the construction of a breakwater, and had used his position to secure the acceptance of the higher tender. As a consequence of this the position of the Government was shaken, and a vote of want of confidence was carried (8th), a new Cabinet ultimately being formed. H.M. Government, in response to an offer of aid in

the war with the Transvaal in October, gladly accepted the services of a contingent of 125 men, undertaking to treat them in all respects as an integral part of the Imperial forces.

Taylor, S. Coleridge, composer, was born in London, 1875. His father, a West African, studied medicine at King's College, London; his mother was English. He greatly distinguished himself at the Royal College of Music, where his masters were Professor Stanford (composition), Mr. Henry Holmes (violin), and Mr. Algernon Ashton (pianoforte). Several of his works attracted attention at the college students' concerts, but to the general public he first became known through the "Orchestral Ballade in A Minor," written for Gloucester (Three Choirs) Festival, '98. His cantata "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," was warmly welcomed in '99, when also he composed for provincial festivals a "Solemn Prelude" for orchestra (Worcester), the overture to the "Hiawatha" trilogy (Norwich), and the second part of the trilogy "The Death of Minnehaha" (Hanley).

Tea. See **TRADE**, '99.

Teachers' Guild, The, was established as a registered society in 1885. The members of the Guild number about 4250, of whom about 1800 are in the Central Guild and the rest in the 30 local branches. The work upon which the Council are at present especially engaged is the attempt to raise teaching to the rank of a learned profession through registration, and the establishment of an efficient test of teaching power, and to provide for the organisation of Secondary Education in harmony with the views of teachers. **Chairman**, The Rev. Canon the Hon. E. Lyttelton, M.A., **Head Master** of Haileybury College; **General Secretary**, H. B. Garrod, M.A.

Telegraphs. See **POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION**.

Telephones Act, '99. See **SESSION**, sect. 109.

Telephones. Under the provisions of the Telegraph Act, '92, the Post Office authorities have acquired the ownership and control of all the trunk wires throughout the kingdom. They also have the sole right of constructing new ones, and the intention is ultimately to provide a complete system of communication between all the important towns in the kingdom. At present the telephonic communication in the towns themselves—which accounts for about 98 per cent. of all messages sent by telephone—is mostly in the hands of the National Telephone Company, which has gradu-

ally absorbed all other telephone companies into itself. The Company holds a licence which expires in 1911. The Company now has 900 exchanges and 1961 call offices in the United Kingdom, with upwards of 130,000 subscribers, transmitting annually some 546,000,000 messages over its wires. The upshot of considerable discussion in and out of Parliament, and of an inquiry made by a Parliamentary Committee, presided over by Mr. Hanbury, M.P., in '98, was the introduction of the **Telegraph (Telephones) Act, '99**, in the '99 Session. See **SESSION**, sect. 109.

The following table gives the telephone rates in the different countries of Europe, and states whether the telephones are in the hands of private companies or of the state :—

Country.	Whether Private or State.	Price of yearly subscription.
Austria . .	State . . .	£8 to £14.
Hungary . .	State . . .	£12.
Switzerland	State . . .	£4 16s., with limit of 400 calls per annum.
France . .	State . . .	£16.
Italy . . .	State and private	£6 14s. to £9.
Sweden . .	State and private	State, £4 8s. Private Co., £5 11s.
Norway . .	Private . .	£4 8s.
Spain . . .	Private . .	Not given.
Holland . .	Private . .	Not given.
Belgium . .	State and private	£10.
Denmark . .	Private . .	Not given.
Germany . .	Mostly State	£7 10s.
England . .	Private . .	In provinces, £3 10s. and £5 to £10. In London, £10 to £17.

Temperance Legislation. See **LICENSING LAWS COMMISSION**.

Tenant and Landlord. See **LANDLORD AND TENANT**.

Tenniel, Sir John, artist, was b. 1820. Showing the possession of artistic taste at an early age, he may be considered as entirely self-taught. He was a successful candidate in one of the cartoon competitions for the decoration of Westminster Hall ('45), and painted a fresco for the Palace at Westminster. His illustrations of books, although not comprising many, have always been characterised by great taste. When "Alice in Wonderland" made its appearance, some portion of the notice it obtained may fairly be attributed to Mr. Tenniel's illustrations. In '51 he joined the staff of **Punch**, with which newspaper he has ever since been connected, and for which he draws the cartoon. Knighted in '93. He lives at 10, Portsdown Road, Maida Hill, W.

Ternina, Milka, the celebrated dramatic soprano, is a native of Croatia. After studying under Dr. Josef Gansbacher, of Vienna, she acquired experience in Leipzig, Graz, and Bremen. In '90 she became *prima donna* in Munich, where her success was great. Her talents have been recognised throughout Germany, and she is a favourite in Russia and America. She first appeared in England at Covent Garden Opera House as Isolde in '98,

and further attracted attention by exceptionally fine impersonations of Brünnhilde and Fidelio.

Terry, Miss Ellen, was b. at Coventry, Feb. 27th, 1848, and made her first appearance on the stage during Charles Kean's Shakespearian revivals in '58, playing the parts of Mamillius in "The Winter's Tale" and Prince Arthur in "King John." When only fourteen she was a member of Mr. Chute's Bristol company, which included Miss Kate Terry, Mr. William Rignold, Mr. George Rignold, Mr. Charles Coghlan, Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. Labouchere, Kate Bishop, and several other now prominent members of the profession. She reappeared in London March '63, as Gertrude in "The Little Treasure," and until Jan. '64 played Hero in "Much Ado about Nothing," Mary Meredith in "Our American Cousin," and other secondary parts. In that year she married and left the stage, but reappeared again in Oct. '67, in "The Double Marriage," at the New Queen's Theatre, London. She afterwards joined Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, where she acted the part of Portia. On Dec. 30th, '78, she made her first appearance at the Lyceum, and has since, in conjunction with Mr. Irving, played in the longest runs ever known of "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Much Ado about Nothing." She has also appeared as Viola in "Twelfth Night," as Marguerite in W. G. Wills' "Faust," as Lady Macbeth, as Lucy Ashton in "Ravenswood," as Queen Catherine in "Henry VIII.," as Cordelia in "King Lear," as Rosamonde in "Becket" ('93), and as Imogen in "Cymbeline" ('96). Miss Terry's son plays under the name of Gordon Craig, and her daughter under that of Edith Craig.

Thames Conservancy. The Conservators of the River Thames were constituted a body corporate by Act of Parliament in 1857, and their powers extended by various Acts from time to time. In '94 an Act was passed to amend the constitution of, and consolidate, amend, and extend the statutory powers of the Conservators, to make further provision for the preservation and improvement of the river for purposes of navigation for profit and pleasure, and as a source of water supply for the Metropolis and the suburbs thereof, and for other purposes. The Act increases their powers in several respects, especially with a view to the prevention of pollution. The Conservators have now for this purpose jurisdiction over all the tributaries of the river within its catchment area (extending over 3800 square miles) except a part of the river Lea, and may board and inspect vessels on the river. All the provisions of the existing law as to rights of navigation, removal of obstructions, piers, and landing-places, beacons and lights, pleasure boats, steam launches, house boats, etc., are re-enacted, and in some cases strengthened, and power to dredge as far as the Nore is conferred. No further powers of taking water from the Thames than might previously be legally exercised are given by the Act to the Water Companies; but they are to contribute an additional amount to the sums formerly paid by them. The constitution of the Conservators consists of the following thirty-eight members: The County Councils of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, Oxfordshire, Berks, Bucks, and Herts each appoint one Conservator; the Gloucestershire and Wilts County Councils jointly appoint one; the County

Boroughs of Oxford, Reading and West Ham each appoint one, and the Metropolitan Water Companies, one, the Admiralty two, the Board of Trade two, Trinity House two, ship-owners three, owners of sailing barges, lighters, and steam tugs two, dock-owners one, wharfingers one, Corporation of London six, and London County Council six. The offices of the Conservancy are on the Victoria Embankment, near Blackfriars Bridge, E.C.

THEOLOGY, '99.

Nothing has been so remarkable during '99 as the popularity of the works of the Rev. C. M. Sheldon, an American writer. They have been sold by millions in England, and have been read in circles not usually open to religious writings. Probably one cause of this amazing popularity lies in the fact that these books follow the religious trend of the time, and embody in tales of modern life ideas that threaten to become dominant in the Protestant churches. The tendency of these ideas is not merely to depreciate theology, but to ignore dogma. They are concerned with those who are wronged rather than with those who have sinned; they perceive in philanthropy the secret of salvation; they pass over the great acts of redemption (the Crucifixion and the Resurrection), and find in the Sermon on the Mount the highest gift that Jesus gave to humanity. The cry "**Back to Christ**" is increasingly heard in all the churches, and is loudly echoed in Mr. Sheldon's books. Amongst other influences that have produced this cry, that of the higher criticism holds a foremost place. Its results are more and more gaining acceptance, and are fast destroying the belief in the infallibility of the Bible. In this respect, indeed, Protestantism is changing its ground and adopting a new position. The Reformation substituted the authority of an infallible Book for the authority of a Church which had been found not infallible. Now when belief in the infallibility of the Bible is disappearing, Protestants are finding in an infallible Christ the final and supreme authority in religion and morality. This at least is true of the British churches, but judging from the utterances of American divines at the Congregational Council (Boston, Sept. '99) and at the Pan-Presbyterian Council (Washington, Sept. '99), the churches there still cling to the old position and reject the conclusions of the new criticism. In **Anglican theology** stress is laid more and more on the Incarnation. This is strikingly shown in Archdeacon Wilson's book on the "**Gospel of the Atonement**." He says in effect that the Incarnation is the Gospel of the Atonement. The ritual controversy in the Church of England is proving detrimental to progress in theology.

The death of Principal Caird has directed attention to the waning influence of the **Hegelian School**, which he and his brother Edward (now Master of Balliol College, Oxford) did so much to foster in Scotland. It has ceased to be an active power in Scottish theology, and seems perilously near extinction. It is a spent force even in the Established Church, while in the dissenting communions what little influence it had has entirely ceased. Amongst the churches that follow the teaching of Calvin an attempt is being made to rehabilitate his doctrine. This **rehabilitation of Calvinism** gives a very different aspect to the system, and undoubtedly gets rid

of features that were found particularly objectionable by its opponents. The old phraseology is retained, but the religious significance of the terms employed is greatly changed. The starting-point, for example, is different, although the method of interpretation is the same. That method is the recognition of God as the sole Author of man's salvation, but whereas the old starting-point was the Divine Sovereignty, the new is the Divine Fatherhood. This important difference affects the aspect of all the special Calvinistic doctrines. The old conception of the Atonement was that Christ bore our punishment; the new that He bore our sins. The old view of justification was that God, for Christ's sake, pronounces the sinner righteous; the new that God, through Christ, makes the sinner righteous. The old conception of election was that there was no reason for it save in the good pleasure of God; the new regards it as an election not to special favour, but to special duties and responsibilities. So far there have been no attempts to embody these views in definite creeds that will supersede the old standards; but recent Assemblies, Synods, and Conferences have shown that the bonds of the old confessions are strongly felt, and that efforts may soon be made to loose them.

The revival of **catechetical instruction** is one of the most notable features of modern church life. The Church of Rome has never ceased to recognise the importance of this method, nor has the Lutheran Church; but among other communions it has long been in abeyance. The Church of England, however, is showing an increased interest in this matter, and is learning from the Roman rather than from the Lutheran Church, following especially the method of St. Sulpice as taught by Bishop Dupanloup. In '99 the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches issued a catechism containing fifty-two questions, dealing with the Church, sacraments, ministry, and the relations of Church and State. This catechism is unique in this respect, that its tone is irenic and not polemical, and it has been compiled to emphasise agreements and not differences. The Council intend that their catechism shall be used by religious bodies only, for they strongly object to the action of the Liverpool School Board, who wished it taught in their schools. During '99 the **Anglo-Jewish community** has been much agitated over a proposal to keep the Sabbath on the first instead of the seventh day of the week. The Chief Rabbi and most of the synagogue officials have strenuously resisted the proposal, on the ground that the seventh day is of Divine appointment. To this Mr. Claude G. Montefiore has replied that there is no divine seventh day at all, and one day can be regarded as a seventh day as well as another. Victory at present rests with the party opposed to change, but the Reformers commenced Sunday services on Nov. 5th in the Cavendish Rooms, London.

Theosophy. The chief agent in founding the Theosophical Society was Madame H. P. Blavatsky, who, with Col. H. S. Olcott, Mr. W. Q. Judge, and others, established it in New York in '75. The headquarters was in '79 transferred to Madras, and much arduous but successful work was accomplished in India. In '87 the movement received a fresh stimulus from the presence of Madame Blavatsky in London, from which epoch dates the great literary activity that has recently characterised

it. There are now over 300 branches in Europe, India, America, and the colonies, and a large literature. The Society has three declared objects: viz.,—(1) To form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste, or colour; (2) to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science; (3) to investigate unexplained laws of nature, and the powers latent in man. The society is therefore quite unsectarian, and no articles of faith need be subscribed to by an adherent, the only condition of membership being an assent to the first object. No dogmas are forced upon members, as is the case with religions, and the teachings which are promulgated are merely propositions which can be verified by the student in the course of his progress in the study of occultism. Any individual member has a right to make any declaration of personal belief he pleases, on the understanding that the Society is not implicated. Some of the more important teachings of the Society will be found summarised in eds. '95 and '96. The chief books on Theosophy are: "The Secret Doctrine," "Isis Unveiled," "The Key to Theosophy," by H. P. Blavatsky; "Esoteric Buddhism," "The Occult World," and "The Growth of the Soul," by A. P. Sinnett; "Theosophical Manuals" Nos. I., II., III., IV., and VII., "The Ancient Wisdom," "The Self and its Sheaths," "The Building of the Kosmos," and "The Birth and Evolution of the Soul," by Annie Besant; "Theosophical Manuals" Nos. V. and VI., by C. W. Leadbeater. Information may be obtained in Europe from the Secretary, 27, Old Burlington Street, W.; in America from the Secretary, 5, University Place, New York City, U.S.A.; in India from the Secretary, Benares, N.W.P.; in Australia from the Secretary, 42, Margaret Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; in New Zealand from the Secretary, Mutual Life Buildings, Lower Queen Street, Auckland; in the Scandinavian from the Secretary, 12, Jorstenonogatau, Stockholm; and in Holland from the Secretary, 76, Amsteldijk, Amsterdam.

Thibet is an Asiatic country, which, in spite of all explorers' efforts, still remains practically unknown to Europeans, and unexplored by them. It lies on the slopes of the Himalayas, between Kashmir and the Chinese province of Sze-chuen. It is a dependency of China. Its area is 650,000 sq. m., and its population about 6,000,000. The capital of the country is Lhasa. The people are of the mildest character, but they obstinately refuse to allow travellers to explore their country, which—by reason of its physical characteristics alone, its great mountains, and its height above the level of the sea, which has caused it to be called the roof of the world—is of extreme interest. The country is under the rule of the lamas or priests, and the religion is that of Buddha. There are two Chinese Residents at Lhasa, who represent the Chinese Government in the country. By virtue of a treaty of commerce concluded with Thibet early in '94, Yatung, a town on the Indian-Thibet frontier, was opened for trade, with an Indian Government official and a Chinese official stationed there. By the terms of the treaty, all articles, except munitions of war, drugs, and intoxicating liquors, are to pass free of duty for the first five years. The import of tea from India is prohibited for the same period. A considerable export of wool from

Thibet is anticipated in due course. The chief imports are cotton and woollen goods, metals, maize, and tobacco. See INDIA.

Thistle, The most ancient and most noble Order of the. Originally established in 1540, and remodelled in 1687, and again in Queen Anne's reign (1703). It was by the statute of 1827 declared that this Order should consist of the Sovereign and 16 knights. Its abbreviation is K.T., and its badge a green ribbon, with motto *Nemo me impune lacessit*. There are at present twenty-one K.T.s, including the Sovereign and princes of the blood, the subjoined being a list of them:—

The Sovereign.

Prince of Wales.	D. of Connaught.
Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	D. of York.
(D. of Edinburgh).	D. of Cambridge.
D. of Argyll.	D. of Buccleuch.
E. of Howe.	M. of Lothian.
E. of Stair.	D. of Montrose.
D. of Athole.	D. of Fife.
E. of Southesk.	E. of Galloway.
M. of Lorne.	E. of Crawford and Balcarres.
L. Colville of Culross.	E. of Rosebery.
M. of Bute.	M. of Tweeddale.

Dean of the Order, Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D.; Secretary, Sir Duncan Alexander Campbell, Bart.; Lyon King of Arms, J. Balfour Paul; Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Hon. Alan David Murray.

Timber. See TRADE, '99.

"Times, The." The chief English political daily paper (price 3d.). First published under the title of *The Daily Universal Register*, Jan. 1st, 1785, at 24d., which name was changed to *The Times* Jan. 1st, 1788. Editors have been:—Dr. Stoddart, Thomas Barnes, J. T. Delane, Prof. Thomas Chenery, G. E. Buckle (q.v.) (present editor), 1884. The Centenary of *The Times* occurred in Jan. '88. The news-matter (exclusive of advertisements) in an average number of *The Times* is estimated to consist of about 108,500 words, or in the 313 days of the year nearly 34,000,000 words. *The Mail* (2d.), published three times each week, furnishes a summary of the contents of *The Times* for two days; the *Times Weekly Edition* (2d.) contains a summary of the week's news; and *Literature*, an International Literary Journal (6d.), edited by H. D. Traill, is a weekly literary review. In connection with *The Times* are issued, in a convenient form, the *Times* law reports, and separate reports of commercial cases, and occasional summaries of subjects of special public interest. During '95 an admirable Atlas, known as "The Times Atlas," was issued in 15 weekly parts, and during '98 *The Times* reprint of the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In '99 the "Century Dictionary" was issued; also a new and enlarged edition of "The Times Atlas" in 26 parts. Palmer's "Index to *The Times*" provides a convenient means of identifying any particular subject or event from the year 1820 to date; while Bailey's "Index to *The Times*," published monthly from Jan. '99, is still more detailed.

Tithe Rent-charge (Rates) Act, '99. See SESSION, sect. 111. For Tithe Rent-charge (Ireland) Bill, see SESSION, sect. 110.

Tobacco Statistics. From returns compiled by Messrs. Cope Bros. & Co., of Liverpool, it appears that in '98 3,423,081 lbs. weight of manufactured tobacco and 70,371,116 lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco were imported for home consumption in the United Kingdom, giving a total of 73,794,197 lbs. The rate of duty on unmanufactured tobacco is 2s. 8d. per lb. The net revenue derived from duties on tobacco, snuff, and cigars is £10,692,998. The consumption of tobacco is 1'84 lb. per head of the population.

Tobago, a small island in the British West Indies, now attached to Trinidad, from which it is distant only 18 miles, but formerly connected with the Windward Islands. **Area**, 114 sq. m.; **pop.** 19,534. Scarborough is the chief town; and the staple crop is sugar, though the cocoanut palm, coffee, and cocoa are also being cultivated. The island is administered by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor of Trinidad, and its financial arrangements are kept separate. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Togoland. A German protectorate on the Slave Coast in Upper Guinea, between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and Dahomey on the east, proclaimed in 1884. The protectorate includes Little Popo and Porto Seguro, and is administered by an Imperial Commissioner, assisted by a local council representative of the merchants. The coast-line is only 32 miles long, but inland it broadens considerably. **Area**, 33,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,500,000. The capital is Lome, but Togo is the chief native town, and has 8000 inhabitants. Chief exports, palm oil and ivory. A Convention with France, signed in July '97, gave to Togoland the fertile country of Sansane Mangu, in the hinterland, and a geographical frontier in the neighbourhood of the coast. By the Samoa agreement of Nov. 14th, '99, the neutral zone in the *hinterland*, agreed upon between Great Britain and Germany in '88, was divided between Togoland and the Gold Coast Colony. The boundary line agreed on was the river Daka to its intersection with 6° N. lat., and thence a line leaving Morozugu, Gambaga, and Mamprusi to the Gold Coast and Yendi, and all the territories of Chakosi to Togoland. See NIGERIA (map).

Tolstoi, Count Lyof Nikolaivitch, usually called Count Leon Tolstoi, the most eminent living Russian novelist, was b. Aug. 28th, 1828, at Yasnaya Poliana, in the government of Toula, where he still lives. Entered the army when 23, served in the Caucasus and at Sebastopol. First made literary reputation by his vivid sketches from Sebastopol. Leaving the army soon after the close of the Crimean war, he devoted himself to literature. His "*War and Peace*," a tale of the invasion of Russia by Napoleon in 1812, is regarded by Russians as his masterpiece; but his "*Anna Karenina*," which appeared in '76, is better appreciated abroad. "*The Cossacks*" is another admirable work. He has written much on education, and published many short tales and reminiscences of childhood and youth. Latterly he has devoted himself to religious teaching. He makes "*Resist not evil*" the keystone of the Christian faith, and insists that the literal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount is the only rule of the Christian life. His religious views are set forth in "*Christ's Christianity*" and "*My Religion*." Translations of his "*Kreutzer Sonata*" appeared in '90. In Oct. '92 he deposited his

Memoirs and Diaries with the Curator of the Rumyantsov Museum on the condition that they should not be published till ten years after his death. In November he legally made over his whole fortune, including his real and personal estate, to his wife and children. He married in '61, and has nine children living. During '93 he wrote "*The Kingdom of God Within Us*," an important work on the social question; in '94 a powerful criticism of the Franco-Russian alliance, entitled "*Patriotism and Christianity*," appeared; and in '95 he published "*The Four Gospels Harmonised and Translated*" by himself.

Tonbridge School was founded 1553, and was reorganised '80. The new buildings were opened in Oct. '95. **Governors:** the Worshipful Company of Skinners. Four exhibitions from £90 to £60 for four years fall vacant annually, and are tenable at any place of higher education that the Governors may approve of; four others are tenable only at Oxford or Cambridge. **Pupils**, 450. **Head Master**, Rev. Joseph Wood, D.D. **Motto**, *Deus dat incrementum*.

Tonga Isles, The, in the Friendly Islands, are governed by an hereditary monarch and a legislative assembly of two orders—viz., 31 nobles, and 31 elected representatives of the people, with an executive consisting of a ministry nominated by the King. Three groups of islands, called Tonga, Haapai, and Vavau, constitute the kingdom. By the Samoa agreement, '99, Germany renounced in favour of Great Britain all her rights over these islands, including Savage Island (pop. 5000). The trade of the islands is mainly with Australia and New Zealand. **Area** 385 sq. m.; **pop.** 23,000. Capital, Tongatabu.

Tonquin. A country of Indo-China, which was formerly a province of Annam, but was made a French colony in 1884. The name is also spelled *Tong-king*. It is situated to the north of Annam, and lies to the east of the Shan States of Burmah, and to the south of the Chinese province of Yunnan. **Area**, including the Leos territory taken from Siam in '93, 135,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 12,000,000. Capital, *Hanoi*, on the Hanoi or Song-koi river, pop. 150,000. Principal port and chief seat of trade, Hai-phong. At Hongay, near Hai-phong, and at Kebao, there are coal mines worked by French companies. The chief products of the country are silk, sugar, cotton, and rice. The country is ruled by a Resident under the French Council of Indo-China. The army of occupation is about 19,000 strong. See ANNAM, CHINA (map), COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, and INDO-CHINA.

Tortola. A West Indian island of the Virgin group, and chief of the Presidency of the Virgin Islands, in the British federal colony of the Leeward Islands. **Area**, 26 sq. m.

TRADE, '99.

This article deals with the trade of the year under its principal divisions. Broadly speaking, it may be said that business is and has been in a very satisfactory condition. All branches of industry have been well employed, though our trade with the United States is still suffering from the Dingley tariff. The year, however, has been less affected than its predecessors by political causes. We have had no disputes with any important power. The war with the Transvaal, serious as it is in many respects, has no great commercial

importance relatively. We append the figures of the exports and imports month by month, which show that the movement has in both categories been satisfactory. Imports show a pretty steady increase, especially as regards metals and raw materials for sundry industries. There has been a slight decline in the imports of raw materials for textile manufactures due to special causes which will be noticed later in dealing with the textile industry. As regards exports, progress has been continuous. At the same time the home trade has been good in all directions, so that the general position is very satisfactory. There seems no reason to anticipate any immediate check to this state of prosperity in the absence of causes at present unforeseen.

Month.	Imports.	
	'97-8.	'98-9.
November . .	£41,166,146	£42,069,569
December . .	41,334,536	45,332,608
January . .	39,929,291	41,216,606
February . .	35,770,874	35,588,694
March . . .	43,412,829	41,492,388
April . . .	40,246,716	39,357,022
May	37,706,378	40,876,828
June	39,032,395	38,348,943
July	35,903,039	39,935,372
August . . .	37,204,185	40,693,398
September .	35,557,488	38,721,079
October . . .	38,601,673	44,130,818
Total . . .	£465,865,460	£487,763,325

Month.	Exports of Home Products.	
	'97-8.	'98-9.
November . .	£19,773,594	£19,820,207
December . .	19,320,156	20,978,408
January . .	19,231,404	20,347,254
February . .	17,641,849	19,382,406
March . . .	20,833,865	22,324,401
April	17,496,011	19,457,446
May	17,891,354	23,030,240
June	19,413,696	21,930,067
July	20,089,878	23,195,958
August . . .	20,186,016	22,047,302
September .	19,945,085	22,374,807
October . .	19,863,019	23,629,021
Total . . .	£231,685,927	£258,637,517

Butter.—The demand for butter during the past year has shown an improvement, while prices have on the whole been higher than in '98. It cannot be said, however, that home producers are manifesting any ability or disposition to recover the large amount of trade which has now passed into other hands. The home production, though slightly larger than in the three previous years, is still only at the same level as in '95, while the imports continue to increase. During the first ten months of the year they amounted to 2,869,158 cwts., as compared with 2,687,888 cwts. in the corresponding period of the previous year. Canada is making great strides in this article, the imports in '99 being nearly three times as much as in '98. About one-seventh of our total production comes from the colonies, and about half from foreign

countries, principally Denmark. French exports show a considerable falling off. As we have previously pointed out the British farmer will be more and more outrun in this important trade unless he adopts the method of co-operative production which has been so successful elsewhere.

Coal.—There has been a remarkably firm tone in coal throughout the whole of the past year. The activity of manufacturing industries, both here and abroad, has involved a considerable increase in the demand, while at the same time labour has been more costly. There have fortunately been no strikes this year, though possibilities of disagreement in South Wales exist. The price early in November '98 for best Walsend was 17s.; in the middle of that month the quotation temporarily fell to 16s., the lowest point in the year. The decline was, however, almost immediately recovered, and there was no further change until the middle of January, when the price rose to 17s. 6d. At that figure, with very unimportant variations, it remained until October. The price in the middle of November was 20s. 6d. As regards exports the increase has been very considerable. For the first ten months of the year shipments amounted to 36,107,649 tons, as compared with 29,555,049 tons during the same period of '98. France is our best customer, and increased its takings this year by about 33 per cent. Germany and Brazil, which are the next largest buyers, also ordered much more freely. In fact, in the case of almost every country there has been an increase. There is no present prospect of prices falling, and during the winter they are almost certain to be higher.

Copper.—The rise in price which we ventured to predict last year has not only taken place, but has been of a more important character than most people foresaw. In the early part of Nov. '98 the quotation for G.M.B. was £56 2s. per ton, in itself a considerable rise on the average of the previous twelve months. A slow advance took place during November and December, followed in January by a sharp upward movement, which carried prices to over £70 per ton. They have remained at that level or above it ever since, the price in the middle of November being £74 12s. 6d. At the same time it is to be noted that the highest point was reached in May, and though there has not been much diminution since that time, there has been no further advance. Visible supplies have also increased, a number of new mines having been opened up in view of the high prices current, and the output for '99 will be very greatly in excess of that for '98. At the same time also, in consequence of high prices, business has received of late months a very decided check, the sales, which were as much as 53,450 tons in January, falling to only 12,125 tons in August. It is probable, therefore, that the height of the boom is past, and that we may see in the near future a fall in quotations. It is not likely to be rapid, as there is a powerful combination in America which supports the market in case of need; but the ultimate result of increased supplies must necessarily be to bring down quotations.

Cotton.—During the past year prices have been fairly high on the average, mainly owing to the improvement in the demand for piece goods generally, and to the considerable expansion in a manufacturing direction in the United States. In the early part of November

'98 middling Uplands stood at 3d. This was the lowest point touched throughout the year, prices mostly varying between 3½d. and 4d. At the end of May and again at the end of July the prices touched 3½d., but this was the lowest rate experienced during '99. In October and November there was a decided upward movement, partly on unfavourable reports as to the coming crop; and the price in the middle of the latter month stood at 4½d., the highest point touched in the year. Below will be found particulars of the American and Indian crops, the former for the season ending on Sept. 1st and the latter for that ending on June 30th.

Year.	United States.	India.
	Bales.	Bales.
'91-2	9,038,707	2,867,000
'92-3	6,717,142	2,841,732
'93-4	7,527,211	2,950,000
'94-5	9,892,766	2,688,546
'95-6	7,162,473	3,296,046
'96-7	8,714,111	2,999,087
'97-8	11,180,960	2,843,612
'98-9	11,235,383	3,532,680

The great increase in the American crop during the last two years points to a much greater yield in the future than ever in the past. The following figures are interesting as showing the distribution of the American crop. They show five-year averages in the first three lines:—

Proportional Distribution of American Cotton Crops.

	Great Britain.	Continent.	United States.
	%	%	%
'80-5	42'83	25'53	31'64
'85-90	41'23	25'94	32'83
'90-5	37'28	29'67	33'05
'95-6	31'54	31'52	36'94
'96-7	32'90	33'52	33'58
'97-8	31'35	36'90	31'75
'98-9	32'14	32'70	35'16

As regards our exports, deliveries of cotton yarn and twist have shown a considerable decline, the total for the first ten months of '99 being 179,778,500 lbs. as compared with 205,982,800 lbs. in the same period of '98. Germany is by far our largest customer, and there was very little diminution in the shipments there. There was, however, a great falling off as regard Holland, through which country some of the German orders are delivered. China and the Far East proved much worse customers; Turkey also took less, to the extent of 15 per cent. In piece goods, on the other hand, there has been an increase, though not a very large one. The total for the first ten months of '98 was 4,289,106,600 yds., and for the same period in '99 it amounted to 4,572,356,200 yds. A very large part of the improvement was due to larger deliveries to India, our most important customer. Shipments to China also showed a considerable increase, but deliveries to Japan were much smaller. A very gratifying improvement is shown in the case of the United States, where there was an increase of about 50 per cent. As regards South America, a better trade was done with Chili, but the demand from Brazil showed an immense falling off; Argentine shipments were about the same as in '98.

Iron and Steel.—The past year has been one of unusual activity in the iron trade. Not merely in this country, but all over the world, and especially in the United States, makers have been so busy that they have in many cases been obliged to refuse further orders, and this has led to the placing of contracts abroad which would under ordinary circumstances have come to this country. In such circumstances it is not astonishing that the Scotch iron market, always a speculative one, has been in nearly a feverish state during the whole of the year. In the early part of November '98 the quotation for Scotch warrants stood at 49s. 6d., and the fluctuations up to the end of that year were unimportant. With the beginning of '99, however, prices began to show a decided upward movement, touching 55s. early in February. With some fluctuations they stood at that level for nearly three months, but towards the end of April an advance to 63s. 6d. was registered. The market continued active as time went on, and in the middle of July the price of 72s. was touched. In August there was a slight decline, but in September prices showed another upward tendency. The quotation in the early part of October was about 71s. 6d. per ton, and in the middle of November 72s. 7d. Considerable apprehensions have been expressed in many quarters as to an actual scarcity of iron ore, and as to the demand for pig iron gradually exceeding the supply. It can hardly be doubted that there is some risk in this direction, but up to the present the fears expressed have not been realised. One of the great features of late in the iron trade has been the enormous increase in the output of the United States, which amounted to 11,250,000 tons in '98, and was over 6,250,000 tons during the first half of '99, while our own output is considerably below these figures. Twenty years ago we produced 50 per cent. of the world's pig iron, and now supply less than 25 per cent. As regards our export trade, shipments of hardware and cutlery show an improvement on '98, though they are still below the figures for '97. It is gratifying to find that there is a marked increase in the takings of the United States, of India and Australasia. A falling off as regards South Africa is not unnatural, while the unfavourable state of affairs in South America accounts for a decline in shipments to Chili, Argentine, and Brazil. Pig iron shipments show a very large increase, the figures for the first ten months of '99 being 1,132,579 tons, as compared with 889,672 tons in '98. There has been a slight falling off as regards Russia and Denmark, and the exports to Australasia remain practically stationary. On the other hand, Germany, by far our largest customer, has increased its purchases very largely, and the export to France has been very nearly doubled. Railway materials again show a decline, but the export of hoops, sheets, and boiler-plates is better than in '98, though somewhat poorer than in '97. More business has been done in galvanised sheets, but the tin-plate industry continues to show a decline, which was very marked in the case of the United States, formerly our best customer. That country now itself produces tin-plates in large quantities. Machinery of all descriptions shows a very great advance, especially as regards locomotives. The export of cycles continues rapidly to decline, being only about two-thirds

as large as in '98, which in its turn showed a considerable falling off as compared with '97.

Jute.—We pointed out last year that there was a prospect of shortage of supplies, and this has actually occurred, causing the level of quotations to be considerably higher than in the previous year. They stood at £14 10s. up to the early part of August '99, when there was a rise to £15 10s., followed in the middle of September by an increase to £17 10s. The price in November was about £14 17s. 6d. The shipments of jute from Calcutta during the past six years have been as follows:—

Year.	Bales.
'93-4	2,216,000
'94-5	2,917,000
'95-6	2,990,000
'96-7	2,785,446
'97-8	3,594,915
'98-9	2,295,612

The final Government estimate for the coming season anticipates a production in India of about 5,000,000 bales. This will probably leave a deficit of from 500,000 to 1,500,000 bales. Some trouble has been experienced at Dundee during the year in the matter of labour, and the position of the industry generally is not in a very satisfactory state. Our exports of jute yarn fell off slightly as compared with '98. There was an improvement as regards shipments of piece goods, but the exports for '99 are still considerably below those of '97. This is mainly accounted for by the great diminution during the last two years in shipments to the United States. A very largely increased trade has been done with the Argentine Republic, but deliveries to Germany and France have greatly fallen off.

Linen and Flax.—The flax market has been uneventful during the greater part of the year, but the tendency since the early part of August has been towards an upward movement in price. The quotation in November '98 was £24 10s., and in November '99 stands at £26 per ton. A combination of linen thread manu-

facturers is being formed, which is regarded as likely to have a beneficial effect on this branch of the trade. The exports of linen yarn during the first ten months of '99 were in excess of those during the same period of '98. A proportion of the increase was due to a very great expansion of the shipments to Spain. As regards piece goods the shipments during the first ten months amounted to 146,032,700 yards, as compared with 124,058,400 yards in the same period of '98. There has been a slight improvement as regards the United States and France, and a very great development in the trade with the foreign West Indies. Australasia and Canada were also better customers.

Shipping and Shipbuilding.—Though trade has been very active during the past year, the number of vessels competing for business has prevented any high rates ruling in freights. Black Sea quotations, for instance, touched the minimum of 6s. 3d. in July, and were in no case above 12s. per ton, the minimum and maximum during '98 being 8s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. respectively. Rates from Australia to the United Kingdom have ranged from 32s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. Atlantic grain rates were highest in December at £3 10s. per ton, and fell as low as £2 3s. in April. Since then they have moved gradually upwards. The Bombay rate was at 11s. in the summer, but has since recovered to 14s. 6d. On the other hand, the River Plate rate is now only about 10s., as compared with 14s. 9d. in October. Owing to the Government demands in connection with the transport of troops to South Africa there was a general upward movement in October. As regards shipbuilding the vessels under construction at the end of September, though rather smaller than at the same date in '98, are still very considerable. It seems hardly probable that the present boom in shipbuilding can last much longer, though the quantity of foreign orders being placed, especially for the Far East, is in favour of active business in the immediate future.

Vessels under Construction.	Sept. 30th, '97.		Sept. 30th, '98.		Sept. 30th, '99.	
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
Steam	420	877,387	572	1,361,557	533	1,342,385
Sail	35	6,949	26	2,693	25	5,164
Total	455	884,336	598	1,364,250	558	1,347,549

Sugar.—With a sound statistical position throughout the year, prices of sugar have been well maintained in the neighbourhood of 9s. 6d. per cwt. for 88 per cent. beet. In April, May, and June, indeed, prices were considerably higher, running at one time to as much as 11s. 3d. per cwt., but a good deal of this advance has been lost, and the price in the middle of November was 9s. 1d. The interest of the moment centres in the crop prospects for the beetroot product. Last year's crop was 4,930,000 tons, and it is probable that this year's will exceed 5,000,000 tons. This will not be at all an excessive quantity, as the cane crops are likely to show a deficiency. The outlook is for the present rate of quotations being fully maintained.

Tea.—Throughout the bulk of the past year tea has been very steady in price, and since the middle of August a marked upward movement has been in progress. More attention is now being paid in the Indian gardens to the production of quality, and this, if largely carried out, will necessarily result in higher average rates than have ruled of late. The Indian tea industry will be somewhat unfavourably affected this year by a land-slide in Darjeeling which has done severe injury to gardens in certain localities. A dispute in the London tea trade occurred between producers and dealers on the question of the draft or margin on each package of tea. The growers withdrew this draft, and the dealers then boycotted the auctions. The matter, however, after dragging

on several weeks was ultimately compromised. We give below our usual figures showing the derivation of the supplies for home consumption. Not only have India and Ceylon practically monopolised our market, but they are with increasing success developing trade in other parts of the world. The danger, therefore, of excessive production is considerably lessened, especially as the Indian tea growers are less inclined than formerly to go in for large expansions of cultivated areas.

Tea entered for Home Consumption.

Yr.	China.	India.	Ceylon.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
'59	76,303,661	None.	None.	76,303,661
'69	101,080,000	10,716,000	None.	111,796,000
'77	132,263,000	27,852,000	None.	151,115,000
'85	113,514,000	65,678,000	3,217,000	182,409,000
'95	26,201,377	116,343,316	74,023,810	216,568,503
'97	17,242,247	124,534,194	85,493,554	231,399,778
'98	14,695,334	133,439,351	82,471,745	235,414,675
'99*	14,166,854	110,426,547	71,214,683	201,716,686

Timber.—Throughout the year the building trade in this country has been active, with the result that our imports of timber in '99 are very largely in excess of those in '98, and nearly as considerable as in '97. Sawm timber continues to form the larger portion of the trade, and it is satisfactory to find in this article a very considerable increase in the case of Canada, which is now approaching the figures of Sweden and Norway. Mahogany has been imported comparatively sparingly. The trade in West Australian hard woods continues to develop very rapidly, and there are now a number of limited companies in the field dealing with this industry. No special statistics are given with regard to it in the Board of Trade returns, and it would be interesting if they were separately classified, thus rendering it possible to gauge the growth of the trade.

Tin.—The tin market has been marked by a very strong upward movement during the past year. Early in November '98, the price of English ingots was a little over £88 per ton, and there was no variation up to the end of the year. In January, however, the price rose to £113, and to £117 in the early part of February. During the next two months there was somewhat of a lull, but since then, with some fluctuations, prices have again been advancing, especially since the beginning of July. £154 was touched at the end of September, and the price in the middle of November '99 was £127. That this rapid upward movement has much justification is obvious from a glance at the statistics. Production has considerably declined, amounting to only 68,814 tons in '98 as compared with 74,981 in '95, while at the same time consumption has risen from 68,522 tons to 78,436 tons. The visible supply at the end of September '99 was only 18,254 tons as compared with 31,596 tons on Sept. 30th, '97. Naturally this considerable advance in quotations has favourably affected the Cornish tin industry, which, after being in a most unsatisfactory condition for many years, is now in a comparatively active state. There is no evidence at

the present time pointing to any material reduction in quotations.

Wool.—Speaking generally, the position of the wool market during the past year has been that on the one hand, largely owing to the continued drought in Australia, there has been a deficiency in supplies, while on the other, the consumptive demand has been increasing owing to the general prevalence of good trade. This, as will be seen from the details that we give of the various London sales, has led to a very decided upward movement in prices. The sixth series of '98 opened on Nov. 29th and closed on Dec. 13th. The offerings were comparatively small, amounting to a little over 150,000 bales, the better classes of merino wools being particularly short. The consequence was that these qualities advanced about 5 per cent. on the rate of the preceding series. Medium descriptions were very firm, but did not advance, and poorer classes were slightly weaker than at the previous sale. Fine crossbreds were in good demand, but medium and low crossbreds, being in good supply, had an average fall of about 10 per cent. The first series of '99, opened on Jan. 17th, closing on Feb. 1st. Australian merinos again advanced in price from 7½ to 10 per cent. Fine crossbreds were firm and in better request, while medium descriptions were also a little higher. South African sorts met with a good demand. French and home buyers operated freely, but the German demand was somewhat irregular. The second series opened on March 2nd, closing on the 22nd of that month, with offerings of about 170,000 bales, the main support of the market being Germany, French buyers showing more reserve than at the previous series, owing to their being well supplied with direct imports. Good merino qualities were from ½d. to 1d. per pound higher. Medium descriptions advanced about ½d., and poor classes were a shade lower. In crossbreds, the relative positions of the different classes were about the same as in the case of merinos. The third series opened in May (2nd), when about 185,000 bales were catalogued. Both French and German buyers operated freely, and there was a steady demand from home consumers; the result was that an immediate and considerable advance took place, which was fully maintained throughout. There was an advance of about 20 to 25 per cent. on merino qualities, and from 15 to 20 per cent. on crossbreds, the extent of the movement causing general surprise, though some advance was certainly anticipated. The fourth series, which opened on June 27th, had larger offerings than its predecessors, its total amounting to 223,000 bales. After some hesitation on the opening days prices again rose for most descriptions, good merinos being as much as ½d. to 1d. per pound higher, and good crossbreds ½d. per pound higher. Medium and inferior crossbreds suffered a little, though not to the extent of the advance in the previous series. The fifth series, which opened on Sept. 19th, had 195,000 bales catalogued. The home trade were the best operators, but a fair amount of purchases were made by the United States of crossbreds. The result was a further advance all round, especially marked in the case of crossbreds, fine descriptions of which were as much as 2d. per pound higher, and coarse descriptions ½d. As an indication of

* Ten months only.

the advance which has taken place during the past year it may be mentioned that Port Phillip unwashed, which was quoted at 8½d. in October '98, now stands at 12½d., an advance of nearly 50 per cent. As it is certain that supplies will be short for at least a year to come, it is probable that present quotations will be maintained, while there is a possibility or even further advances. We append our usual table showing imports of wool into the United Kingdom for a series of years:—

Year.	Colonial.	Foreign.
	Bales.	Bales.
'84.	1,285,641	318,998
'86.	1,366,647	375,361
'88.	1,534,343	468,617
'90.	1,599,666	432,220
'92.	1,765,904	505,638
'94.	1,693,062	465,381
'95.	1,802,269	565,884
'96.	1,674,878	492,181
'97.	1,647,052	616,180
'98.	1,556,388	526,596

Woollens and Worsteds.—Our exports of woollen and worsted goods during '99 have on the whole shown an improvement over '98, but the amount which was lost in the United States trade by the passing of the Dingley tariff has not to any appreciable extent been recovered. Woollen yarns were sent abroad in much larger quantities, though one of our principal customers, Germany, took considerably less. Worsteds also showed a great improvement, there being a great expansion in the demand from Germany, which absorbs considerably more than half of our total exports. In woollen piece goods there was an increase over '98, the total for the first ten months being 41,542,800 yards, as compared with 39,361,500 yards in '98. There was a considerable improvement in the case of the United States, but the figures are still below those of previous years. Germany, Holland, and Belgium were all better customers, but there was a slight falling off in the case of France, and a considerable one in the case of Japan. China bought more freely from us, and so did the East Indies, Australasia, and Canada. The trade from South America was considerably poorer in woollen piece goods. There was also an improvement in worsted piece goods, the figures for the first ten months of '99 being 86,741,100 yards, as compared with 80,726,600 yards in the first ten months of '98. Shipments to the United States again showed a decline, and those to Canada were also smaller, but a much better trade was done in Australasia, India, and China. Continental countries as a whole took less, but there was an increase of nearly a million yards in the case of France. The carpet trade has shown considerable expansion, 7,028,800 yards having been exported in the first ten months of '99, as compared with 6,368,600 yards in '98. A considerable falling off in the shipments of blankets is somewhat unaccountable. On the whole, the woollen and worsted industry has not had its fair proportion of the active trade of the last few years, but it appears now to be in a better position and likely to do well during the coming year.

TRADE, BOARD OF.

The first Committee for Trade appears to have been appointed in the year 1622, during the reign of James I. It was reconstituted by Charles I., and held meetings from time to time from 1625 to 1640. During the Commonwealth the Council of State, which was constituted in 1649-50, passed a resolution directing "the whole Council or any five of them to be a Committee for Trade and Plantations." In 1660 Charles II. instituted a Council for Trade and another Council of Foreign Plantations. These were amalgamated in 1672, but in 1675 their duties were transferred to the Privy Council. In 1695, under William III., and from time to time afterwards, the Council was revived; but on the motion of Burke it was abolished in 1782. In 1786 a permanent Committee was formed under an Order in Council, which still regulates the legal constitution of the Board. Acts have since been passed making the salary of the **President** (Mr. Ritchie, M.P.), £2000 a year, and of the **Parliamentary Secretary** (the Earl of Dudley), £1200 a year. There is also a **Permanent Secretary** (Sir Courtenay Boyle, K.C.B.). The working of the Department is now assimilated to that of the other great offices of State, its work being done by the President aided by a permanent staff. The work of the Department has enormously increased since 1786; for instance, by the growth of joint stock companies, the establishment and development of railways, the increase in shipping, and other industrial developments which have imposed new administrative duties upon it. It may be mentioned, as an illustration of this, that the **Permanent Establishment** consisted in 1840 of 30 persons at an annual cost of £14,716; in '53 of 66 persons at an annual cost of £26,353; in '67 of 150 persons at an annual cost of £44,378; and in '98 of 211 persons at an annual cost of £114,277, excluding the cost and staff of the Registrar-General of Seamen's Office, the Patent Office, and the Bankruptcy Offices. At the present time the work of the Board is divided amongst several departments, as follows:—

Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department. (Comptroller-General, A. E. Bateman, C.M.G.) This Department gives advice to other Government Departments upon commercial matters, and prepares annually the **Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom**, the **Statistical Abstract for the Colonies**, the **Statistical Abstract for Foreign Countries**, and the **Digest of Colonial Statistics**. It supervises the monthly and annual trade accounts, and, with the assistance of other Departments, prepares monthly and annual accounts of shipping and navigation, railway statistics, cotton statistics, emigration statistics, alien immigration statistics, and fishery statistics. It edits the **Board of Trade Journal** of tariff and trade notices, instituted in July '86, giving details as to changes in Customs' tariffs and regulations, information about trade movements, and periodical returns. Questions as to sugar bounties and other matters relating to trade and commerce are also dealt with. The **Commercial Intelligence Department** was appointed as a branch under this Department to provide the public with accurate information on all tariff and trade matters, and was opened in Oct. '99. Through the Labour Department it collects and publishes statistics of wages, hours of labour,

the state of the labour market, and the condition of the working classes, and publishes the monthly *Labour Gazette* and annual statistical reports on trade unions, strikes and lock-outs, and labour subjects generally. It is concerned with the administration of the Conciliation Act, '96, for the prevention and settlement of labour disputes.

Bankruptcy Department. (Inspector-General, John Smith, C.B.) This was constituted in '83, in consequence of the Bankruptcy Act, '83. It is under an Inspector-General, whose duties are described in the separate article on BANKRUPTCY (*q.v.*). The Companies (Winding-Up) Act, '90, imposed further duties on the Department in regard to the control of provisional and official liquidators appointed to wind up insolvent companies.

Railway Department. (Assistant-Secretary, P. S. J. Hopwood, C.B.) This Department, formed in '40, inspects railways and their works before they are opened for public traffic, inquires into railway accidents, investigates complaints as to the hours of work of railway servants, approves bye-laws of railway and canal companies, authorises the construction of railways and the raising of additional capital, considers and confirms provisional orders granted by the Light Railway Commissioners, endeavours to effect amicable settlements of complaints as to unfair or unreasonable rates or unreasonable or oppressive treatment on the part of railway and canal companies and as to increased railway rates, grants provisional orders authorising tramway, gas, and water undertakings, inspects tramways before they are opened for traffic, issues regulations controlling steam, electric, and other forms of mechanical traction, and approves bye-laws made by tramway undertakers, controls matters connected with the Metropolitan gas companies, such as the appointment of the gas referees and the chief gas examiner, administers the Notice of Accidents Act, '94, as amended by the Factory Act, '95, performs various duties under the Copyright and Merchandise Marks Acts and Acts relating to art unions, industrial exhibitions, and commercial charters, reports to Parliament under the standing orders on the proposals in Bills with regard to level crossings on railways, and the tolls, rates and charges on railways, tramways, and canals, etc., and prepares annual and special returns connected with railways, tramways, canals, gas undertakings, etc. Under this Department are the following Sub-Departments: The **Patent Office**, controlling the duties relating to patents, designs, and trade marks; the **Joint Stock Companies Registration Office**; and the **Standards Department**, transferred from the Exchequer in '66, which tests and examines weights and measures used in trade and for scientific purposes, keeps the standards of weight and measurement at the Standards Office, 7, Old Palace Yard, and performs various duties under the Coinage Act, '70, the Sale of Gas Act, '59-60, and the Petroleum Act, '79.

Marine Department. (Assistant-Secretary, Walter J. Howell.) The business of this Department, created in '50, mainly consists of the administration of the Merchant Shipping Act, '94, which consolidated all previous legislation relative to merchant shipping. It administers the rules relating to tonnage

admeasurement, national and international, examines masters, mates, and engineers, suppresses crimping and arranges for the transmission of seamen's wages, deals with the relief of distressed seamen so far as questions of principle are concerned, inspects the health of crews, crew spaces, and ships' provisions, deals with matters of discipline on merchant ships, establishes Local Marine Boards, controls Mercantile Marine Offices as to engagement and discharge of seamen, deaths at sea, etc., surveys emigrant and passenger ships, controls regulations as to the rule of the road at sea, ships' lights and signals, and prepares the Code Book of International Signals, inspects the life-saving appliances carried by ships, arranges as to assigning and marking load-lines on vessels, detains unseaworthy ships, institutes inquiries into and deals with shipping casualties and charges of misconduct against certificated officers, gives rewards for saving life at sea, appoints the staff of surveyors of ships, supplies rocket life-saving apparatus on the coast of the United Kingdom, and conjointly with the Admiralty deals with the Royal Naval Reserve. It prepares Parliamentary returns, and publishes the Annual Wreck Register. A Sub-Department is the **General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen**, and the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen is charged with the special duties as to the registration of ships, the issue of certificates to officers in the mercantile marine, the custody of official logs, etc., and also performs certain duties in connection with the Royal Naval Reserve.

Fisheries and Harbour Department. (Assistant-Secretary, Hon. T. H. W. Pelham.) This was originally a subdivision of the Marine Department, but now exists separately. It has charge of the foreshores belonging to the Crown, and sees that no injury is done to navigable harbours and channels; it manages the harbours at Holyhead and Ramsgate, controls the lighthouse funds of the Trinity House, the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses and the Commissioners of Irish Lights, and manages all Colonial lighthouses in the hands of the home Government. It deals with questions affecting the registry of ships, wreck and salvage, foreign lighthouses, pilotage, and navigation. It considers applications for loans of public money for shipping purposes, makes provisional orders under the General Pier and Harbour and Pilotage Acts, and considers applications from County Councils in Scotland to construct small harbours under the Western Highlands and Islands (Scotland) Works Act, '91. It examines and reports upon private Bills affecting tidal waters, settles bye-laws made by harbour authorities as to the shipment of petroleum and other explosives, and deals with questions affecting harbours, navigation, and dues of ships or goods carried in ships arising in foreign parts. It gives notice to British shipping of all foreign quarantine regulations. Since '96 it has dealt with applications for electric lighting provisional orders, and licences authorising the supply of electrical energy under the provisions of the Electric Lighting Acts, '82-90. Since '86 it has exercised the powers and duties of the Secretary of State and of the Home Office under the Salmon and Fresh-Water Fisheries Acts in England and Wales, and also fulfils all the duties relating

to the protection of the fisheries in both inland and territorial waters, the carrying out of treaties and conventions in this respect with foreign powers, and the collection of statistics as to fisheries.

Finance Department. (Assistant-Secretary, Cosmo Monkhouse.) This Department, established in '51, prepares the annual estimates for Parliament, manages the Mercantile Marine Fund and the Ramsgate Harbour Fund, and controls the expenditure of the various lighthouse authorities. The accounts of the whole Board of Trade establishment and its subordinate offices are kept and examined, and prepared for the Exchequer and Audit Office by this Department. It also deals with the Merchant Seamen's Fund, pensions to merchant seamen from Greenwich Hospital Fund, seamen's savings banks, the transmission of seamen's wages both at home and abroad, the issue and payment of seamen's money orders, the wages and effects of deceased seamen, and the relief of distressed seamen. It receives, examines, and presents to Parliament the accounts of life assurance companies, and to it have been assigned the arrangements necessary for the receipt and payment of moneys in connection with the Bankruptcy Estates Account, under the Bankruptcy Act, '83, and the Companies (Winding-Up) Act, '90.

TRADE MARKS.

By the Trade Marks Registration Acts, '75, '76 and '77, the trade mark, and even certain trade names, might be registered, and for the first time, and upon such registration, the right to the mark or name became the property of the inventor. All the last-mentioned statutes have been repealed; but their provisions are re-enacted with amendments in the **Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Acts, '83**. By sect. '76 of this statute, it is provided that the registration of a person as proprietor of a trade mark shall be *prima facie* evidence of his right to the exclusive use of this symbol, and shall, at the end of five years from the date of the registration, be conclusive evidence of his title to the sole use of the mark. This mark, however, is only to be registered for particular goods or classes of goods, and is assignable and transferable only in relation to the goodwill of the business concerned with these goods, and ends with that goodwill. A register of trade marks is established, and by an **amending Act, '88**, a corresponding register has been established in Sheffield for Sheffield ware. By this same Act it is provided that for a trade mark to be registered thereunder, it must consist of, or contain certain essential particulars, which are mentioned in detail in this statute. The proprietor of a trade mark or trade name duly registered may now without proof of fraud obtain an injunction and damages for the unauthorised use of his trade mark or trade name, but the registration of such a mark when it has been registered without sufficient cause may be ordered to be expunged on the application of any person aggrieved thereby. Trade marks remain in force the same time as patents—viz., 14 years; but the former may be renewed, as a matter of course, at the end of every 14 years on the payment of certain fees. By

the **Merchandise Marks Act, '87**, it is provided that the forging of any registered trade mark or its false application to goods like those in regard to which the mark has been registered, as well as several other incidental acts of a similar false and fraudulent character, are punishable as criminal offences, unless it was shown that there was no intention to defraud. Every article or thing by means of, or in connection with which, the offence has been committed is to be forfeited to the Crown, and these may be ordered to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Court thinks fit. By the **Merchandise Marks Act, '91**, the customs' entry respecting inspected goods is for the purposes of the Merchandise Marks Act, '87, to be deemed to be a trade description applied to the goods. Again, the Board of Trade is empowered to prosecute offenders under this statute in cases affecting the general interests of the country or of a section of the community or of a trade. By the **Merchandise Marks (Prosecutions), Act '94**, the Board of Agriculture is empowered to prosecute offences under the '89 Act, relating to agricultural and horticultural produce. A Select Committee of the House of Commons on Merchandise Marks reported in Oct. '97. According to this report, the Merchandise Marks Act of '87 has stopped to a great extent the fraudulent practices against which it was directed. Although the competition of improperly marked foreign goods is sometimes injurious, "the balance of the evidence is in favour of retaining the greater portion of the Act." Important statements are annually published from the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks concerning these symbols. See LAW, '99.

Trade Union Congress, '99. See LABOUR MOVEMENT.

Transcaspia. A Russian province in Central Asia, including the Turkoman region between the Caspian and the Oxus. Area, 214,237 sq. m.; pop. 345,000. The administrative centre is Askabad. The Transcaspian Railway (see ENGINEERING) traverses the country, connecting Samarcand with the Caspian. See TURKESTAN.

TRADE UNIONS.

The growth of Trade Unionism in recent years can be to some extent measured by the membership represented at the annual gathering of Unionists known as the Trade Union Congress. At the first congress, in '68, 118,367 were represented; in '78, 623,957; in '88, 674,634; in '90, 1,470,191; in '92, 1,219,934; in '94, 1,080,545; in '96, 1,076,000; in '98, 1,176,896; and in '99, 1,120,164. From '68 to '94 the members represented included the members of Trades Councils, but since then the real representation of fully-paid-up members of Trade Unions has been insisted upon. Accurate statistical data of all the unions of the United Kingdom are not, however, even now obtainable. The figures given on next page, which have been revised and corrected to date as far as possible, relate only to the principal Trade Unions throughout the kingdom; and it must not be forgotten that there is a very large number of smaller Unions with less than five hundred members. Consult Reports of Trades Union Congresses, published by the Trades Union Parliamentary Committee. See LABOUR MOVEMENT.

Union, with Number of Members.	Secretary.	Offices.
Bakers and Confectioners, Amalgamated Union . . . 4,780	J. Jenkins . . .	46, Percy Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.
Boiler Makers & Iron & Steel Ship Builders . . . 45,210	R. Knight, J.P. . .	Lifton Ho., Islington Rd., Newcastle.
Boot & Shoe Operatives' Natl. Union (London Met. Branch) . . . 1,700	T. O'Grady . . .	33, Goldsmith Row, N.E.
Boot and Shoe Operatives' National Union . . . 30,000	W. B. Homidge . . .	17, Silver Street, Leicester.
Brassworkers' National Amalgamated Society . . . 10,780	W. J. Davis, J.P. . .	70, Lionel Street, Birmingham.
Bricklayers . . . 34,928	J. Batchelor . . .	46, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.
Cabinet Makers, etc., Alliance (London) . . . 5,200	H. Ham . . .	72, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. [Manchester.
Card and Blowing-room Operatives Amalgamated Assoc. . . 24,500	W. Mullin . . .	2a, Hodson's Court, Corporation St.,
Carpenters & Joiners, Amal. . . 60,607	F. Chandler, J.P. . .	95, Brunswick Street, Manchester.
Coach Makers (U. K.), Soc. of . . 6,419	John G. Waldron . .	12, Ackers St., Oxford Rd., Manchester
Compositors (London) . . . 11,300	C. W. Bowerman . .	7 and 9, St. Bride Street, E.C.
Cotton Spinners, Amal. Assoc. of Operative . . . 18,030	J. Mawdsley, J.P. . .	3, Blossom Street, Manchester.
Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Labourers . . . 13,000	B. Tillett . . .	425, Mile End Road, E.
Engineers, Amal. Society of . . 85,000	G. N. Barnes . . .	89, Stamford Street, London, S.E.
Gasworkers & Gen. Labourers . . 45,000	W. Thorne . . .	144, Barking Road, E.
Hosiery Federation, National House Decorators & Painters, Amalgamated Society of . . 4,800	J. Holmes . . .	Exchange Bldgs., Rutland St., Leicester.
House & Ship Painters & Decorators, National Amalgtd. . . 9,775	E. C. Gibbs . . .	Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell Rd., E.C. [Manchester.
Iron & Steel Workers' Assoc. . . 8,000	G. M. Sunley, J.P. . .	15, Camp Street, Lower Broughton,
Iron Founders . . . 17,810	James Cox . . .	6, Mount Pleasant, Darlington.
Iron Moulders (Scot.) Assoc. . . 7,278	J. Maddison . . .	200, New Kent Road, S.E.
Labour, Ntl. Amalg. Union of . . 22,397	J. M. Jack, J.P. . .	12, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.
London Cabdrivers' Union . . . 5,000	J. N. Bell . . .	4, Higham Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Masons' United Operative Association (Scotland) . . . 12,025	W. H. Thorpe . . .	39, Gerrard Street, Soho, W.
Miners' Fed. of Great Britain . . 220,000	Geo. B. Craig . . .	45, Montrose Street, Glasgow.
Miners' Ntl. Union (Northumberland) . . . 22,173	Thomas Ashton, J.P. .	925, Ashton Old Road, Manchester.
Northern Counties Amalgamated Assoc. of Weavers . . 81,065	R. Young . . .	Burt Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Plasterers, National Association of Operative . . . 11,516	W. H. Wilkinson . .	Ewbank Chambers, Accrington.
Plumbers' United Oper. Asso. of Gt. Britain and Ireland . . 10,435	M. Deller . . .	11, Dartmouth St., Westminster, S.W.
Railway Servants, Amalgamated Society of . . . 65,000	G. B. Cherry . . .	138, Upper Brook Street, Manchester. [London, W.C.
Railway Workers' Gen. Union . . 6,000	Richard Bell . . .	72, Acton Street, Gray's Inn Road, Manchester.
Sailors' and Firemen's Union . . 15,000	A. Clarke . . .	17, Harp Lane, London, E.C.
Shipwrights' Associated Soc. . . 15,485	E. Cathery . . .	3, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne. [chester.
Steam Engine Makers' Soc. . . 8,300	A. Wilkie . . .	Market Buildings, Thomas St., Manchester.
Stonemasons' Soc., Operative . . 17,500	J. Swift, J.P. . .	28, John Street; Bedford Row, W.C.
Tailors' Amalgamated Society . . 16,957	W. Hancock . . .	8, Caxton Bldgs., Booth St., Manchester.
Tailors' & Tailoresses' Assoc., Scot. Operatives . . . 5,204	Terence A. Flynn . .	
Tramways, etc., Employers' Amalgamated Association . . 8,200	Robert Girvan . . .	180, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
Typographical Association . . . 15,393	G. T. Jackson, J.P. .	The Crescent, Salford. [Manchester.
	R. Hackett . . .	Campfield Chambers, 312, Deansgate,

TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal is officially known as the **South African Republic**. It lies N. of the Vaal river and S. of the Limpopo river. It is bounded W. by Bechuanaland; E. by Portuguese East Africa and Zululand; S. by Natal and Orange Free State. Swaziland, on the south-east, is a protectorate of the Republic. A map clearly showing its position is given on p. 659. **Area**, 119,139 sq. m.; **pop.** 1,094,156, of whom some 345,000 only are whites. Of the whites about 70 per cent. are Uitlanders. The country was first occupied by the Boers, who made their great "trek" from the Cape in 1836. The **Sand River Convention**, '52, recognised their right to manage their own affairs according to their own laws. They managed them badly, and in 1877 the country was annexed by the British Government. It turned out that the majority of the Boers were opposed to annexation, and they ultimately revolted. Majuba Hill and the **Convention** of '81 followed, giving the Transvaal complete self-government under the suzerainty of the Queen, and subject to the terms of that Convention. The Transvaal

Government complained of these terms, and the Convention of '84 was signed, whereby it was declared that the articles of the new Convention should be substituted for the articles embodied in the '81 Convention. Under Article IV. of the '84 Convention it was laid down that the Transvaal should conclude no treaty or engagement with any state or nation, except the Orange Free State, nor with any native tribe lying to the east or west, without the approval of H.M. the Queen. Another most important article of the Convention was Article XIV., as follows:—"All persons, other than natives, conforming themselves to the laws of the South African Republic (1) will have full liberty, with their families, to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the South African Republic; (2) they will be entitled to hire or possess houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises; (3) they may carry on their commerce either in person or by any agents whom they may think fit to employ; (4) they will not be subject, in respect of their persons or property, or in respect of their commerce or industry, to any taxes, whether general or local, other than those which are or may be imposed upon citizens of the said Republic." The Transvaal is ruled by a President (Mr. Kruger), elected by first-class burghers only for five years, with a Council of five members elected by the first Volksraad. Legislation is effected by a Parliament of two Chambers, each of 27 members, called the First and Second Volksraad. Bills passed by the Second Chamber must be approved by the First before becoming law. The members of the First are elected for four years from and by first-class burghers—i.e., all male whites resident in the Transvaal before '76, or who fought in the war of independence in '81, or various campaigns since, including the Raid, and their children from the age of sixteen. The members of the Second Volksraad are elected for 4 years by and from the first- and second-class burghers—i.e., the naturalised alien males and their children from the age of sixteen. Naturalisation can be obtained after two years' residence. Second-class burghers can become first-class by resolution of the first Volksraad twelve years after naturalisation. From '76 till '81 one year's residence qualified for the franchise. In '82 the period was raised to five years, and in '90-94 the regulations now in force were carried. The country is divided into twenty districts. The capital is Pretoria. In '97 the average number of children attending Government schools of all kinds was 11,436. In '86 gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand range of hills, and these are now, after a first rush and the collapse that inevitably followed, proving of immense value. (See GOLD FIELDS AND PRODUCTION.) The centre of the gold fields is Johannesburg, which has a population of over 100,000, including over 50,000 whites, most of whom are debarred from the franchise, although the revenue of the State is almost entirely derived from them. The political discontent amongst the Uitlanders reached a crisis in Dec. '96. The National Union of Johannesburg issued a manifesto setting forth the Uitlanders' grievances, and claiming an equitable franchise and fair representation for all residents in the Transvaal, with other administrative reforms. It was pointed out that, though the Uitlanders constituted the majority of the state, owning more than half the

land and at least nine-tenths of the property, yet in all matters affecting their lives, liberties and properties they had absolutely no voice. The Administration was charged with the grossest extravagance, bribery and corruption, and with an intense hostility to the English. The leaders of the Union were prepared to fight for their rights, and, as it appeared that the Boers were about to attack the town, the central committee of the National Union constituted themselves a provisional government pledged to reform, and men were enlisted in large numbers, while an appeal for intervention was also sent to the Imperial Commissioner. At this juncture came Dr. Jameson's raid from British Bechuanaland, and his subsequent defeat, followed by the disarmament of Johannesburg. The members of the National Reform Committee were arrested, but afterwards released on the payment of heavy fines. A claim was made in respect of the Raid for material damage £677,938 3s. 3d.; and for moral or intellectual damage £1,000,000, which the British Government were asked to pay or to cause to be paid (Feb. 17th, '97). The British South Africa Co. suggested that the matter of the claim should be referred to arbitration, but only so far as the claim for material damages was concerned. Estimated revenue, '96, £4,462,193; expenditure, £3,582,696; exports of wool, cattle, hides, grain, ostrich feathers, ivory, butter, gold, etc.; imports, '95, £9,816,304. See DIPLOMATIC, and SWAZILAND.

History, '99.—The Magatoland rebellion was completely suppressed early in Dec. '98, and the chief, Mpefu, fled across the Limpopo to the north, where he was captured by the Chartered Company's police and sent to Bulawayo. But the chief events of the month were the arrests of British coloured subjects by Field-Cornet Lombard, who was arrested on the complaint of the British Agent, but afterwards declared innocent of the charges made against him and reinstated in his post, and the shooting by a Boer policeman of a British subject named Edgar. This last affair roused the Uitlanders thoroughly, and a petition to the Queen asserting that British subjects in the Transvaal were subjected to innumerable acts of petty tyranny at the hands of the police, and praying for relief, was signed by nearly 5000 persons. Owing to a technical irregularity, this petition was not accepted by the British Agent, and Mr. Webb, the Chairman, and Mr. Dodd, the Secretary, of the South African League were thereupon arrested by the Government for, as it was alleged, their share in getting up the petition, but nominally on a charge of contravening the Public Meetings Act. A public meeting was held at Johannesburg to protest against their arrest (Jan. 14th, '99), but was broken up by the police and other employes of the Government. A second petition to Her Majesty was then prepared. It was signed by 21,000 British subjects in the Transvaal, and was duly received by the British Agent and forwarded to the High Commissioner (March 24th). The petitioners claimed that, in spite of the promise of President Kruger after the Raid to introduce reforms, nothing had been done, except to aggravate their position: as, for instance, by the Immigration of Aliens Act, '96, which had been withdrawn at the instance of the British Government, the Press Law, '96, the Aliens Expulsion Law, '96, which, in the opinion of

the petitioners, contravened the '84 Convention, the enforced submission of the High Court to the Raad, and the fact that trial by jury meant trial by Boers. Forts had been built at Johannesburg and Pretoria to terrorise British subjects; the police, as the Edgar case showed, were no protection, but a positive danger, to the community, and the condition of British subjects was intolerable. The petitioners prayed for an inquiry into their grievances, the reform of abuses, and the recognition of their rights under guarantee from the Boer Government. At the same time the mining community endeavoured to arrange with the Boer Government for various reforms, but the negotiations had no satisfactory result. Counter petitions, signed by over 20,000 Uitlanders, were presented to the Boer Government in May, denying that the Government gave no protection to life and property and that the general administration was bad, and alleging that the petition to the Queen was got up by capitalists, and not by the public. A number of men, of whom the majority were said to be English, were arrested at Johannesburg on a charge of high treason (15th). It was said that they were enlisting men to serve against the Transvaal in case of war. The charges against them, however, were afterwards withdrawn, and it was shown that at least two Government detectives acting as *agents provocateurs* were amongst those arrested, while the whole thing smacked of conspiracy. On May 9th Mr. Reitz sent a dispatch in reply to one from the Secretary for the Colonies declaring the inability of H.M. Government to admit Dr. Leyds' denial of the existence of British suzerainty, or his assertion that the preamble of the '81 Convention was repealed by the '84 Convention. Mr. Reitz went further than Dr. Leyds. He not only declared that the '81 Convention was entirely abrogated and superseded by that of '84, but asserted that the "now existing right of absolute self-government of the Republic is not derived from either the Convention of '81 or that of '84, but simply and solely follows from the inherent right of this Republic as a sovereign international State." Mr. Chamberlain on July 13th replied that this contention was "wholly inadmissible."

The Imperial Government had meanwhile communicated their views on the Uitlanders' petition to the High Commissioner, stating that they could not permanently ignore the exceptional and arbitrary treatment to which their fellow-countrymen and others were exposed, and expressing the hope that the Transvaal Government would redress the grievances complained of. They suggested a meeting between the High Commissioner and President Kruger, and, a similar suggestion having been put forward by Mr. Schreiner and Mr. Hofmeyr, the leaders of the Afrikaner party at the Cape, a conference was finally arranged between the President and the High Commissioner at Bloemfontein on President Steyn's invitation. The President had meanwhile put certain franchise proposals (which were not publicly specified) before the First Raad (23rd), and that body resolved that they should be published in draft and submitted to them at the next ordinary session. Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger met at Bloemfontein (31st), but separated (June 5th) without, unfortunately, having come to any agreement.

Sir Alfred Milner during the conference laid stress chiefly upon the franchise question, believing that an acceptable franchise would put the Uitlanders into a position to remedy their principal grievances themselves. He proposed that the full franchise should be given to every foreigner who (1) had been resident for five years in the Republic; (2) declared his intention to reside permanently; (3) took an oath to obey the laws, undertake all obligations of citizenship, and defend the independence of country; the franchise to be confined to persons of good character possessing a certain amount of property or income; finally, some increase of seats should be granted in the district where the Uitlanders principally resided. The number of these was a matter for discussion, but it was essential that they should not be so few as to leave the representatives of the new constituencies in a contemptible minority. The President objected that this was tantamount to handing over his country to foreigners, but Sir Alfred Milner pointed out that the old burghers would still have a large majority in the Volksraad. The President made the following counter-proposal, conditioning it, however, upon the satisfactory settlement of existing grounds of difference and the agreement to settle future difficulties by arbitration, and on his request for incorporation of Swaziland being submitted to H.M. Government. Subject to this he undertook to submit to the approval of the Volksraad and people these detailed proposals:—New comers registering themselves within fourteen days after arrival to obtain naturalisation after two years on complying with following conditions:—(1) Six months' notice of intention to apply for naturalisation; (2) two years' continuous registration; (3) residence in the S.A. Republic during that period; (4) no dishonouring sentence; (5) proof of obedience to the laws, no act against government or independence; (6) proof of full State citizenship and franchise or title to it in former country; (7) possession of fixed property to value of £150, occupation of house to annual rental of £50, or yearly income of at least £200, Government to have the power of granting naturalisation to persons not satisfying this condition; (8) oath similar to Orange Free State. Persons so naturalised would, five years after naturalisation, obtain the full franchise on the following conditions:—(1) Continuous registration for five years after naturalisation; (2) continuous residence during that period; (3) no dishonouring sentence; (4) proof of obedience to law, etc.; (5) property qualification as above; (6) residents in the S.A. Republic before '90 getting naturalised within six months from promulgation of this proposed law and giving six months' notice of intention to apply for naturalisation to obtain full franchise two years after naturalisation on complying with conditions for full franchise mentioned above, substituting two for five years, those not getting naturalised within six months to fall under already mentioned conditions for new comers; (7) those already resident for two years or more to be allowed immediate naturalisation on above-mentioned naturalisation conditions for new comers and to obtain full franchise five years after naturalisation on compliance with above-mentioned full franchise conditions; (8) those already naturalised to obtain full franchise five years after naturalisation on last-mentioned conditions.

Sir Alfred Milner admitted that this proposal



was a considerable advance on the existing franchise law, but he felt that it was quite inadequate, for no man not already naturalised could under the scheme get a vote for the First Volksraad in less than 2½ years from the passing of the new law, even if he had been in the country for 13 or 14 years. The President refused to consider any suggestions as to giving the Uitlanders powers of local self-government, but offered to recommend an increase of the representation of the goldfields from two to five members. The First Raad met soon after and endorsed the President's proposals, and the Government was instructed to prepare an amendment to the franchise law on his terms. This was done (13th), and the Raad accepted the proposals, with one or two alterations, and resolved to refer them to the people. The tension in regard to political affairs proved very prejudicial to business on the Rand, and thousands even at this stage left Johannesburg. The **Uitlander Council** issued a formal declaration (July 4th), approving Sir A. Milner's proposals, but declaring that (1) it was essential to fix at the outset conditions under which all persons qualified should obtain the franchise without unnecessary expense, trouble, or delay, and without intimidation; (2) those who got the franchise should be able to use it effectively; (3) redistribution should take place periodically by an automatic arrangement, so that representation should bear some definite relation to the number of electors. Further, the settlement should be guaranteed by an understanding between the Imperial and the Boer Governments that a Reform Act should be passed providing for no disability by reason of creed; the recognition of English equally with Dutch as the official language; the establishment of an independent High Court; the right of public meeting and freedom of speech and the Press; elections by ballot, with stringent provisions against bribery and intimidation. Lengthy conferences of a private and unofficial character took place during July, in which Mr. Hofmeyr, the leader of the Afrikaner Bond, Mr. Herholdt, one of the Cape Ministers, and Mr. Fischer, a member of the Executive of the Orange Free State, took part. The result was that new franchise proposals were laid before the Raad (7th), the effect of which was that persons who came to the country before the passing of the proposed new law would get the franchise in nine years from the time of their arrival, or five years from the passing of the law provided that the period of their residence was not less than seven years. It was also proposed that the children of aliens should get the franchise on attaining their majority, and that four additional members for each Raad should be given to the goldfields. The proposals were referred to a commission of five members. When they came before the Raad the nine years' period was reduced to seven years (18th). The other proposals, with minor alterations, were passed. They were duly communicated to the British Government, and Mr. Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons their intention to ask for a joint inquiry as to how far the scheme would give adequate representation to the Uitlanders. They were determined to see that a satisfactory arrangement should at last be arrived at (28th). A communication was accordingly telegraphed through the British Agent at Pretoria (Aug. 2nd), and delivered by

mail (23rd), inviting the President to send delegates to a Joint Commission to discuss with British delegates whether the new franchise law would give substantial and immediate representation to the Uitlanders.

After discussions and negotiations between the British Agent and Dr. Smuts, the State Attorney, the **Boer Government** replied (Aug. 19th) by suggesting the following alternative proposal:—“(1) The Government are willing to recommend to the Volksraad and the people a five years' retrospective franchise, as proposed by the High Commissioner on June 1st, '99. (2) The Government are further willing to recommend to the Volksraad that eight new seats in the First Volksraad, and, if necessary, also in the Second Volksraad, be given to the population of the Witwatersrand, thus with the two sitting members for the goldfields giving to the population thereof ten representatives in a Raad of thirty-six, and in future the representation of the goldfields of this Republic shall not fall below the proportion of one-fourth of the total. (3) The new burghers shall equally with the old burghers be entitled to vote at the election for State President and Commandant-General. (4) This Government will always be prepared to take into consideration such friendly suggestions regarding the details of the franchise law as H.M. Government, through the British Agent, may wish to convey to it. (5) In putting forward the above proposals the Government assumes:—(a) That H.M. Government will agree that the present intervention shall not form a precedent for future similar action, and that in the future no interference in the internal affairs of the Republic will take place. (b) That H.M. Government will not further insist on the assertion of the suzerainty, the controversy on the subject being allowed tacitly to drop. (c) That arbitration (from which foreign element other than Orange Free State is to be excluded) will be conceded as soon as the franchise scheme has become law. (6) Immediately on H.M. Government accepting this proposal for a settlement, the Government will ask the Volksraad to adjourn for the purpose of consulting the people about it, and the whole scheme might become law, say, within a few weeks. (7) In the meantime the form and scope of the proposed tribunal are also to be discussed and provisionally agreed upon while the franchise scheme is being referred to the people, so that no time may be lost in putting an end to the present state of affairs.” An addition to the despatch sent separately (21st) declared that the proposals as to franchise and representation were expressly conditional on the acceptance by H.M. Government of paragraph 5 (see p. 663).

H.M. Government's reply to this offer (Aug. 30th) was that they assumed that the five years' franchise proposal was not hampered by any conditions which would impair its effect, and agreed that the British Agent and other persons appointed by the High Commissioner should make the investigations necessary to satisfy H.M. Government on this point. The reply proceeded as follows:—“With regard to the conditions of the Government of the S.A. Republic—first, as regards intervention, H.M. Government hope that the fulfilment of the promises made and the just treatment of the Uitlanders in future will render unnecessary any further intervention on their behalf; but

H.M. Government cannot of course debar themselves from their rights under the Conventions nor divest themselves of the ordinary obligations of a civilised power to protect its subjects in a foreign country from injustice. Secondly, with regard to suzerainty, H.M. Government would refer the Government of the S.A. Republic to the second paragraph of my despatch of July 13th. Thirdly, H.M. Government agree to a discussion of the form and scope of a tribunal of arbitration from which foreigners and foreign influence are excluded. Such a discussion, which will be of the highest importance to the future relations of the two countries, should be carried on between the President and yourself, and for this purpose it appears to be necessary that a further conference, which H.M. Government suggest should be held at Cape Town, should be at once arranged. H.M. Government also desire to remind the Government of the S.A. Republic that there are other matters of difference between the two Governments, which will not be settled by the grant of political representation to the Uitlanders, and which are not proper subjects for reference to arbitration. It is necessary that these should be settled concurrently with the questions now under discussion, and they will form, with the question of arbitration, proper subjects for consideration at the proposed conference."

The Transvaal Government replied (Sept. 2nd) that they observed with the deepest regret that H.M. Government had not been able to decide on accepting the proposal for a five years' franchise and extension of the representation of the Witwatersrand with the conditions attached thereto, the more so that from semi-official discussions [with the British Agent] they had thought the proposal would be acceptable. As a consequence the Government considered the proposal had lapsed. As to a unilateral inquiry, its findings, especially when arrived at before the working of the law had been tested, would be premature, and thus probably of little value. As to intervention, the Government did not ask nor intend that H.M. Government should abandon any right which they might really have, either under the '84 Convention or under international law, to intervene for the protection of British subjects. As to suzerainty, its non-existence had been already clearly stated by the Transvaal Government in its despatch of April 16th, '98, by which it still stood. With reference to the suggestion for holding another Conference, the Government would await further information from H.M. Government. Reverting to the invitation of Aug. 2nd, the Government asked how H.M. Government proposed the Commission of delegates from both Governments to inquire into the new franchise law should be constituted, and what place and time for the meeting was suggested. Mr. Pakeman, editor of the *Johannesburg Leader*, was arrested (3rd) on a charge of high treason, afterwards reduced to offence against the Press Laws, and an attempt was made to secure Mr. Monypenny, the editor of the *Star* and correspondent of the *Times* also, but he got away. This stimulated still further the exodus of British subjects; business almost ceased, and workmen, both natives and whites, left the mines in large numbers. The State Attorney emphatically disclaimed all responsibility for these arrests, though it was alleged that he had telegraphed explicit in-

structions in regard to them. Mr. Pakeman was admitted to bail, but failed to appear, and a warrant was issued for his rearrest. Following on a debate in the Raad, a request was sent to the High Commissioner through the British Agent for information as to the meaning of the massing of troops on the Transvaal borders (6th). The reply (7th) was that the High Commissioner did not know what the State Secretary meant by the massing of troops. It was a matter of common knowledge that the British troops in South Africa, as to the position and numbers of which there was no secret, were there for the protection of British interests and to make provision against eventualities. An official statement was issued by the Transvaal Government (8th) that, acting on the advice of the Free State and the Bond leaders, they desired to add to their despatch of Sept. 2nd an intimation of their acceptance of H.M. Government's invitation (sent on Aug. 2nd) to appoint delegates to a Joint Commission to inquire into the new franchise law.

The Imperial Cabinet met in London (Sept. 8th), and the following despatch was sent:—"H.M. Government understand the Note of the S.A.R. Government of Sept. 2nd to mean that their proposals made in their note of Aug. 19th are now withdrawn because the reply of H.M. Government contained in their Note of Aug. 30th with regard to future intervention and suzerainty is not acceptable. H.M. Government have absolutely repudiated the view of the political status of the S.A. Republic taken by the Government of the S.A. Republic in their Note of April 16th, '93, and also in their Note of May 9th, '99, in which they claim the status of a sovereign international State, and they are therefore unable to consider any proposal which is made conditional on the acceptance by H.M. Government of these views. It is on this ground that H.M. Government have been compelled to regard the last proposal of the Government of the S.A. Republic as unacceptable in the form in which it has been presented. H.M. Government cannot now consent to go back to the proposals for which those in the Note of Aug. 19th are intended as a substitute, especially as they are satisfied that the law of '99 in which these proposals were finally embodied is insufficient to secure the immediate and substantial representation which H.M. Government have always had in view, and which they gather from the reply of the Government of the S.A. Republic that the latter admit to be reasonable. Moreover, the presentation of the proposals of the note of Aug. 19th indicates that the Government of the S.A. Republic have themselves recognised that their previous offer might be with advantage enlarged, and that the independence of the S.A. Republic would be thereby in no way impaired. H.M. Government are still prepared to accept the offer made in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the Note of Aug. 10th taken by themselves, provided that the inquiry which H.M. Government have proposed, whether joint—as H.M. Government originally suggested—or unilateral, shows that the new scheme of representation will not be encumbered by conditions which will nullify the intention to give substantial and immediate representation to the Uitlanders. In this connection H.M. Government assume that, as stated to the British

Agent, the new members of the Raad will be permitted to use their own language. The acceptance of these terms by the Government of the S.A. Republic would at once remove the tension between the two Governments, and would in all probability render unnecessary any further intervention on the part of H.M. Government to secure the redress of grievances which the Uitlanders would themselves be able to bring to the notice of the Executive and the Raad. H.M. Government are increasingly impressed with the danger of further delay in relieving the strain which has already caused so much injury to the interests of South Africa, and they earnestly press for an immediate and definite reply to their present proposal. If it is acceded to, they will be ready to make immediate arrangements for a further conference between the President of the S.A. Republic and the High Commissioner to settle all the details of the proposed Tribunal of Arbitration, and the questions referred to in the Note of Aug. 30th, which are neither Uitlander grievances nor questions of interpretation, but which might be readily settled by friendly communications between the representatives of the two Governments. If, however, as they most anxiously hope will not be the case, the reply of the S.A.R. Government is negative or inconclusive, H.M. Government must reserve to themselves the right to reconsider the situation *de novo*, and to formulate their own proposals for a final settlement." This despatch was received and read in the Volksraad (12th), and the Afrikaner party at the Cape were understood to have strongly urged its acceptance. Undoubtedly in Great Britain public opinion generally approved of the despatch.

The reply of the Transvaal Government (16th) was as follows:—"This Government wishes to state that it learns with a feeling of deep regret that it must understand that H.M. Government withdraws from the invitation sent in their letter of Aug. 23rd [i.e. the telegraphed communication of Aug. 2nd] and accepted by this Government, and substitutes in its place an entirely new proposal. The proposal, which has now lapsed, contained in the letters of this Government of Aug. 19th and 21st, was induced by suggestions given by British Agent to State Attorney, and these were accepted by this Government in good faith, and on express request, as equivalent to an assurance that the proposal would be acceptable to H.M. Government. It was in no way the object of this Government either then or now to make any needless recapitulations of its contention about its political status as an independent State as defined by Convention of London '84, but only to try to put an end to the state of tension by meeting H.M. Government upon a proposal which it supposed to be constituted both in spirit and in form, in such a way as it was given to understand to be satisfactory to H.M. Government. This Government cannot disguise from itself that in making the proposals contained in its note of Aug. 19th it probably ran the danger, not only of its being disclaimed by S.A.R. Volksraad and people, but also that its acceptance might affect the independence of the State by, as therein proposed, giving an immediate vote in the Legislature of the State to a large number of inpouring Uitlanders; but it set against that the continuous threatening and undoubted danger to its highly prized

independence, arising from claim of suzerainty made by H.M. Government, from the interference of that Government in the internal affairs of this Republic, and from the want of an automatically working manner of regulating differences between H.M. Government and this Government, and was in consequence prepared to recommend to the S.A.R. Volksraad and to the people to run the danger attached to offer made in order to avoid the certainty of the greater danger. Inasmuch, however, as the conditions attached to the proposal, the acceptance of which constituted the only consideration for its offer, have been declared unacceptable, it cannot understand on what grounds of justice it can be expected that it should be bound to grant the rest; and with a view to the assurance given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that he would not consider the said offer as a refusal in answer to his invitation to a joint inquiry based upon existing franchise law and scheme of representation for Witwatersrand gold-fields, it cannot understand why, as soon as this invitation was accepted (as was done by this Government in its note of Sept. 2nd), H.M. Government declares that it cannot any longer agree to the inquiry on this subject and for purposes which that Government itself proposes. It is also not clear to this Government on what grounds H.M. Government, after having recently by means of its invitation intimated that it could not declare without an inquiry whether franchise law and resolutions taken about representation would afford immediate and substantial representation to the Uitlanders in S.A. Republic, is to-day in a position, without having made any inquiry so far as this Government is aware, before the law can have been tested in its operation, to declare that the measure just mentioned is insufficient for the object contemplated. It trusts that it will clearly appear from the foregoing that H.M. Government is under a misunderstanding if it supposes that this Government has ever recognised that it has considered the lapsed proposal contained in letter of Aug. 19th without the conditions imposed therein and repeated in the Note of Aug. 21st, as a reasonable proposal, or made it as a proposal; and still less that this Government was or is of opinion that its earlier proposal could be extended with advantage to the Republic without observance of those conditions, or that the Republic would not suffer any violation of its independence. However earnestly this Government also desires to find an immediate and satisfactory course by which existing tension should be brought to an end, it feels itself quite unable, as desired, to recommend or propose to the S.A.R. Volksraad and people the part of its proposal contained in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of its Note of Aug. 19th, omitting the conditions on the acceptance of which alone the offer was based, but declares itself always still prepared to abide by its acceptance of the invitation of H.M. Government to get a Joint Commission composed as intimated in its Note of Sept. 2nd. It considers that if conditions are contained in the existing franchise law which has been passed, and in the scheme of representation, which might tend to frustrate the object contemplated, it will attract the attention of the Commission, and thus be brought to the knowledge of this Government. This Government has noticed with surprise the assertion that it had intimated to British

Agent that the new members to be chosen for S.A.R. Volksraad should be allowed to use their own language. If it is thereby intended that this Government would have agreed that any other than the language of the country would have been used in the deliberations of the Volksraad, it wishes to deny same in the strongest manner. Leaving aside the fact that it is not competent to introduce any such radical change, they have up to now not been able to understand the necessity or even advisability of making a recommendation to the Volksraad in the spirit suggested. Hence also the immediate and express denial given to British Agent by State Attorney to any question of that nature. Inasmuch as the proposal for any further Conference has been made specifically dependent on the acceptance of a proposal which this Government does not feel at liberty to recommend to Volksraad, it would perhaps be premature to deal with it further at the present time. It merely wishes, however, to remark that it has not yet been made clear to it which are the definite questions which would be discussed at proposed Conference, and which could not be subjected to arbitration, but it is pleased to see that H.M. Government thinks that they could readily be settled by means of friendly discussions; while it further welcomes with much pleasure prospect disclosed by H.M. Government of the introduction of a Court of Arbitration for the decision all points of difference and points to be discussed at the Conference, and is ready and willing to co-operate towards the composition of such a Court, and that the more as it is its firm intention to abide entirely by the Convention of London, '84, as its efforts have been continuously to do. Finally this Government continues to cherish hope that H.M. Government on further consideration will feel itself free to abandon idea of making new proposals more difficult for this Government and imposing new conditions, and will declare itself satisfied to abide by its own proposal for a Joint Commission, as first proposed by Secretary of State for Colonies in Imperial Parliament, and subsequently proposed to this Government and accepted by it. If H.M. Government is willing and feels able to make this decision, it would put an end to the present state of tension, race hatred would decrease and die out, the prosperity and welfare of the S.A. Republic and of the whole of South Africa would be developed and furthered, and fraternisation between the different nationalities would increase." **The President of the Orange Free State** (21st), in addressing the Free State Raad at the opening of its session, accused Mr. Greene, the British Agent at Pretoria, of eliciting from the Transvaal the offer of a five years' franchise, and declared that the Free State was bound by treaty to afford assistance to the Transvaal in case of war. **The charge against Mr. Greene** was repeated in a Green Book issued by the Transvaal Government. Dr. Smuts, the State Attorney, stated that Mr. Greene had told him the Imperial Government would accept the offer of the five years' franchise and the conditions accompanying it if it were made. He also denied that he promised Mr. Greene that the new Volksraad members would be allowed to speak in their own language. Following on a Cabinet Council the Colonial Secretary sent a despatch (22nd) protesting against this charge of breach of faith, and refuting from the despatches that

had passed between the two Governments the various statements made in support of the charge. The facts are as follows:—On Aug. 12th the State Attorney, Dr. Smuts, approached the British Agent with a view to find out if H.M. Government would waive the Joint Commission of Inquiry if the Transvaal Government put forward a more liberal scheme of Uitlander representation. The scheme was with one exception identical with that set out in the formal proposal of Aug. 19th; but the first of the conditions accompanying it was, that H.M. Government "will agree that their present intervention shall not form a precedent for future similar action, and that in future no interference in the internal affairs of the Republic *contrary to the Convention* will take place." The other two conditions were identical with the conditions in the formal proposal. A further variation in the first condition appeared in the additional despatch of Aug. 21st, where the condition read thus: "H.M. Government in future not to interfere in internal affairs of the South African Republic." The one exception in the franchise scheme referred to above was that for clause (4) the proposal as made to Mr. Greene by Dr. Smuts read thus: "The simple details of franchise law to be discussed with British Agent. He may have his legal adviser. Any other points which may arise to be discussed in the same way."

On the same day the reply to the Transvaal Government's despatch of Sept. 16th was sent, and H.M. Government expressed their profound regret that that despatch was a refusal to accept the offer of H.M. Government. The reply proceeded:—"H.M. Government have on more than one occasion repeated their assurances that they have no desire to interfere in any way with the independence of S.A. Republic, provided that the conditions on which it was granted are honourably observed in the spirit and in the letter, and they have offered as part of a general settlement to give a complete guarantee against any attack upon that independence either from within any part of the British dominions or from the territory of a foreign State. They have not asserted any rights of interference in the internal affairs of the Republic other than those which are derived from the Conventions between the two countries or which belong to every neighbouring Government (and especially to one which has a largely predominant interest in the adjacent territories) for the protection of its subjects and of its adjoining possessions; but they have been compelled by the action of Government of the S.A. Republic, who have in their Note of May 9th, '99, asserted the right of the Republic to be a Sovereign international State, absolutely to deny and repudiate this claim. The object which H.M. Government have had in view in the recent negotiations has been stated in a manner which cannot admit of misapprehension—viz., to obtain such a substantial and immediate representation for the Uitlanders in the S.A. Republic as H.M. Government hoped would relieve them from any necessity for further interference on their behalf, and would enable the Uitlanders to secure for themselves that fair and just treatment which was formally promised to them in '81, and which Her Majesty intended to secure for them when she granted the privilege of self-government to the inhabitants of the Transvaal. As was stated in my telegram of Sept. 8th,

H.M. Government are of opinion that no conditions less comprehensive than those contained in their offer of that date can be relied upon to effect this object. The refusal of the Government of the S. A. Republic to entertain the offer thus made, coming as it does at the end of nearly four months of protracted negotiations, themselves the climax of an agitation extending over a period of more than five years, make it useless to further pursue a discussion on the lines hitherto followed, and H.M. Government are now compelled to consider the situation afresh, and to formulate their own proposals for a final settlement of the issues which have been created in South Africa by the policy constantly followed for many years by the Government of the S. A. Republic. They will communicate to you the result of their deliberations in a later despatch."

The Orange Free State Raad resolved that, while endeavouring to maintain peace, the Government should assist the Transvaal in case of war (27th). The Transvaal Government meanwhile made every preparation for war. Burghers were sent in large numbers to the frontiers, the High Court was closed, many of the mines were shut down, and the rush to leave the country became more eager than ever. The week's shipment of gold to England, amounting to £800,000, was seized in transit by order of the Government and taken to Pretoria (Oct. 3rd). It was stated that the banks concerned would be indemnified by the Government, and that all gold produced in the mines in future would be commandeered by the Government, enough minted coin for wages and working expenses being returned to the managers (5th). A belated Green Book was issued (6th) containing the reply of the Government to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch in May calling attention to the Uitlanders' petition to the Queen. The Government claimed that under the '84 Convention it had sole control of its internal affairs, and could not see any reason to justify the interference of the British Government, which was a breach of the Convention. The grievances of the Uitlanders were "chimerical," and therefore the Government declined to notice the allegations contained in the petition or to discuss the observations made thereon by the Imperial Government, while stating that it would highly appreciate any hints in the interests of British subjects in the Republic. The Imperial Parliament was summoned to consider the situation (7th), and the Army Reserves, to the number of about 25,000 men, were called out the same day.

On Oct. 9th the Transvaal Government presented a Note to the British Agent requesting H.M. Government to give it the assurance: (1) That all points of mutual difference shall be regulated by the friendly course of arbitration or by whatever amicable way may be agreed upon by this Government with H.M. Government. (2) That the troops on the borders of this Republic shall be instantly withdrawn. (3) That all reinforcements of troops which have arrived in South Africa since June 1st, '99, shall be removed from South Africa within a reasonable time, to be agreed upon with this Government, and with a mutual assurance and guarantee on the part of this Government that no attack upon or hostilities against any portion of the possessions of the British Government shall be made

by the Republic during further negotiations within a period of time to be subsequently agreed upon between the Governments; and this Government will, on compliance therewith, be prepared to withdraw the armed burghers of this Republic from the borders. (4) That H.M. troops which are now on the high seas shall not be landed in any port of South Africa. The Note concluded thus:—"This Government must press for an immediate and affirmative answer to these four questions, and earnestly requests H.M. Government to return such an answer before or upon Wednesday, Oct. 11th, '99, not later than 5 o'clock p.m.; and it desires further to add that in the event of unexpectedly no satisfactory answer being received by it within that interval it will with great regret be compelled to regard the action of H.M. Government as a formal declaration of war, and will not hold itself responsible for the consequences thereof; and that in the event of any further movements of troops taking place within the above-mentioned time in the nearer directions of our borders this Government will be compelled to regard that also as a formal declaration of war." The reply of H.M. Government was to the effect that they had received with great regret the peremptory demands of the Government of the S.A. Republic. The conditions demanded by the Government of the S.A. Republic were such as H.M. Government deemed it impossible to discuss.

A Proclamation summoning all burghers domiciled outside the Republic without permission from the Government to return for commando service, on penalty of fines or imprisonment with confiscation of their property, was issued (10th), and an official manifesto addressed to all Afrikaners in South Africa and signed by Mr. Reitz charged Great Britain with aiming at overthrowing the independence of the Transvaal on account of the gold-mining industry on the Rand, and appealed for support to resist the unjust British demands. The British Agent left Pretoria (12th). The commandoes assembled on the frontiers crossed into Natal and Bechuanaland, General Joubert personally directing the movements on the Natal side. Charlestown and Newcastle were occupied, but no important events occurred here during the first few days of the war. Mafeking and Kimberley on the western border were closely invested, and their railway and telegraph communication was cut both north and south. An armoured train with two guns was captured near Mafeking (12th). The first severe fighting, however, took place in Natal (q.v.). A combined movement was directed against the British advanced force at Glencoe, and a strong column under Commandant Lucas Meyer attacked Glencoe (20th). The British commander, General Symons, promptly assumed the offensive, carried the hill on which the Boers had established themselves, captured their guns, and drove them off in confusion; but unfortunately he himself was mortally wounded and died a day or two afterwards. A detachment of Hussars while pursuing the retreating foe was captured by the Boers. Meanwhile another Boer column had seized the railway between Glencoe and Ladysmith, and was only dislodged after a stubborn fight at Elandslaagte (21st), in which Commandant Viljoen was killed and two guns were taken by the British. The attempt to isolate the British

force at Glencoe thus failed; but, as the Boer columns at last joined hands and threatened another attack, it was compelled to retire on the main body at Ladysmith, leaving the wounded at Dundee. To cover this retirement General Sir George White had to fight again at Rietfontein (24th), and again the Boers were dislodged, though both sides lost heavily. The fighting on the western border was not so important, though some loss was inflicted upon Cronje's command in a brilliant sortie and bayonet charge on the trenches by the force under Colonel Baden-Powell at Mafeking (28th). British Bechuanaland and Griqualand West were proclaimed to be part of the Transvaal after Vryburg and some other towns had been occupied. Ladysmith was meanwhile being gradually invested by the combined forces under General Joubert, and a severe blow was inflicted on the British (30th), when a column of about 1000 men, consisting of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucestershire Regiment, with No. 10 Mountain Battery, was surrounded at Nicholson's Nek, and forced, after having lost heavily, to capitulate. The captured column formed the left flank of a British force employed in an attack on the Boer positions outside Ladysmith, and had during its advance lost all its reserve ammunition and the guns through the mules stampeding. Artillery fighting formed the chief feature of the events of the next few days; but the British troops at Colenso were forced to retire over the Tugela bridge (Nov. 2nd), and all communication between Ladysmith and the south was cut off. Simultaneously the bridges over the Orange River into Cape Colony were seized, and one or two captures of Cape Colony police were made. Aliwal North, Jamestown, and Colesberg were occupied (18th), and a considerable number of colonists appeared to have joined the Boer forces at this time. But a few days after the British advance from the south began. Lord Methuen, commanding at Orange River, pushed on to Belmont and completely defeated a strong Boer force there (23rd). Sixty-four waggons were taken and burned, and 50,000 rounds of ammunition with 750 shells were blown up. Another blow was dealt the Boers at Enslin, near Graspan, six miles farther north (25th), the British Naval Brigade suffering heavily before the position was carried. Lord Methuen protested against the use of the white flag by the Boers, and the firing on the British troops by wounded Boers. After "one of the hardest and most trying fights in the annals of the British Army," the passage of the Modder River was forced by Lord Methuen (28th) in face of 8000 Boers. Lord Methuen himself was slightly wounded in this action. In Natal, Colenso was occupied by the Boers, and other detached Boer forces seized the main line at Highlands, a point south of Estcourt, and Mooi River, while a large body, said to be under General Joubert, was reported to be only 25 miles from Howick. British troops were stationed at this time at Estcourt and Mooi River as well as at Ladysmith. As the result of an attack in force made by General Hildyard from Estcourt (23rd) upon the Boer position on Beacon Hill, General Joubert had to withdraw his forces in the direction of Colenso and Ladysmith (26th), and Sir Redvers Buller appearing on the scene ordered a general advance upon Colenso. Ladysmith

was still reported all well (Dec. 1st), and the Boers were falling back before the British advance.

The British forces in South Africa before the outbreak of war probably did not much exceed 11,000, excluding the troops sent from India during September, but by the end of October the number had been raised to 24,000, without counting the colonial troops of South Africa, amounting to nearly 15,000. The army corps and additional troops sent out subsequently approximately numbered 50,000, and the contingents from Australia and Canada 2500, giving a grand total of the force under Sir Redvers Buller of over 90,000. Another division, the sixth, was ordered to be mobilised for service at the end of November. The strength of the Boer forces it was impossible to estimate exactly. All previous calculations as to their numbers seemed to be falsified, and probably the extent to which they were joined by Cape and Natal Dutch colonists added to the confusion; but the number may be roughly put at about 60,000.

Treasury. The Lord High Treasurer, who, when existing, is the third great officer of State, had of old the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown, the nomination of all escheaters, and the disposal of all plans and ways relating to the revenue; and power to let leases of Crown lands. This definition of his powers and duties still holds good, to a great extent, in regard to the Treasury Board; although the management of the Crown lands has long since passed into the hands of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The Treasury has control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue (see FINANCE), and exercises a general supervision and control over all the public departments, and no increase of salaries or additions to or material changes in the civil establishments can be made without its authority. All exceptional cases in matters of revenue are referred to it, and it settles all questions regarding the amount of compensations, allowances, and pensions to be awarded in exceptional cases. It audits the civil list, and is the accounting department to the House of Commons for a number of civil service votes, including those for rates on Government property, secret service, criminal prosecutions, revising barristers, learned societies, suppression of the slave trade, subsidies to telegraph companies, and for temporary commissions. Since the days of George I. the powers and duties of the office of L. H. T. have been invariably executed by commissioners, consisting of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three Lords Commissioners, who are usually designated Junior Lords. The First Lord, if he fill that office only, has no share in the management of the department; but some minor duties, such as recommending for Civil List Pensions, appertain to his position. A number of appointments are in his gift, and he is an *ex-officio* trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum. For nearly eighty years prior to 1885 the office of First Lord was invariably held by the Prime Minister (*q.v.*) of the day. The departmental duties of the three junior lords are almost nominal. The Patronage Secretary to the Treasury is principal Government whip (see COMMONS). The commissioners forming the Treasury Board seldom if ever meet; and in fact

the real work of the department is performed by the **Chancellor of the Exchequer**, who is its effective head, aided in matters of detail by the **Financial Secretary**, and the **Permanent Secretary**, Sir Francis Mowatt (see separate biography). The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees that the estimates sent in by the spending departments are framed with due regard to economy, is made acquainted with the views of the revenue departments regarding probable receipts, and then prepares and introduces his budget; appointments in the National Debt Office are in his gift, and not only questions affecting public revenue and expenditure, but the **National Debt**, and the best methods of reducing it, and the advances made by the National Debt Commissioners for local loans are all matters within his special cognisance (see FINANCE). He is master of the Mint, and he presides at the nomination of sheriffs. Like the First Lord of the Treasury, he is provided with an official residence at Downing Street. In connection with the Treasury there is a **Parliamentary counsel** who drafts Government Bills, and a solicitor who acts for the Government in certain legal prosecutions, and is the Crown's nominee when Her Majesty becomes entitled to the personal estate of an intestate, and administration is granted by the court; and who is also **Queen's Proctor** for Divorce Interventions and **Director of Public Prosecutions**.

Trevelyan, Right Hon. Sir G. O., Bart.
See PRIVY COUNCIL.

Trinidad. An island of rectangular shape, with an area of about 1754 sq. m., pop. 260,000, separated from the mainland of Venezuela by the Gulf of Paria. In '89 the island of **Tobago** (*q.v.*) was separated from the Windward Islands and joined with Trinidad. The capital is Port-of-Spain, in the north-eastern corner of the island, which possesses the best harbour in the West Indies. The products are sugar, cacao, asphalt, coconuts, and fibre. The asphalt output, which is the product of the Pitch Lake, the property of the Crown, is about 100,000 tons per annum, on which the payment to the Government is about £42,000. The Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislature composed of the Governor, 9 official and 17 unofficial members, all appointed by the Crown. A reciprocity treaty with the United States was concluded during '99, by which, in return for certain reductions in the import duties on American products, the colony obtained reductions of 12½ per cent. in the duties upon sugar and asphalt entering American ports. Under the Colonial Loans Act '99 the Imperial Government advanced £110,000 for harbour and other works, and the extension of the Government railway. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), DIPLOMATIC, and WEST INDIES.

Tripoli. A Turkish province in Africa on the Mediterranean coast, bounded on the west by Tunis and Algeria, on the east by Egypt, and on the south-east and south by the Sahara. The estimated area, with Bengazi, is about 400,000 sq. miles, and the population about 1,300,000. Tripoli is the chief town, with a population of 30,000. The trade of the province practically all passes through Tripoli and Bengazi. Italy is understood to expect that in time the province will become hers.

Truck Act, '96. This Act (59 & 60 Vict., ch. 44) received the royal assent Aug. 14th,

'96, and came into operation Jan. 1st, '97. Sect. 1 enacts that an employer shall not make any contract with any workman for any deduction from the sum contracted to be paid by the employer to the workman, or for any payment to the employer by the workman, for or in respect of any fine, unless the terms of the contract are contained in a notice kept constantly affixed where it can be easily seen, read, and copied; or the contract is in writing signed by the workman; and the contract specifies the acts or omissions in respect of which the fine may be imposed, and the amount of the fine or the particulars from which that amount may be ascertained; and the fine imposed is in respect of some act or omission which causes, or is likely to cause, damage or loss to the employer, or interruption or hindrance to his business; and the amount of the fine is fair and reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case. His employer is not to make any such deduction or receive any such payment unless written particulars showing the acts or omissions and the amount of the fine are supplied to the workmen when a deduction or payment is made. This section of the Act applies to the case of a shop assistant in like manner as it applies to the case of a workman. Sect. 2 enacts that an employer shall not make any contract for any deduction, or payment to him, in respect of bad or negligent work, or injury to the materials or other property of the employer, unless the terms of the contract are exhibited as in the previous section; or the contract is in writing signed by the workman; and the deduction or payment does not exceed the actual or estimated damage or loss occasioned by the act or omission of the workman, or of some persons over whom he has control, or for whom he has by the contract agreed to be responsible; and the amount of the deduction is fair and reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case. The deduction or payment is not to be made or received unless written particulars are supplied as in the previous section. Sect. 3 makes similar provisions in respect of the use or supply of materials, tools, or machines, standing room, light, heat, or in respect of any other thing to be done or provided in relation to the work or labour of the workman. Any workman or shop assistant may recover any sum deducted or paid to his employer contrary to the Act, provided that the proceedings are commenced within six months from the date of the deduction or payment, and that where he has consented to or acquiesced in the payment or deduction he shall only recover the excess which has been deducted or paid over the amount, if any, which the court may find to be fair and reasonable having regard to all the circumstances of the case. A register of deductions or payments made under sect. 1 of the Act is to be kept, and is to be open to inspection by one of Her Majesty's inspectors of factories or of mines. Contracts under the Act are not liable to Stamp Duty. The Secretary of State, if satisfied that the provisions of the Act are unnecessary for the protection of the workmen employed in any trade or business, may, by order under sect. 9 of the Act, exempt them from provisions of the Act; but every such order is to be laid before Parliament, and may, within forty days thereafter, be annulled by resolution of either House. The duties of inspectors to enforce the provisions of the former Truck Acts are by

sect. 10 of this Act extended to the case of a laundry, and to places where work is given out by the occupier of a factory or workshop, or by a contractor or sub-contractor.

Turro, Bishop of. See under **PEERAGE**.

Trustees. See **LAW**, '99.

Tuberculosis. See **MEDICAL SUMMARY**, '99.

Tunis. One of the Barbary States of Northern Africa, lying east of Algeria, and bounded on the north and east by the Mediterranean, and on the south by the Sahara. **Area**, 51,000 sq. miles; **pop.** 1,902,000, including 102,000 Europeans and 1,800,000 natives. **Capital, Tunis**, **pop.** 153,000. Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles form the majority of the population, the French numbering at the outside 27,000. The French troops invaded the country in '81, and established a protectorate '82. There is a French Resident, who practically carries on the administration, and the military maintained in the country number 16,000 men. An agreement was concluded in Sept. '97 between Great Britain and France, whereby the British Government renounced for its consuls, its subjects, and its establishments in Tunis other rights and privileges than those secured for it in France. The most-favoured-nation treatment and the reciprocal enjoyment of the lowest customs tariff were mutually guaranteed for a period of years. It was provided, however, that cotton goods, the produce of the United Kingdom and of British colonies and possessions, should not be subject to import duties higher than 5 per cent. *ad valorem* from Dec. 31st, '97, until Dec. 31st, 1912, and after that date until the expiration of six months from the day on which one of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention of terminating its operation. **Chief products** are wheat, barley and olive oil. **Revenue**, '97, £962,450; **expenditure**, £962,420; **public debt**, £5,702,000; **imports**, '96, £1,857,620; **exports**, £1,001,030. See **COLONIES**, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, and **DIPLOMATIC**.

Turkestan. From Central Asia, or what was formerly known as Independent Tartary, Russia has formed two provinces—**Turkestan** and **Transcaspia** (*q.v.*). The former comprises the khanates and deserts annexed by Generals Tcherniaeff and Kaufmann between '60 and '75. **Area** about 257,134 sq. miles, with 3,800,000 inhabitants. The principal town is **Tashkent**, **pop.** 100,000; **Bokhara** and **Khiva** are under the control of a governor-general. The old military road from Orenburg to Tashkent is now abandoned, reinforcements and stores being sent to Turkestan from the Caspian by Samarcand by railway. —**Turkestan, Afghan.** Is an Afghan province north of the Hindoo Koosh, consisting of 70,000 sq. m., and a population, mostly non-Afghan (Uzbeg), of nearly 1,000,000. Principal town, **Mazar-i-Sherif**, **pop.** 25,000, near the ruins of ancient Balkh. —**Turkestan, Eastern.** China's westernmost province, formerly known also as **Kashgaria**, a state established by the rebel Mussulmans under Yakoub Beg, the Atalik Ghazi. Includes the towns of **Yarkand**, **Kashgar**, and **Khoten**.

TURKEY.

An empire possessing extensive territories in Europe, Asia, and Africa, governed by

Sultan Abdul Hamid II. The Asian possessions are Asia Minor, Armenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Yemen and the Hedjaz in Arabia. In Africa Tripoli and Bengazi belong to Turkey. The commands of the Sultan are absolute, unless opposed to the express direction of the Koran, a legal and theological code upon which the fundamental laws of the empire are based. The legislative and executive authority is exercised through the Grand Vizier and the Sheik-ul-Islam, who are appointed by the Sultan, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the Ulema or general body of lawyers and theologians. The Grand Vizier is assisted by the Medjliss-i-Hass or Cabinet of Ministers, and for administrative purposes the empire is divided into 30 vilayets or governments, subdivided further into provinces, districts and communities. Nominally subject to Turkey are Bulgaria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Samos, and Egypt. It was also agreed, in '96, that Crete should be given autonomy, and by '98 the Turkish troops and Governor had been cleared out of the island. There are, it is estimated, about 16,000,000 Mahomedans and 5,000,000 Christians within the empire, besides those of other faiths. Agriculture is largely carried on, but in very primitive fashion. Tobacco, cereals, cotton, coffee, wine, silk and fruits are the chief productions. There are about 2500 miles of railway open. The capital is **Constantinople**, with a population of about 875,000. The **area** of Turkey, without the states nominally subject to it, is estimated at 1,111,741 sq. m.; and the **total population** at about 23,834,500. **Revenue**, £16,828,475; **expenditure**, £16,754,019. **Consolidated public debt**, '98, £92,007,616. **Imports**, '94, £21,890,420; **exports**, £12,403,452. See **ALBANIA**, **ARMENIA**, **CRETE**, **DIPLOMATIC**, **FOREIGN ARMIES**, **FOREIGN NAVIES**, **MACEDONIA**, **SOUDAN**, **TRIPOLI**, etc.

Turkey, Sultan of. See **ABDUL HAMID II.**

Turner, Right Hon. Sir George, K.C.M.G., ex-Premier of Victoria, is a solicitor. He has only been in active political life since 1889, when he was elected to represent St. Kilda in the Legislative Assembly, and still represents that constituency. He took office as Commissioner of Customs and Minister of Health in '91, and held those portfolios in the Munro Ministry and that of Mr. Shiels. In '92 he became also Solicitor-General. He was chosen as the leader of the Opposition in '94, and it was on his motion that the Patterson Ministry was overthrown. At the general election of '94 his supporters secured a majority, and he was placed in power as Premier. His forte is organisation. He was one of the guests of the Imperial Government in London on the occasion of the Jubilee festivities in '97, and was then made a Privy Councillor. He resigned office Dec. 1st, 1899.

Typewriting. Most of the leading companies provide instruction in the use of their machines, with tuition in shorthand; and typewriter examinations to test efficiency are conducted by the Society of Arts, the National Union of Typists, and other bodies. The **National Union of Typists** (registered), 29, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W., has been established to promote the professional interests of typists. **Secretary**, Mr. F. D. Pepper.

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Uganda Protectorate, The, includes not only Uganda proper, but Unyoro, Usoga, and other countries westwards up to the boundary of the Congo Free State. Uganda itself is a large tract of country situated to the west and north-west of Lake Victoria Nyanza. Its area is about 90,000 sq. miles. An active missionary propaganda has been carried on in the country of late years, with the result that the people are divided into two parties, the Protestants and the Catholics, who each claim about 3000 baptised adherents. There are also, of course, the heathen and the Mahomedan sections of the population. The population is estimated at from 300,000 to 500,000. The capital of the country is Mengo. A military force under British officers holds the country, the Government having taken over the administration from the Imperial British East Africa Company in '94, and made the country a protectorate. This force also in some degree looks after British interests on the west side of the Nile and in the Eastern Soudan. The civil administrator resides at Port Alice on the Victoria Nyanza. The development of the country has progressed wonderfully in the last year or two, and will doubtless go on still faster when the railway from the coast is completed. This undertaking has made considerable progress, as to which see **EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE**. See also **EGYPT** (map).—**History**, '99. Major Martyr, D.S.O., after having reorganised the Soudanese troops in the Protectorate, started at the end of Aug. '98, on an expedition, with instructions to occupy certain ports within the British sphere of influence in the equatorial provinces. The most advanced posts at that time were Foweira and Fajao, on the Nile, about 140 miles north of the capital of Uganda. Major Martyr, however, established an effective occupation (so it was reported in Aug. '99) as far north as Refaj. Strong garrisons were put into posts at Wadelai, Affuddo, about sixty miles farther north, and Fort Berkeley. Between Fort Berkeley and Fashoda, a distance of 350 miles, there extends the swampy part of the river, where the sudd prevents navigation; but north and south of the sudd there is clear water, 120 miles at the north end and 80 at the south end. In April '99 full details were made public of the results of Colonel Macdonald's East African expedition. The expedition explored and mapped a district to the north of Uganda, and extending to the north even of Lake Rudolf, much larger than the Protectorate in area, and entered into friendly relations with the tribes inhabiting it. Unfortunately, Captain Kirkpatrick, one of the officers, was treacherously murdered by the Nakwai tribe, on the borders of the Karamoyo country. Mombasa was reached on the return journey in March '99. In April also, Kabarega and Mwanga having joined forces, were attacked and routed by Lieut.-Col. Evatt on the east bank of the Nile. Both chiefs were taken prisoners.

Unitarians. The name commonly given to Christians who do not accept the doctrine of the Trinity, or the Deity of Christ. **Congregations** number about 250 in England, besides 20 mission stations, 32 in Wales, 10 in Scotland, 40 in Ireland.

The **British and Foreign Unitarian Association** is not representative of the churches, but consists of independent subscribers desirous of promoting "the principles of Unitarian Christianity." The writings of Dr. W. E. Channing, Theodore Parker, Dr. James Martineau, and others, have made Unitarian thought familiar to many outside the limits of the denomination. The only technically Unitarian College is that of the **Unitarian Home Missionary College in Manchester**, which educates for the ministry students who are not able to enter **Manchester College (q.v.)**, recently removed to Oxford, where most of the leading Unitarian ministers are trained. There is a triennial **Conference of non-subscribing congregations**, which consists almost entirely of Unitarians. The professedly Unitarian congregations of the **United States** number 350; of these 232 are in New England, many of them being old Puritan foundations. (See also **SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION**.) The *Inquirer*, which is a weekly newspaper (established '42), is described as a "Journal of Liberal Religious Thought and Life." The present editor is the Rev. V. D. Davis, B.A. Office, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

United Presbyterian Church (Scotland). See **CHURCH OF SCOTLAND**.

United Service Institution. See **ROYAL U. S. INSTITUTION**.

UNITED STATES.

The United States are a confederation of forty-five North American sovereign states united together by a federal bond for Imperial objects, the local administration being reserved to each state. By the constitution of 1787 and subsequent amendments the government is intrusted to three separate authorities—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The first is vested in a **President** elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November every leap year for four years by electors appointed by each separate state. The number of such electors is equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress; but no senator or representative can be an elector. The President is commander of the national forces, and has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, although a bill may become law in spite of his veto, on being afterwards passed by a two-thirds majority of each House of Congress. The administration is conducted under the immediate authority of the President by eight ministers chosen by him, and holding office at his pleasure, though confirmed by the Senate. A **Vice-President** is chosen in the same manner as the President; he is *ex-officio* President of the Senate, and in case of the death or resignation of the President he assumes his office for the remainder of the term, and the Senate elects a temporary vice-president. The legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of (1) the **Senate**, of 90 members—two chosen by each state legislature for six years—who ratify or reject all treaties made by the President, confirm or reject all appointments made by the President, and who constitute a court of impeachment, with power only to remove or disqualify from office; (2) the **House of Representatives**, of 357

members, chosen every two years by all adult male citizens duly qualified according to the laws of their respective states, and apportioned among the states according to population. In addition to the representatives, delegates from "territories" (districts not organised into states) are entitled to debate on matters pertinent to their interests, but must not vote. Congress may propose an amendment to the constitution if two-thirds of both houses deem it necessary; and such amendment shall be deemed to be incorporated in the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states. All members of Congress are paid \$5,000 per annum. The judicial power is confided to a **Supreme Court** (the members of which are nominated by the President for life) with power to interpret the constitution, to decide all disputes between the Federal Government and the individual states, and to hear all causes arising under the federal laws, etc. The constitutions and modes of administration of the various states bear a close resemblance to each other—the executive being confided to a governor and the legislative to two elective chambers. Roughly speaking, each state has voluntarily surrendered to the central Government all federal matters, including taxation for federal purposes only, while reserving the right to administer all local affairs and to impose local taxes at its pleasure. The soil of the United States not included within the boundaries of an individual state is divided into "territories," the districts of Columbia, Alaska, and three Indian territories, containing about 250,000 Indians. When duly qualified by population, etc., it is competent for the confederacy to form the territories into new "states" and admit them into the Union. The "district of Columbia" is a neutral territory under the direct government of the confederacy, in which is situated the capital, **Washington**, with a pop. of 177,624. The population of New York is over 1,200,000. During '98 Hawaii (*q.v.*) was annexed and declared a territory, also Porto Rico (*q.v.*) and other Spanish possessions in the West Indies, and the Philippine Islands (*q.v.*), with Guam in the Ladrões, were ceded by Spain. Tutuila, one of the Samoan islands, became American territory in '99. Cuba is for the present administered by the United States Government. Perfect equality is accorded to all religions in the United States. Education is free and general, although backward in some of the former slave states, the cost being met from state or local funds, and the Federal Government contributing a portion. Uninhabited and uncultivated land is held to be national property, and titles to stated portions may be acquired under the homestead laws and the timber-culture Acts. Cereals, sugar, cotton, tobacco, live stock, timber, iron, silver, gold, coal and other minerals are the chief products, and there are many large and flourishing manufacturing industries. There are over 184,000 miles of railway in operation, and about 16,600 miles of street railways and traction lines, of which over 14,000 miles are worked by electricity. The total area of the Union is 3,501,409 sq. miles; the population, at the census of '90, was 62,654,302, of whom 32,067,880 were males, and 30,554,370 females. The whites numbered 54,983,890, and the coloured 7,638,360. The proportion of the foreign-born was 14'77. In '93 the population was computed to be about 68,000,000. The wealth

of the country was estimated by the Census Office at, for real property, \$39,544,544,333; and for personal property at \$25,492,546,864, giving a total of \$65,037,091,197, or £13,000,000,000. Revenue, '98, £82,753,106; expenditure, £90,521,085; exports, '98-9, £250,554,440; imports, £142,328,020. The national debt in '98 amounted to £366,791,950. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC; see also BEHRING SEA QUESTION, CUBA, FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES, HAWAII, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, and PORTO RICO.

Political Parties.—Until '92 practically the only parties in American political life were the **Republicans** and the **Democrats**. In that year, however a third party, first known as the **Farmers' Alliance** and afterwards as the **Populist or People's Party**, was founded, advocating public ownership and control of the railways and tramways of the country, and the direct issue of currency to the people by the Government without the intervention of any of the national banks. All its members are therefore silver men and bimetalists. They contend that the other parties are bound up with and support the three great monopolies of the country—the banking, speculating, and railway interests. At the '92 Presidential election the voting was as follows: **Democrats** 277, **Republicans** 145, **Populists** 22. The election was fought on two points mainly, the tariff and the silver question, the Democrats being for the repeal of the M'Kinley and the Sherman Acts, and the Republicans of course strongly upholding both Acts. The general election in Nov. '94 resulted in a crushing defeat for the Democrats. During '95 and '96 important and startling changes took place in the relations of parties. The lines of division between Republicans and Democrats were broken down in two ways. On the one hand there were men of both parties who sympathised with the Free Silver policy, which was energetically pushed during these two years; and on the other there was, as it proved, a majority, also made up of members of both parties, in favour of the preservation of a gold standard. In the Republican party the gold standard triumphed, and its preservation was adopted as a plank in the party platform, though they expressly pledged themselves to promote international bimetalism. The Democrats, on the contrary, were captured by Silverite and Populist influences, and adopted a platform which included the free coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and many points of the Populist programme. This was too much for the Democrats in favour of a gold standard, and with the explicit approval of President Cleveland, they split from the majority, and held a Convention and named a candidate of their own. There were in all no less than seven nominations for the Presidency, but three of these nominations, by the Democrats, the Populists, and the Silverites, were of the same man, Mr. Bryan. The Republicans nominated Mr. M'Kinley, and the gold standard Democrats General Palmer, while two comparatively insignificant sections, the Prohibitionists and the Socialists, indulged in candidates of their own. The real fight lay of course between Mr. M'Kinley and Mr. Bryan, or rather between the two policies as to the currency which they represented. The tariff issue was also involved, but very little was heard of it during the contest, the result of which was a victory for Mr. M'Kinley. Congress officially declared

the voting to be as follows (Feb. 10th, '97): Mr. M'Kinley 271, Mr. Bryan 176. The popular voting showed an aggregate of 7,123,234 votes for Mr. M'Kinley, and 6,499,365 for Mr. Bryan, while a small number of votes were cast for the other candidates, amounting in all to 276,203. Early in '98, before the war with Spain began, the Bryanites seemed to be gathering strength again, but the war brought a number of entirely new issues before the nation, particularly those relating to a foreign policy, and in face of these, currency questions were, to a large extent, forgotten or lost sight of. The elections for the House of Representatives were held in Nov. '98, and the Silver party were placed in a hopeless minority. The successful conduct of the war, in spite of the defects in administration complained of, also operated in favour of the Republican party. During '99, particularly in the earlier months of the year, there was much controversy as to the war in the Philippines, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Bryan, and the representatives of other sections of the Democrats, strenuously opposing a policy of foreign expansion, while the Republicans, on the whole, warmly supported it. The Republican party and the President seemed, however, somewhat discredited by the scandals which were associated with the administration of the War Office till Mr. Alger, the Secretary for War, resigned. But the State Legislatures Elections in November resulted in good big majorities for the Republicans, nevertheless.

History, '99.—The President's Annual Message was presented to Congress (Dec. 5th, '98). The main question dealt with was naturally the war with Spain, but the government and future position of Cuba and the Philippines were not discussed, such discussion being postponed till after the conclusion and ratification of the peace treaty. It was, however, declared that Cuba would be directed to form an autonomous government at the earliest possible moment. Congress was asked to appoint a Committee to study the industrial and commercial conditions in China, especially as a market for American products. As to Anglo-American relations, it was the earnest wish of the Government to remove all sources of discord and irritation in their relations with Canada. The acquisition of Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines compelled the adoption of a maritime policy, and a permanent increase of the military forces. The Spanish and American Commissioners finally agreed on the terms of the Treaty of Peace at Paris. Spain relinquished all sovereignty over and title to Cuba, and the United States undertook the usual international and other obligations as to the protection of life and property resulting from the fact of her occupation of the island for the term of the occupation. Porto Rico and the other Spanish possessions in the West Indies were ceded to the United States, with the island of Guam, in the Ladrões. The Philippine Islands were also ceded on the terms agreed upon, viz.—the payment of \$20,000,000. The United States undertook to admit Spanish ships and merchandise for ten years to the Philippine ports on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States. The House passed the Army Reorganisation Bill, raising the regular army to a maximum strength of 95,000 and a minimum of 57,000. The Nicaragua Canal Bill, providing

for the construction of the canal by the Nicaragua Maritime Canal Company, was passed by the Senate (Jan. 21st, '99). The Bill lays it down that the United States shall build and perpetually control the canal, and own all the stock except $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. given to Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Each of these will have one director, the United States appointing five. The neutrality of the canal is guaranteed by the United States, and it is to be used by all nations at equal tolls. It is to be completed within six years, at a cost of not more than \$115,000,000, and not more than \$20,000,000 are to be expended annually. The Peace Treaty with Spain, which had been submitted to the Senate, and had by them been considered for some time, was finally ratified by 57 votes to 27 (Feb. 6th) and signed by the President (10th). The Commission appointed to investigate the alleged abuses in the commissariat and hospital arrangements during the Cuban War reported (13th) exonerating Mr. Alger, the War Minister, and most of the other officials already condemned by public opinion. The House of Representatives passed a Bill for appropriating \$20,000,000 for the payment to be made to Spain according to the terms of the Peace Treaty (20th). Mr. Gorman carried in the Senate an amendment proposed by him to the Army Bill, reducing the strength of the army after July 1st, 1901, to the strength before the war—about 27,000 (28th). Other amendments to the Bill reduced its original scope very considerably, and limited the maximum strength to about 65,000 men, instead of the 100,000 at first proposed. The military court appointed at Mr. Alger's suggestion to inquire into the charges made by General Miles and others as to the food supply during the Cuban war, made an inconclusive report, in which General Miles came in for censure because his charges were not made sooner, and Mr. Alger was exculpated (May 8th). The American press generally condemned the report. An order was issued (July 6th) for the enlistment of ten regiments of volunteers for service in the Philippines. Mr. Alger at last resigned, to the country's great relief (19th), and Mr. Elihu Root was appointed to succeed him. A grand naval parade was organised in honour of Admiral Dewey (Sept. 29th) on the occasion of his return to the States from Manila, and the next day the Admiral reviewed over 30,000 troops. Extraordinary enthusiasm prevailed. Elections of members of the State Legislatures and officers in eleven states took place (Nov. 7th), and showed unexpectedly large Republican majorities, on the whole. It was reported during the month that the Government had asked Russia and the other Continental Powers interested in China for an assurance that the policy of the "open door" should prevail there. Under the Samoa Agreement between Great Britain and Germany (14th) both those Powers renounced, in favour of the United States, all their rights over Tutuila and the other islands of the Samoan group (except Upolu and Savaii, reserved to Germany). See SAMOA. At the time of going to press a supplementary agreement between Great Britain and the United States, putting on record the points affecting them, was being negotiated. Mr. Garret Hobart, Vice-President of the United States, died (21st). Some amazing revelations as to the way in which New York is governed under the influence of Tammany Hall were made before a Committee appointed by the State

Legislature and presided over by Mr. Mazet, which sat during the year.

United States, President of the. See M'KINLEY, WILLIAM.

University College, London, founded 1826, was opened in '28 under the title of "The University of London." In '36 it was thought desirable to separate the College from the University, and the former was incorporated in that year as "University College, London," by royal charter, which was annulled in '69, and the College re-incorporated with additional powers. There are, therefore, two distinct institutions—the one a teaching body and the other an examining body. The curriculum includes courses in arts, law, science, engineering, theoretical and applied, medicine, and the fine arts. There is also University College Hospital, with upwards of 200 beds. President of the College, Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.; Vice-President, Sir Ughtred Shuttleworth, M.P. Deans: Professors W. P. Ker, M.A.; Vaughan Harley, M.D.; Herbert Spencer, M.D. Secretary, J. M. Horsburgh, M.A. The students number about 1000.

University College of North Wales (Bangor). The is one of the constituent colleges of the University of Wales. Opened 1884. It received a royal Charter in '85, and it is in receipt of a Government grant of £4000 per annum, besides an annual grant in aid of its Agricultural Department. There are a large number of entrance scholarships connected with the institution. The College possesses a valuable library containing over 20,000 volumes. Secretary, J. E. Lloyd.

University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire (Cardiff), The, is one of the constituent colleges of the University of Wales. Established by royal charter in 1884. All students entering the College must be at least sixteen years of age, and all the classes are open to both sexes. There is a special place of residence for women students at Aberdare Hall, the principal of which is Miss Hurlbatt. There is a large number of exhibitions and entrance scholarships connected with the College. The total number of students is 511, and of these about 178 are women. President, Lord Tredegar; Principal, J. Viriamu Jones, M.A. (Oxon.), B.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.S.; Registrar, J. Austin Jenkins, B.A.

University College of Wales (Aberystwyth), The, is one of the constituent colleges of the University of Wales. It was supported for many years by freewill offerings, but since '86 it has been in receipt of a Government grant of £4000 per annum. Besides the ordinary courses in Arts and Science, the College has a Department of Agriculture and a Normal Department. A department for the training of secondary teachers has also been organised. The total number of students during the session '98-9 was 424, of whom 191 were women, nearly all residing at the Alexandra Hall of Residence under the superintendence of Miss E. A. Carpenter. President, Lord Rendel; Principal, T. F. Roberts, M.A. Oxon.; Registrar, T. Mortimer Green.

University College School, Gower Street, established 1832, is completely unsectarian—a modern school with classical department. Prepares for University College and London matriculation, as well as for Universities, Woolwich, etc. Pupils, 330. Motto, *Paulatim sed firmiter*. Head Master, J. L. Paton, M.A.

Secretary, J. M. Horsburgh, M.A. Amongst its alumni are the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Leighton, Sir George Lewis, Professor Michael Foster, Lord Justice Lindley, Sir Arthur Charles, Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor, Sir G. Faudel-Phillips, Bart., and Rt. Hon. W. C. Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The object of this movement is to provide "the means of higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life." It commenced in '72 with the University of Cambridge; about four years later Oxford took it up—abandoning it, however, until '85; and in '76 was formed the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching within the Metropolitan area. Durham University was for a time associated with Cambridge in forwarding the work in Northumberland and Durham; Victoria University is also in the field; and the Scotch Universities worked on a similar plan for some time. The University of Sydney, New South Wales, adopted the scheme in '87. An American Society for the Extension of University Teaching has been formed at Philadelphia and Chicago, and several other American universities have begun work on similar lines. Such is a general view of the present position of this movement; an insight into its working is afforded from the following details regarding the Cambridge, London, and Oxford schemes.

Cambridge.—The external work of the University—the Local Examinations and the Local Lectures (University Extension)—is controlled by a syndicate of eighteen, appointed by the University Senate. The Preliminary, Junior, and Senior Local Examinations are intended for children of school age, and are held in December, while the Higher Local, for adults of both sexes, is held in June. Under the Local Lectures (University Extension) Scheme there are two principal terms in the year—September to December, and January to March—and a course of twelve lectures is given in each term. Lectures are also given less often in the summer term—April to July. At the end of each term a special examination is held and certificates awarded on the joint report of examiner and lecturer. Sessional Certificates are awarded for a session's work consisting of two terminal courses in educational sequence, and the Vice-Chancellor's Certificate of Systematic Study is awarded to students for four sessions' work, under certain conditions. Of the whole number of centres connected with Cambridge, eight are affiliated—viz., Derby, Exeter, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Plymouth with Stonehouse and Devonport, Scarborough, and Sunderland. (See previous eds. for the privileges given to affiliated students.) A town may come under the operation of the ordinary scheme by providing a place of meeting for the lectures and classes and an inclusive fee of £50 per course to the University. All the local expenses are met by the local committee, who also fix and receive the fees. In connection with the Norfolk County Council courses on scientific subjects, bearing on agriculture, have been given annually by lecturers of the Syndicate since '91, followed in the summer by courses of practical work in the University Laboratory attended by Norfolk Teachers holding County Council scholarships. For this work the system is variously modified to suit local needs. Full

particulars as to the Local Examinations may be obtained from the **Secretary for Examinations** of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate, Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge, and as to the Local Lectures from the **Secretary for Lectures** at the same address.

London.—This organisation comprises a council of 34 members; **President**, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S., M.P.; **Chairman**, the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of London. Bedford College, Birkbeck Institution, City of London College, College for Men and Women, Gilchrist Educational Trust, Joint Grand Gresham Committee, King's College, Technical Education Board of the London County Council, London Institution, National Union of Teachers, Queen's College, Royal Institution, University College, University Extension Local Centres Association (London), and the Working Men's College, each nominate a member of the council; the remaining 20 are elected by members of the Society. Any one may become a member of the Society by paying an annual subscription of £1 1s., or £50 for a life membership. These subscriptions and voluntary subscriptions constitute the Society's revenue. The council is assisted and advised on educational matters by the **Universities' Joint Board**, which consists of three representatives from each of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London; **Chairman**, James Stuart, M.A., LL.D., M.P. The Joint Board nominates the lecturers and examiners and awards certificates. The **scheme of work** is as follows—two terms in the winter, each of ten weeks, weekly lectures followed by a conversational class, weekly papers for the lecturers, and final examinations. A summer course of five weeks completes the session of twenty-five weeks. Certificates are awarded for the work of a term, of a session, and of a period of four sessions. The **Local Centres** are managed by local committees, who fix and receive the students' fees. The Society provides lecturers and examiners, the charge being £30 for a course of ten, and £35 for a course of twelve lectures, £2 to £10 being added in the case of courses illustrated by experiments—chiefly in Chemistry and Physics. The **students' fees** vary from 1s. to £1 1s., according to the locality and the discretion of the local committees. The total number of students in '98-9 was 12,429, who attended 166 courses of lectures at 64 centres. The Council submitted evidence to the Royal Commission on a University for London (*g.v.*), showing that the work done by the London organisation is worthy of recognition by the New University. **Secretary to the Society**, C. W. Kimmins, M.A., D.Sc.; Assistant Secretary, Percy M. Wallace, M.A.; Office, Charterhouse, E.C. Consult *University Extension Journal* (Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.; 2s. 6d. per annum, post free).

Oxford.—The University first took an active part in educating non-matriculated students by means of University Extension Courses in '78. In '85 the system was reorganised on its present lines. Local committees at 108 centres acted last year ('98-9) in concert with the Oxford University Delegates, and arranged 156 courses. The number of lecturers was 34, and of lectures given 1219. Much of the work hitherto done by University Extension Lectures has been of an experimental nature, but there are many gratifying signs that

while the early enthusiasm of the movement is not spent, its educational efficiency is steadily increasing. At Reading the University Extension College (of which Mr. Mackinder, M.A., Student of Christ Church, is Principal) has 799 regular students (besides 2000 who attend occasional lectures) and over 20 teachers. Of 727 students who entered for final examinations, 268 candidates received certificates of distinction, and 402 satisfied the examiner. Though in these examinations they only write one paper, the standard for distinction is identical with that required (but on several papers) in the Final University Examinations for B.A. The method of University Extension work is (except in class work in languages or laboratory work in Natural Sciences) invariably the lecture, followed or preceded by a class supplemented by weekly exercises corrected by the lecturer. The next summer meeting will be held in Oxford in August 1901. All information can be obtained from the **Secretary**, Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., Examination Schools, Oxford.

University of London Act. See SESSION, sect. 112; and LONDON UNIVERSITY.

University Settlements. It is the object of University settlements to bring together the large body of wage earners and the philosopher who is attacking social problems, and to make out of them an efficient instrument for national progress. Settlements were started, as Canon Barnett has explained, "without the equipment of an endowment, and without any sectarian or political object. They were to be simply club-houses, in which men and women of the University status should live their own lives in the midst of industrial districts. . . . The first intention has been modified by circumstances. Some settlements have now been attached to missions, and some have become identified with sectarian objects." The first of these settlements was **Toynbee Hall** (Canon Barnett, M.A., warden), opened in Commercial Street, Whitechapel, in '84. This was an Oxford movement, in which Balliol College took a leading part. The settlement was named after Arnold Toynbee, a tutor in Balliol College, who in '75 had taken rooms in Whitechapel, and had helped in parish work in St. Jude's for the purpose of studying economic problems. The **Oxford House**, in Bethnal Green, Incorporated, is a Church of England movement, founded in '84. The aims of the house, which is in Mape Street, are thus stated: "The Oxford House in Bethnal Green is established in order that Oxford men may take part in the social and religious work of the Church in East London; that they may learn something of the life of the poor; may try to better the condition of the working classes as regards health and recreation, mental culture and spiritual teaching; and may offer an example, so far as in them lies, of a simple and religious life." Associated with the House are the "Oxford House Working Men's Club" with 300 members, the "University Club for Working Men" with 750 members, the "Webbe Institute for Working Lads" with 400 members, and the "Repton School Club" with 100 boys as members. There is a Ladies' branch working at St. Margaret's House, Victoria Park Square. The Head of the House is the Rev. B. R. Wilson, M.A. There is a Mission House and Settlement at Battersea carried on by Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge with headquarters

at **Cains House**, Battersea Square (warden, Rev. Arthur Shillito). The Settlement comprises a Church, a Hall for entertainments, and a large Club-house for men, boys and girls. **Mansfield House**, Barking Road, Canning Town, E. (Percy Alden, M.A., warden), commenced by students of Mansfield College, Oxford, works on religious (unsectarian) as well as on social and educational lines. A new residence, at 89, Barking Road, was opened in Dec. '97; it contains rooms for 17 men, besides offices and a reception hall. There are also a meeting hall and men's club at 143-7, Barking Road; the "Youths' Institute and Lads' Club," 310-14, Barking Road, just building at the cost of £8000, a Public Refreshment Room and Restaurant, at 316, Barking Road, and the "Wave" Lodging House, with 156 beds, at 235, Victoria Dock Road, under the control of the Settlement. The **Bermondsey Settlement** (Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, M.A., warden) in Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, the Women's Branch being at 149, Lower Road, Rotherhithe, S.E., is largely supported by Methodists (but is undenominational in general character), and "**Browning Hall**," York Road, Walworth (Rev. F. H. Stead, M.A., warden), by Congregationalists. Closely connected with University settlements are the settlements of **women workers**. Mayfield House (Miss Corbett, resident Head), started in Bethnal Green in the autumn of '89 (a settlement of old Cheltenham College girls), has now removed to Shoreditch. St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Green (Miss Harington, resident Head), a women's branch of Oxford House. At first the workers resided in Mayfield House, but they separated in '92, taking their name from St. Margaret of Scotland. Two branches have been formed, one at Stratford, E., under Mrs. Crossley and Miss Yatman, which works in conjunction with Oxford Trinity College Settlement, Tenby Road, Stratford (Rev. E. Mosley, warden), and another in the Isle of Dogs, E. The women's settlement in Canning Town, E. (Miss R. H. Cheetham, resident Head), works upon a religious though unsectarian basis. Amongst its agencies is a medical mission and hospital, with a resident lady physician (Dr. Margaret Pearse). A committee elected by the women students of the Uni-

versities manage a well-arranged and thriving Settlement, known as the **Women's University Settlement**, at 44, 45, and 46, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S.E.: Warden, Miss Sewell. Courses of training are arranged here in social work amongst the poor, and resident students are received. Fees from £30 to £35 per annum; for students, £50.

Uppingham School. Archdeacon Johnson's School, founded 1584; reorganised '75. Three leaving exhibitions of £60, £50 and £40 offered every year, and 16 of about £22 each to Cambridge. Entrance scholarships, two of £70, two of £50, two of £30 annually. There are 420 boys in the School and 30 masters, and 6 assistant music masters. There is also a Lower School. **Head Master**, Rev. E. Carus Selwyn.

Uruguay. A republic on the east coast of South America, south of Brazil. Capital, **Monte Video**, pop. 250,000, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The Executive is vested in a president elected for four years. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 19 chosen for six years by an electoral college, one-third retiring every two years, and a Chamber of 69 members elected for three years, one for each 3000 of population. In the recess a permanent committee of two senators and five deputies assume legislative power and control of general administration. State religion Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. Education obligatory; cost partly borne by the State. Cattle and sheep form the chief wealth of the country, but there is a future for agriculture. There are over 1000 miles of railway open. **Area**, 72,110 sq. miles; **pop.** 900,000. **Estimated revenue**, '98-9, £3,317,820; **expenditure**, £3,291,505; **debt**, '98, £21,380,960; **imports**, '98, £5,273,270; **exports**, £6,441,908. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**. — **History**, '99. The elections to the legislature, which concluded on Nov. 27th, '98, gave a large majority to the Government, and the situation appeared to be peaceful. Señor Cuestas was unanimously elected President of the Republic (**March 1st**) amidst general popular rejoicings. The Budget for the year '99-1900 was presented (**June 16th**), and showed an estimated revenue of \$15,977,990 and an expenditure of \$15,969,698. Of the total expenditure \$9,120,209 were set aside for "national obligations,"—i.e., the service of the foreign debt, the railway guarantees, grants, and pensions.

V

VACCINATION.

The enforcement of vaccination has for many years been a subject of much controversy. The Boards of Guardians, who are the local authorities for carrying out the Vaccination Acts, have been most diverse in their action, and while some Boards have rigorously enforced the law and prosecuted defaulters at every opportunity, others have abstained altogether from taking proceedings against persons who did not have their children vaccinated. An anti-vaccination league aroused much opposition to the practice of vaccination, founding their objection chiefly on the risk of communication of diseases by means of vaccination. In '75 the Local Government Board, who are the central authority under the Vaccination Acts, obtained a *mandamus* against one Board

of Guardians to compel them to enforce vaccination in their Union, and some of the guardians were imprisoned before they withdrew their opposition; but this method of compulsion was not satisfactory. On the other hand, some Boards of Guardians were doing much harm to the cause of vaccination by repeated prosecutions of the same offenders. In '89 a Royal Commission on Vaccination was appointed, with the late Lord Herschell as chairman. The Commission, by an interim report in '92, recommended that repeated penalties for non-vaccination should not be imposed. The final report was issued in Sept. '96. (For details see '99 and previous eds., and the '98 Act below.) For some time the statistics of vaccination had shown a great falling off in the numbers vaccinated, and

this had particularly been the case during the period while the Royal Commission were sitting. An idea had been prevalent that compulsory vaccination was to be abolished, and many Boards of Guardians had altogether abstained from prosecuting. In '96, out of 914,205 children born, 602,922, or nearly 66 per cent., were successfully vaccinated; 10 per cent. died unvaccinated; while of the rest about 200,000, or over 22 per cent., seem to have escaped vaccination. The proportion of default had risen from 4 per cent. in '83. In London the proportion who escaped vaccination was higher than the average—viz., 26 per cent.—and in some districts in particular there was little vaccination: thus in Bethnal Green, Hackney, and Mile End about one-third only of the children born during the year were vaccinated. In the provinces the smallest amount of vaccination occurred in the counties of Leicester, Bedford, and Northampton, where in several Unions less than one-fifth of the children were vaccinated. On the other hand, in many places, e.g. Liverpool, Huddersfield, Portsmouth, and Birkenhead, nearly all the children were vaccinated. Vaccinations are performed free of charge by public vaccinators appointed by the guardians; and during the year ended Sept. '98 about 28 per cent. of the children born that year were vaccinated at public vaccination stations at the cost of the rates. In '81 the proportion was 61 per cent.

The Vaccination Act, '98, effected great changes in the law as to vaccination, following closely many of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The three most important changes were the substitution of domiciliary vaccination for vaccination at public stations, the use of glycerinated calf lymph, and the exemption from penalties of conscientious objectors. The Act did not deal with the subject of revaccination. Under the Act the period within which a child is required to be vaccinated was extended to six months from the date of birth, and it was provided that a person can only be prosecuted twice in respect of the same child for neglecting to have it vaccinated, and the second prosecution can only be after the child is four years old. The public vaccinator of the district is required to call at the home of each child within a certain time after its birth, and vaccinate it if the parent raises no objection. The old system of arm-to-arm vaccination with human lymph, which was probably the source of much disease, was abolished, and public vaccinators are now required to use glycerinated lymph supplied by the Local Government Board. The lymph, which is obtained from specially selected calves, is considered to be quite innocuous as regards the spreading of disease. Any parent who satisfies two justices, or a stipendiary magistrate, that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of his child can receive from them a certificate to this effect, and then becomes exempt from penalties for non-vaccination. The effect of this recognition of the conscientious objection is practically to make vaccination optional, but those who do not avail themselves of this means of escape become liable to prosecution where the child is not vaccinated within six months of birth. During the period from the passing of the new Act (Aug. 12th) to the end of '98, certificates of conscientious objection were issued in respect of 230,147 children; but in spite of this the new Act has

been followed by a slight increase in vaccination. Thus, in the first six months of '99 the number of successful vaccinations in England and Wales was 355,987 as against 278,588 during the corresponding period of '98—an increase of about 28 per cent. Persons committed to prison for the non-vaccination of their children, or the non-payment of fines imposed, are treated as first-class misdemeanants. On Oct. 18th, '98, the Local Government Board issued an order regulating the duties, remuneration, etc., of public vaccinators and vaccination officers, and repealing all previous regulations as to vaccination. Vaccination officers, who are appointed by the Boards of Guardians, have the duty of enforcing the Vaccination Acts: they issue notices to parents, keep records as to vaccination of all the children in their district, and institute proceedings in cases of default. Both public vaccinators and vaccination officers are paid by fees for every birth registered in their district in addition to fees for successful vaccinations.

During '99 the subject of the control of vaccination officers attracted a great deal of attention, and gave rise to not a little difficulty. Previously it had generally been considered that Boards of Guardians were required to give special directions to the vaccination officer, to enable him to prosecute defaulters, and that without these directions he could not take proceedings; but the regulations issued in '98 contained no provision on the point, and the Local Government Board hold that, looking to the decision of the Queen's Bench Division in the case of *Bramble v. Lowe*, and to certain opinions given by the law officers of the Crown, it is the duty of a vaccination officer to take proceedings quite independently of and without any directions of the Guardians. The effect of this view is to take prosecutions out of the hands of the Guardians, while by the regulations they are required to pay the expenses of the vaccination officer in prosecutions conducted by him; and many Boards of Guardians have objected to their not having the power to decide whether or not persons should be proceeded against. A Conference of representatives of more than forty Boards of Guardians was held in London in the early part of the year to protest against the position of matters, and it was contended that a pledge had been given by the Government during the passing of the recent Act to the effect that prosecutions should be subject to the directions of the Guardians. By further way of protest certain Boards declined to appoint a vaccination officer, or appointed him with a condition that he should prosecute only under their instructions, though such an appointment is of doubtful validity. As the law stands, Guardians are required to appoint a vaccination officer; and in one case (Leicester), where there was a refusal to appoint, the Local Government Board applied to the High Court, and a *mandamus* was issued to compel the Guardians to perform their duty. In Oct. '99 a Conference of Guardians and other local authorities was held at Leicester, when resolutions were passed in favour of giving Guardians greater powers of control over public vaccinators and vaccination officers.

"Vanity Fair." This pioneer of the so-called society journal was founded by Mr. T. Gibson Bowles (now M.P. for King's Lynn) in Nov. '68. It has always been noted for its literary pretensions, and for its weekly caricature, which

is *sui generis*. The chief artist is Mr. Leslie Ward ("Spy"), who most ably occupies the position so long held by the late Carlo Pellegrini ("Ape"). Its politics are Conservative and Imperialistic. It devotes considerable space to Service matters. *Vanity Fair* changed hands for the second time in its history in March '95, but the **Editor** and **Manager** is still Mr. Oliver A. Fry. **Office**, 7, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

Vaughan, His Eminence Herbert Cardinal, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, and successor of Cardinal Manning as head of the Roman Catholic Church in England. He was b. at Gloucester, April 15th, 1832, and is the eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, Herefordshire. He was educated at Stonyhurst College and in Belgium. Then, abandoning his first intention to enter the army, he went to Downside, and afterwards to Rome, where he entered the *Accademia dei nobili Ecclesiastici*, and studied for some time with the future Cardinal Manning. He was ordained priest at Lucca, Oct. 28th, '54, and afterwards, returning to England, he joined the oblates of St. Charles (a congregation of secular priests founded by the late Cardinal Manning at Bayswater), and was sent to St. Edmund's College, near Ware, of which he was Vice-President till '62. Having resolved to found a Missionary College, he went in '63 to North and South America to gather funds; and afterwards bought a house and land at Mill Hill, near London, where he began the College with only one student. The first stone of the present College at Mill Hill was laid in '69, and the College has now a large number of students. He was appointed Bishop of Salford in '72. On the recommendation of the *Propaganda* he was elected by the Pope to the see of Westminster, April 8th, '92, took possession of the see May 12th, and received the pallium Aug. 16th. In Jan. '93 he was made a member of the Sacred College of Cardinals, with the title of Cardinal Priest. On June 29th, '95, he laid with much solemnity the first stone of the Westminster Cathedral, a vast and stately edifice in the Byzantine style, which is now in course of erection. The Cardinal took part in Sept. '07 in the great celebration by the Roman Catholics of England, of the 13th Centenary of the landing of St. Augustine.

Vegetarian Federal Union, The, is an association of such Societies throughout the world as may be willing to unite together for mutual counsel and the promotion of Vegetarianism—i.e. abstinence from the flesh of animals (fish, flesh, and fowl) as food, and the encouragement of the use of cereals, pulses, seeds, grains, fruits, nuts, and all the wholesome products of the vegetable kingdom. The **Vegetarian Society**, which celebrated its jubilee year in '96-7, is the oldest Vegetarian Society in Great Britain. The Secretary is Mr. Alfred Broadbent, and the offices are at 16, Oxford Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester. The official organ of the Federal Union is *The Vegetarian* (weekly). Literature and lecturers are sent free. There is a Vegetarian Hospital, with 20 beds in connection with it, at Oriole, Loughton, Essex. **President**, Mr. A. F. Hills, D.L.; **Treasurer**, Mr. T. Anderson-Hanson; **Secretary**, Mr. Harry Phillips. **Offices**, Memorial Hall, 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Venezuela. A republic in South America,

consisting of thirteen federal states, a Federal District, and two territories. It is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by Brazil and Colombia, on the west by Colombia, and on the east by the Atlantic and British Guiana. It is governed by a President, who holds office for two years, assisted by a Federal Council of 19 members appointed by Congress every two years. Congress consists of a Senate nominated by the legislatures of each province, and a House of Representatives of 52 members, elected directly, one member to every 30,000 of population. The constituent states have each their own legislature and executive. Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but private exercise of all others is permitted. Education is in a backward state, but is compulsory and free. La Guayra is the chief port of the Republic, and is connected with Caracas by a railway which is a marvel of engineering skill. There are over 500 miles of railway being worked. The chief products are coffee, cocoa, timber, cattle and hides. The long-standing boundary dispute between Great Britain, representing British Guiana, and Venezuela, attracted universal attention during '96, and led to some friction between Great Britain and the United States. Venezuela based her claims on those put forward by Spain, to whose rights she succeeded on gaining her independence in 1821. The British, on the other hand, took over their claims from the Dutch, by whom the colony was ceded to them in 1814. In '39 the Schomburgk line was surveyed, and in '41 marked out as a reasonable basis for a settlement of the dispute. This line was not meant as indicating the extreme limit of the territory over which British rights extended, but simply as a reasonable compromise. However, Venezuela refused to accept it, and subsequent negotiations, including offers from both sides, came to nothing. In '81 a modified Schomburgk line was drawn, including rather more territory than the original line. This was in response to an offer from Venezuela of a boundary line running from the coast at the mouth of the Maracaibo west to 60° W., and thence due south. Diplomatic relations were suspended in '87, and in '90 Great Britain declared that the modified Schomburgk line was the minimum of her demands. Aggressions by Venezuelan troops in '94 and '95 on British officials at Uruan, in the Cuyuni district, led to more trouble, for the United States then took up the question, representing England's policy as one of unjustifiable aggrandisement. It was, however, agreed in Nov. '96 to settle the dispute on the principle that British Guiana should be treated as if it were an individual, and that fifty years' holding, whether by political control or actual settlement, should give a good title, all the other points being decided by arbitration. The Arbitration treaty was signed Feb. 2nd, '97, and diplomatic relations with Great Britain were restored. The late Lord Herschell (Lord Russell succeeded him on his death in '99) and Mr. Justice Collins were appointed arbitrators for Great Britain, and Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer for the United States, with the right to choose a fifth arbitrator, failing which appointment, King Oscar of Sweden was to name the man for the position. In accordance with the terms of the treaty the arbitrators met at Paris in June '99, Lord Russell of Killowen having been substituted for Lord Herschell. Sir Richard Webster

(Attorney-General) opened the case for Great Britain on June 15th, and spoke thirteen times. He was followed, on July 21st, by M. Severo Mallet Prevost, for Venezuela, who also spoke thirteen times, and was followed by M. Soley, on the same side. Sir Robert Reid (who occupied three sittings) and Mr. G. R. Askwith next spoke for Great Britain. They were followed by M. Tracey (who spoke five and a-half days) for Venezuela. Sir Richard Webster then replied for Great Britain, and Mr. Harrison (ex-President of the United States) made the final speech for Venezuela. The case for Venezuela was based on a prior and paramount title to the lands in question acquired by Spain. Great Britain opposed this claim by insisting upon rights derived from the Dutch. Venezuela offered the Essequibo as the eastern frontier, and Great Britain the Schomburgk line. The territory in dispute amounted to over 60,000 square miles. The award, which was delivered on Oct. 3rd, '99, was made unanimously, was regarded by both sides as a compromise, and gave Great Britain the Schomburgk line, with the exception of Barima point, at the mouth of the Orinoco, and a strip of territory between the rivers Wenamu and Cuyuni; but it was decided that the mouth of the Orinoco should be open to the British, and both banks of a part of the river Cuyuni, where the Schomburgk line has given them only one bank. The British goldfields of Guiana remained uncurtailed, and the dispute which so seriously impeded developments was ended by the sacrifice by Great Britain of only a few hundred of the 60,000 square miles which she claimed. A revolutionary movement broke out in August under General Castro, who was said to have 10,000 men under his command, and made such headway that the President personally took the field against the insurgents (Sept. 12th). Negotiations were afterwards entered into, and it was suggested that the President should resign to make way for General Castro. Eventually the President fled, and General Castro assumed the control of affairs (Oct. 20th).

Area (previous to arbitration award), 594,165 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,507,345. **Capital**, Caracas, **pop.** 72,429. **Revenue**, '98, £1,323,255; **expenditure**, £—; **imports**, '97-8, £1,737,968; **exports**, '96-7, £3,690,940; **public debt**, interior, £5,008,894; exterior, £2,960,181. **Army** about 7280, exclusive of militia (about 60,000 strong). For **Ministry**, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**.

VICTORIA.

Victoria is the smallest in size and southernmost in position of the colonies in Australia. It occupies the south-eastern corner, and is divided from New South Wales on the north by the Murray river, and from South Australia on the west by the 141st meridian of E. long. **Area**, 87,884 sq. miles; **pop.** 1,179,029, including 9000 Chinese and 565 aborigines. The capital is Melbourne, the largest city in Australia (pop. 458,610), situated on Hobson's Bay and the river Yarra. Executive is vested in the Governor and responsible Ministry. There are two Houses of Parliament, the upper the **Legislative Council**, and the lower the **Legislative Assembly**. The Council consists of 48 members, elected for six years by male citizens possessing freehold property worth £10 per annum or leasehold with tenure of at least five years, worth £25 per annum, or

occupying as tenant property of the same annual value, unless possessed of educational qualification, such as university graduates, clergy, schoolmasters, doctors, lawyers, or officers of army or navy. The Legislative Assembly of 95 members, representing 84 districts, is elected triennially by ratepaying qualification or manhood suffrage. Members of the Lower House are paid £300 a year. Victoria is represented in the Federal Council of Australia. For local government the colony is divided into 58 urban and 150 rural municipalities. The chief religious denominations are the Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodists and Roman Catholics. Education is compulsory, and is free and secular. The University of Melbourne is both an examining and a teaching body. Agriculture, mining and manufactures, employ the bulk of the population. The chief products are gold, wool, wheat, and butter. There are 3130 miles of railway in operation. **Revenue**, '98-9, £7,378,842; **expenditure**, £7,027,415; **imports**, '98, £16,768,904; **exports**, £15,872,246; **public debt**, £50,379,276. See **AUSTRALIA**, **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table), and **DIPLOMATIC**.

History, '99. — While the Estimates were under consideration in the Legislative Assembly, an amendment was carried against the Government on Nov. 30th, '98, owing to their resistance to a demand from the Labour members for an increase of pay to a portion of the police force. The vote was, however, rescinded (Dec. 2nd), and accordingly the Government did not resign. The Legislative Council passed the Federal Enabling Bill (July 5th). The Premier's Budget statement showed that the estimated revenue for the current year was £7,156,225, and the expenditure £7,136,755 (Aug. 9th). A Bill for giving women the suffrage was thrown out in the Legislative Council by 27 votes to 17 (Sept. 6th). The Government's offer to the Imperial Government of a contingent of troops for service in South Africa was approved with enthusiasm by the Assembly (Oct. 11th), and the troops were afterwards sent. The Ministry resigned (Dec. 1st), having been defeated by a majority of 4 votes, and the Hon. Allan McLean was summoned to form a new Cabinet.

Victoria Alexandrina, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, was b. at Kensington Palace May 24th, 1819. She is the only child of the late Duke of Kent, third son of George III., by Louisa Victoria, Princess of Saxe-Coburg, and sister of Leopold I., King of the Belgians. The young princess, whose father died when she was only nine months old, was brought up under the care of her mother and of the Duchess of Northumberland, who superintended her education. She succeeded her uncle William IV. June 20th, '37, and was crowned in Westminster Abbey, June 28th, '38. She married, Feb. 10th, '40, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who died of gastric fever Dec. 14th, '61. Her mother, the Duchess of Kent, died March 16th in the same year. For many years after the death of the Prince Consort, the Queen lived in seclusion, though she regularly performed her official duties. On Jan. 1st, '77, in accordance with an Act of Parliament, adopted during Mr. Disraeli's Administration in the previous session, Her Majesty was proclaimed Empress of India by the Viceroy at Delhi. On several occasions prior to her marriage the Queen was subjected to annoyance at the hands of insane

admirers; and several other attempts have at different times been made upon Her Majesty's life. In '69 she published "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," an interesting account of the happy days spent at Balmoral with her husband and family. In '85 a second volume was issued by her under the title of "More Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands." The Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign was celebrated with great splendour in '87. In Sept. '96 the Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Balmoral on a visit to the Queen, which was prolonged till Oct. 3rd. During '97 Her Majesty completed the sixtieth year of her reign, and thus passed the longest limit previously attained by any English sovereign. A lengthy description of the Commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee will be found in the article JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS, in the '98 ed.) The usual visit was made to the south of France in the spring of '99, and Her Majesty returned in May in time to lay the foundation stone of the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington (17th), in the presence of a brilliant assembly. The eightieth birthday of Her Majesty was celebrated a few days afterwards (24th), both in London and the country, and throughout the Empire with impressive and enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty and affection. The Queen herself was at Windsor Castle at the time, surrounded by the members of the Royal Family. Later in the year she displayed wonderful vigour, both at her inspection of the Guards prior to their departure for South Africa, and on the occasion of a visit to Bristol. In November also she received a visit at Windsor Castle from the German Emperor and Empress.

Victoria and Albert, Royal Order of, was instituted in 1862, and enlarged in '64, '65 and '80; is for Ladies, and consists of four classes. **Registrar**, Sir A. W. Woods.

Victoria Institute. This society, which has now been in existence for 33 years, was founded to associate together men of science and all interested and qualified persons, in investigating "impartially and fully the most important questions of philosophy and science, especially those that bear upon the great truths revealed in Holy Scripture"; "to examine and discuss all supposed scientific results with reference to final causes, and the more comprehensive and fundamental principles of philosophy proper, based upon faith in the existence of one Eternal God"; and to bring together the results of such labours in the printed transactions of the Society. All desirous of belonging to or supporting a society having these aims are admitted as associates. The number of members and associates is 1490, one-third of whom reside abroad and in the colonies. **President**, Sir George Stokes, Bart.; **Secretary**, Captain F. Petrie, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Victoria University, founded and incorporated by royal charter 1880, grew out of **Owens College**, Manchester (*q.v.*), which was established '51. Besides Owens College it now comprises University College, Liverpool ('84), at which the new Victoria buildings, erected at a cost of £53,000, were opened in Dec. '92, and the Yorkshire College, Leeds ('87); and consists of a federation of colleges, not necessarily situated in the same district, as at Oxford and Cambridge. **Chancellor**, Earl Spencer, K.G.; **Vice-Chancellor**, Nathan Bodington,

Litt.D. Registrar, Alfred Hughes, M.A. Undergraduates about 1100 in number. Grants technical, commercial and literary certificates to properly qualified candidates, and certificates to women, and examines schools. Its **Degrees** are: **B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.Sc., LL.B., M.B. and Ch.B., Ch.M., Mus.B., Litt.D., D.Sc., LL.D., M.D., Mus.D.**

Victorian Order, The Royal, was created and instituted by Her Majesty, by letters patent under the Great Seal, April '96. Those admitted to the order are to be British subjects who may have rendered important or personal services to the Sovereign; or foreigners upon whom Her Majesty may think fit to confer the distinction, and who are to rank as honorary members. Members of the order are divided into five classes:—

Knights Grand Cross G.C.V.O.
Knights Commanders K.C.V.O.
Commanders C.V.O.

Members of the Fourth Class

Members of the Fifth Class

Members of the first and second classes receive the honour of knighthood, and a list of those admitted Nov. '98—Nov. '99 will be found under **KNIGHTS**. The first three classes rank after the corresponding classes of the order of the Indian Empire. **Chancery of the Order**, St. James's Palace; **Chancellor**, The Lord Chamberlain for the time being; **Secretary**, The Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse for the time being.

Virgin Islands. An archipelago in the West Indies, lying immediately to the east of **Puerto Rico**. Of the principal islands, Denmark possesses Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John, and England owns Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The latter form a presidency of the British federal colony of the **Leeward Islands**. Total area of the presidency, which embraces in all about 32 islands, 58 sq. m.; total pop. 4635. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table).

VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteers celebrated on July 8th, '99, the fortieth year of their incorporation by a review of the London corps on the Horse Guards Parade. The force maintains both its efficiency and popularity, and progress continues to be made. Early in the year the returns presented for '98 gave the full total of 224,300 efficient. The men now pass a much more severe musketry test than formerly. The force for the second time since '90 showed a decrease. The enrolled strength has been as follows since the establishment of the force: '60, 119,146; '61, 161,239; '62, 157,813; '63, 162,935; '64, 170,544; '65, 178,484; '66, 181,565; '67, 187,864; '68, 199,194; '69, 195,287; '70, 193,893; '71, 169,608; '72, 178,279; '73, 171,937; '74, 175,387; '75, 181,080; '76, 185,501; '77, 193,026; '78, 203,213; '79, 206,265; '80, 206,537; '81, 208,308; '82, 207,336; '83, 209,365; '84, 215,015; '85, 224,012; '86, 226,752; '87, 228,038; '88, 226,469; '89, 224,021; '90, 221,048; '91, 221,046; '92, 225,423; '93, 227,741; '94, 231,328; '95, 231,704; '96, 236,059; '97, 231,796; '98, 230,678. The authorised establishment, inclusive of permanent staff, was 262,550. Difficulty continues to be experienced in finding officers, but the force is far more efficient than formerly was the case.

Organisation. Volunteer corps are raised under the Volunteer Act 1863 (26 & 27 Vict., c. 65). They are subject to the provisions of that Act and any Acts amending it, and like-

wise to all regulations made with regard to volunteer corps by the authority of Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for War. The Volunteer (Military Service) Act of '96 provides that "Whenever an order for the embodiment of the Militia is in force, any member of a Volunteer corps may offer himself for actual military service, and if the services of such numbers of any corps as, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, is sufficient to enable them to be separately organised are accepted, then those members may be called out either as a corps or as part of a corps." The Volunteers, like the Militia, form junior battalions attached to the line regiments in their respective districts. Their own organisation as a cohesive and independent fighting force is still imperfect, for they have not the auxiliary services, and it is not possible to ensure that all trained volunteers shall go through, even once a year, the exercises necessary to make them really efficient soldiers. To give them greater cohesion they have been formed in 33 brigades, but the organisation is as yet rudimentary, for the officers commanding volunteer infantry brigades do not in all cases inspect the battalions in their command, and the scheme of mobilisation is imperfect. But an excellent spirit is shown by both officers and men, as is proved by the general efficiency, the increase in the mounted and cyclist infantry, the energy shown by the Railway Volunteer

Staff Corps, and a movement recently set on foot to establish a Volunteer Reserve, composed of those who have been compelled to leave the ranks, but cherish their connection with the corps, and retain their devotion to its service. Constant efforts are being made to increase the efficiency of the force. It is hoped that the new grants to officers will bring a good class to the force. They are made contingent upon the attainment of proficiency.

The Latest Returns.—Arms were distributed thus: Light Horse, 206; Artillery, 42,022; Engineers and Submarine Miners, 12,492; Rifles, 174,615; Medical Staff Corps, 1343. A total of 6388 officers and 13,652 sergeants are returned as having earned the Government grant of 50s.; 1694 officers have passed in tactics or artillery; 10 officers and 17 non-commissioned officers have earned the grant for signalling; and 14 officers and 25 non-commissioned officers that for supply and transport duties. The number present at inspection in '98 was 198,376, a slight increase on '97.

Expenditure.—The gross sum upon the estimates of '98-9 for the pay and allowances of volunteer corps was £614,200, as compared with £627,200 in '97-8. The expenditure on the force is as follows: pay of adjutants, £76,200; pay of sergeant-instructors, £98,500; capitation grants to volunteer corps, £259,500; allowances in aid of volunteer camps, £135,000; miscellaneous charges, £45,500.

W

Wakefield, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Waldeck-Rousseau, Pierre M., Premier of France, was born in 1846, becoming in due course a barrister. He practised at Rennes for several years until he joined the Paris Bar, where he soon attained to a considerable and lucrative practice, being engaged in, among other *causes célèbres*, the Panama case, in which he was counsel for M. de Lesseps. His Parliamentary career dates from '79, when he was returned for Rennes and entered the Chamber of Deputies as a Gambettist. In the short-lived Cabinet of '81-2 he filled the post of Minister of the Interior, and held the same office again in the Ferry Administration of '83-5. He continued to represent Rennes until '89, when he was elected to the Senate. In June '99, after the fall of M. Dupuy's Ministry, he responded to a request of President Loubet that he should form a Ministry, and successfully undertook the task. In spite of many difficulties his Ministry had appreciably strengthened its position by Nov. '99. His father before him was, like himself, a prominent politician and lawyer.

Wales, H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of, was b. at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9th, 1841; created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, by patent under the Great Seal, on Dec. 4th of the same year; baptised at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, Jan. 25th, '42. Ed. at Christ Church, Oxford (D.C.L. '68), and at Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.D.), and Edin. Univ. (LL.D.); also LL.D. Dublin ('68), and Calcutta ('74). Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Prince of Wales,

Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin, Baron Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., P.C. He is personal A.D.C. to Her Majesty the Queen, a field-marshal of the forces, colonel-in-chief of 1st and 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards, colonel 10th Hussars, hon. colonel of the Oxford and the Cambridge University Corps, of the Middlesex Civil Service Corps of Rifle Volunteers, of the 3rd Batt. Gordon Highlanders, and the Sutherland Highland Rifle Volunteers, hon. admiral of the Fleet. Holds the rank of field-marshal in the German army, and is colonel-in-chief of the 5th Pomeranian Blücher Hussars. He is also colonel of the Austro-Hungarian 12th Regt. of Hussars. Admitted to the Middle Temple, called to the bar and to the bench of that Society (Oct. 31st, '61). H.R.H. is an Elder Brother of Trinity House; also Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England ('74); President of the Society of Arts and of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Married (March 10th, '63) H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia, eldest dau. of Christian IX., King of Denmark, and sister of the Empress of Russia and the King of Greece. On her marriage the House of Commons voted her an annual allowance of £10,000, and £30,000 in the event of her surviving the Prince. The Prince and Princess celebrated their silver wedding, '88. In the winter of '71, while staying with his family at his country seat, Sandringham, Norfolk, the Prince was attacked with typhoid fever,

which it was feared would prove fatal, but after several weeks' prostration he recovered, and on Feb. 27th, '72, he attended a public thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral. He visited Canada and the United States in '60, and the Holy Land in '62, and went on a tour through India in '75-6. In company with the Princess he made a tour through Ireland ('85), where he met with a cordial reception. He evinced an active interest in the promotion of the late series of Exhibitions held at South Kensington, and despite not a little opposition succeeded in establishing the Imperial Institute (*q.v.*). In '93 he became a member of the Poor Law Commission; and in '94 did important service to his country at St. Petersburg, whither he went on the death of the Czar in November. During '96 H.R.H. won the Derby and the St. Leger, the former victory exciting a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm at Epsom. In the Jubilee Celebrations of '97 the Prince took a prominent part, especially in regard to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for London. A somewhat serious accident befel him in '98, his knee being injured in a fall. In Nov. '99 the German Emperor and Empress paid him a visit at Sandringham.

Wales, The University of, is a federal teaching University. Its constituent colleges are the University College of Wales, Aberystwith, the University College of North Wales, Bangor, and the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, all of which will be found noticed under their separate headings. It has powers to confer degrees in the faculties of Arts or Letters, Science, Technical or Applied Science, Law, Music, and Theology. The charter passed under the Great Seal on Nov. 30th, '93, since which time the task of getting the machinery of the University into working order has proceeded with. On Jan. 12th, '94, a large and influential deputation of persons interested in Welsh education waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a view to secure the requisite funds. The demand for the first year was for £3000, which Sir William Harcourt was able to grant. Since '94 a slightly increased grant has been paid by the Treasury. The first meeting of the supreme governing body, the University Court, was held in the Privy Council Chamber, Downing Street, on April 6th, when the chair was taken by the Earl of Rosebery, as Lord President of the Council. The Prime Minister, in addressing the Court, referred to the democratic character of the new University. At this and subsequent meetings, statutes were adopted, a Theological Board was formed, nine Welsh theological colleges were recognised as institutions in which candidates for theological degrees in the University might receive instruction, and the general work of organisation was proceeded with. The University Senate, which is composed of the heads of departments in the three constituent colleges, has settled upon the courses of study for the initial degrees of the University in Arts and Science. The matriculation examinations are held each year in June. The number of candidates for matriculation in '99 was over 490. The candidates for degrees are annually increasing, and in '99 they were over 70. The chief officers of the University are: Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.; Senior Deputy Chancellor, Dr. Isambard Owen; Vice-Chancellor, Principal Viriamu Jones, University

College of South Wales and Monmouthshire; Registrar, Mr. Ivor James, Brecon.

Walfisch Bay is a dependency of Cape Colony situated on the west coast of Africa, in the middle of the coast line of German South-West Africa. Area, 430 sq. m.; pop. 768. See CAPE COLONY.

Wallace Collection. This famous collection of works of art, generously bequeathed to the nation by the late Lady Wallace, was vested in a body of Trustees appointed by the Treasury, consisting of the Earl of Rosebery, Sir Edward Malet, Sir J. S. Maxwell, Sir Arthur Ellis, Mr. Freeman Mitford, Mr. A. C. de Rothschild, and Sir J. Murray Scott. Mr. Claude Phillips has been appointed Keeper of the collection, which is permanently arranged in Hertford House, Manchester Square, in which very extensive alterations have been carried out for the purpose.

Ward, Mrs. Humphry, is a daughter of Thomas Arnold, author of the well-known "Manual of English Literature," a niece of Matthew Arnold, and granddaughter of Dr. Arnold of Rugby. She married in 1872 Mr. Thomas Humphry Ward, at that time a tutor of Brasenose Coll., Oxford, now a member of the staff of the *Times*, and editor of a well-known edition of the English poets. Mrs. Ward displayed deep interest in the establishment ('90) of University Hall, now merged in the Passmore Edwards Settlement, Tavistock Place, of which she is Hon. Sec. In '84 she published "Miss Bretherton," in '88 "Robert Elsmere," in '92 "David Grieve"; in '94 "Marcella" appeared; a short story, "Bessie Costrell," in '95, "Sir George Tressady," a sequel to "Marcella," in '96, and "Helbeck of Bannisdale" in '98. She has also published various literary and historical essays, and a translation of H. F. Amiel's "Journal." She resides at Stocks House, Aldbury, near Tring, Herts, and in London.

War Office. See ARMY, THE BRITISH. See also SECRETARY OF STATE AND MINISTRY.

Warren, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., is a son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Charles Warren, K.C.B., and was born at Bangor Feb. 7th, 1840. Educated at Cheltenham, Sandhurst, and Woolwich, he entered the Royal Engineers in '57, and became Assistant Instructor of the Surveying School of Military Engineering '66. He has done good work for the Palestine Exploration Fund, and has seen considerable service in Africa. He was a Boundary Commissioner in Griqualand West '76-7, took part in the Kaffir war '78, and the Griqua and Bechuana campaigns '79; went on special service in the Egyptian campaign '82, successfully led the Bechuanaland Expedition in '84-5, and has since been Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police '86-8, and seen service in the Straits Settlements. He commanded the Thames District troops '95-8, and was appointed to command the 5th Infantry Division sent for service in South Africa (Nov. '99).

Water Colours. See ROYAL SOCIETY AND ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Water Supply of London. See LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

Waterworks Engineers, British Association of. Established in April '96. The objects of the Association are to promote the interchange of information and ideas amongst its members, to receive and discuss communica-

tions from members and others as to waterworks engineering, management and finance, to originate and promote improvements in the law relating to waterworks, and to promote the interests of members. The qualifications for membership are the holding of posts as engineers or managers of waterworks undertakings. Engineers or their assistants may become associates in Class A, and persons of kindred professional knowledge or experience in Class B. There is also provision for hon. members and students. Members pay an entrance fee of £2 2s. and an annual subscription of £1 1s.; and associates in Class A an entrance fee of £1 1s. and a subscription of 10s. 6d., and in Class B an entrance fee of £2 2s. and subscription of £1 1s. The fourth annual meeting was held in London, June 5th, 6th and 7th, '99. **President**, Mr. W. Watts, C.E., F.G.S., Langrett, near Penistone. The **secretary** and **editor** of Transactions is Mr. W. H. Brothers. **Offices**, 54, Parliament St., Westminster, S.W.

Watson, William, was born in Wharfedale, Yorkshire; and even in his early youth gave evidence of the powers which have since ripened so splendidly. For long, however, he met with little but apathy and lack of public recognition. But in '92 a poem by him entitled "Wordsworth's Grave" put his name into all the critics' mouths, and everything he has since published has been eagerly sought after. He has well stood the test. His "Lachrymæ Musarum" contained a memorial poem on Tennyson, which was one of the finest tributes paid to the late Laureate. He has also published a collection of "Love Lyrics," and among his earlier efforts are "Epigrams of Art, Life, and Nature," and "The Prince's Quest." Early in '93 "The Eloping Angels," a poetical caprice, and an admirable volume of essays, "Excursions in Criticism," were published. His most important volume, thus far, entitled "Odes, and Other Poems," was published in Dec. '94. "The Father of the Forest" in '95, a volume of sonnets on the Armenian question entitled "The Year of Shame" in '96, and "The Hope of the World, and Other Poems," in '97. His "Collected Poems" appeared at the end of '98. A Civil List pension of £100 a year was conferred upon him in '95. Address: Devonshire Club.

Watts, George Frederick, R.A., was b. 1817. In '43 his cartoon of "Caractacus led in Triumph through the Streets of Rome" obtained one of the three highest-class prizes of £300 at Westminster Hall. Three years later, in a similar competition, his colossal oil pictures, "Echo" and "Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the landing of the Danes," secured him one of the three highest-class prizes of £500. Mr. Watts executed one of the frescoes in the Poets' Hall of the Houses of Parliament, and painted in fresco the west end of Lincoln's Inn Hall. He became a full member of the Royal Academy in '67, but retired in '96. His paintings of ideal subjects, such as "Love and Death," "Hope," "Orpheus and Eurydice," have justly given him a world-wide fame. A baronetcy was offered to, but refused by, him in '86, and the offer was renewed by Mr. Gladstone in '94, but again declined. In '95 he gave to the National Portrait Gallery 15 oil portraits and two drawings. A further gift of 18 pictures was made by Mr. Watts on the opening of the National Gallery of British Art, '97. On his 80th birthday (Feb. 23rd, '97)

a handsomely illuminated address of congratulation was presented to him by many of his friends and admirers.

Ways and Means. The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Commons (1) considers any proposals relative to old or new taxes and duties submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (see FINANCE), and (2) votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund sufficient in amount to make good the supplies granted for the maintenance of the services of the year. Resolutions relative to taxation may be acted upon by the proper officers as soon as passed. At the end of the session a measure which on the one hand applies out of the Consolidated Fund the whole sum granted to Her Majesty for the service of the financial year, and on the other hand appropriates the supplies in accordance with the votes already passed in Committee of Supply, is passed, and is known as the Appropriation Bill. See CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Webster, Sir Richard, Bart., M.P. See under COMMONS.

Wei-hai-wei, which was leased to Great Britain by China by a Convention signed at Peking in July '98, is a city situated in a deep bay about 18 miles in circumference. The city is on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles east of Chefoo, and lies nearly opposite Port Arthur, which is situated on the northern side of the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili. Wei-hai-wei Harbour is sheltered, and can accommodate a large number of vessels. The city of Wei-hai-wei is in the north-west corner of the bay, and is walled in. Forts command the entrances to the harbour. With the city and harbour there passed under British jurisdiction the island of Liu-Kung, on the north side of the bay, and all other islands and waters in the bay, together with a belt of land 10 miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay, the Chinese population of which is about 350,000. The territory is administered under the Admiralty department. The enrolment of a battalion of Chinese, 1000 strong, for service under British officers at Wei-hai-wei, was ordered (Nov. 18th, '98). See CHINA (map).

Weingartner, Felix, composer, conductor, and writer on musical subjects, was b. at Zara, Dalmatia, June 2nd, 1863. At Graz studied under Dr. W. Mayer, and at Leipzig, in '81, obtained a scholarship from the Austrian Government. At Franz Liszt's instigation his opera, "Sakuntala," was brought out at Weimar on March 23rd, '84. From '84 to '89 was conductor at Königsberg, Danzig, and Hamburg, and in '91 was appointed Court conductor at Berlin. He has composed several symphonic poems, a second opera ("Malawika," produced in Munich in '86), and many songs. Conducted a concert at Queen's Hall, London, May 17th, '98.

Welldon, Rev. James Edward Cowell, is the son of the Rev. Edward Welldon, master of Tonbridge School, and was born at Tonbridge in 1854, and ed. at Eton and King's Coll. Cambridge. He was Senior Classic and Senior Chancellor's medallist '77, and in '78 was elected a Fellow of King's. After taking his M.A. in '80, he was ordained deacon in '83 and priest '85, Master of Dulwich College '83-'85, and elected Headmaster of Harrow School '85. He was the select preacher at Cambridge in '85, '88, and '93, and at Oxford in '86-'87, Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge '97. He was Honorary

Chaplain to the Queen '89-92, and since then has been one of H.M.'s Chaplains in Ordinary. Among his publications are: "Translation of the Politics of Aristotle," '85; the "Rhetoric of Aristotle, with Analysis and Notes," '86; "The Nicomachean Ethics, with Analysis and Notes," '92; "Sermons '85, '86, to Harrow Boys," '87, a second series '91; "The Spiritual Life," '88; and "Gerald Eversley's Friendship," '95. In '98 he was appointed Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India and Ceylon.

Wellington College (Wokingham, Berks). Founded in 1856, in memory of the great Duke of Wellington. The foundation consists of ninety nominations for the sons of deceased officers, who are educated for £10 a year. There are, as a rule, ten open scholarships, and a limited number of officers' sons (coming under 13½ without previous application or over 13½ after application) are educated at £95 a year. Sons of civilians are also received at a charge of £110 if boarded in the principal building, of £132 if boarded in a master's house. There is a classical school, in which boys are prepared for the Universities, etc., and a modern side where boys are educated for the army, etc. Average number of pupils, 450. *Motto*, "*Hæroum filii*." **Chairman of Governors**, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. **Master**, Rev. Bertram Pollock, M.A. **Bursar**, M. S. Forster, B.C.L., M.A.

Welsh Calvinistic Methodist (or Presbyterian) Church. **History.** This is the largest Nonconformist Church in Wales, and the only one of native origin. It began through a purely spiritual movement. In the middle of the eighteenth century a layman and two clergymen of the Established Church named Howell Harris, Daniel Rowlands, and Howell Davies, led the way in a great revival of religion in North Wales. They formed their converts into societies on Methodist lines, but as they rejected Wesley's Arminian doctrines, they leant more and more towards the practices of the Presbyterian Churches. In 1823 a Confession of Faith was adopted embodying the theological principles of the founders of the Church. Since that date the Presbyterian system has been more fully adopted, and Methodist and Congregational elements have been eliminated from the constitution of the Church. It is now a member of the Presbyterian Alliance, and is in federal union with the Presbyterian Church of England. The Welsh tongue is still used in all the courts and official transactions of the Church, and in the worship of most of the congregations, but the use of English is steadily increasing.—**Statistics.** Synods, 2; presbyteries, 24; churches, 1339; chapels and preaching stations, 1523; ministers, 792; local preachers, 408; deacons, 5506; communicants, 153,712; income, £246,365. There are two theological colleges, one at Trevecca and one at Bala, and mission work is carried on in Brittany and India. **Moderator for '99**, Rev. Evan Phillips, Newcastle Emlyn.

Welsh Disestablishment. See **DISESTABLISHMENT**.

Welsh Questions. See **SESSION**, sect. 36.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.

Wesleyan Methodists are the followers of John and Charles Wesley. The first Society of the Methodist Church was formed in 1739. The official returns show that there are

in Great Britain 2152 ministers and 480,181 class-members of the Wesleyan Methodist persuasion; in Ireland 248 ministers and 28,281 members. The Foreign Missions of the Church employ 362 ministers, and number 57,881 members. The French Conference has 36 ministers and 1902 members; the South African Conference, 203 ministers and 81,108 members; the West Indian Conferences have 100 ministers and 46,864 members; and the Australasian Conferences (at the last General Conference) 667 ministers and 91,011 members. The Wesleyan Conference was held in July '99 in London. The **President** is the Rev. Frederic Wm. Macdonald, and the **Secretary** the Rev. Marshall Hartley. (For foreign mission statistics see **MISSIONARY SOCIETIES**.) The **London Wesleyan Mission** is the outcome of the interest aroused by "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London," issued in '85 by the Congregational Union. Work is now going on vigorously at St. George's-in-the-East under the Rev. Peter Thompson; at the Leysian Hall, Errol Street, E.C., under the Rev. J. Ash Parsons; at St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, under the Rev. John E. Wakerley; in the West End at St. James's Hall and other places under the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, Mark Guy Pearse, and other ministers; and in the South under the Rev. J. H. Hopkins. The **General Secretary** is the Rev. W. D. Walters, 58, Cromwell Avenue, Archway Road, London, N.

In 1797—six years after Mr. Wesley's death—the **Methodist New Connexion** was formed. Alexander Kilham had headed a movement which sought to place the governing power in the hands of the members instead of in the hands of ministers. In the heat of controversy he made statements respecting ministers which could not be sustained, and for this he was ostensibly expelled by the Conference of 1796. He was followed by 5000 seceders, who formed themselves into the new body. In numerical strength this Connexion now ranks third amongst the denominations that have sprung out of the parent body. It has 208 ministers, 1179 lay preachers, and 41,558 church members.

In 1834 a serious division took place on the proposal of Conference to open a training college for ministerial students. Other questions, however, were at issue also. Protest was made against the power wielded by the ministers. Dr. Samuel Warren and Mr. Robert Eckett led the movement. Dr. Warren was excluded in '35, and 20,000 members followed him, forming the **Wesleyan Methodist Association**. Serious as was this division, another, much more serious still, commenced in '44. "Fly Sheets," unsigned, but probably written by the Rev. J. Everett (the fact was not actually proved), were sent to every Wesleyan minister. The outcry was against "centralisation," and Dr. Bunting, who had for a generation been a leader in the denomination, was especially attacked. In '47 Conference required every minister who had not taken part in the dissemination of the "Fly Sheets" to sign a document to that effect. Two hundred and fifty-six ministers refused. Two years later, Everett, with two fellow-workers—the Rev. Samuel Dunn and the Rev. William Griffith—were excluded from Conference. Meetings of sympathisers followed, concessions—especially the admission of lay representatives to Conference—were asked for, and a petition signed by 50,000 Methodists was

forwarded to Conference itself. The petition was not received, and concessions were refused. In that year alone ('50-'51) 56,000 communicants left the denomination, and in five years the number of seceders had increased to 100,000. They took the name of "Reformers." This was the latest as well as the most serious of the divisions in the ranks of Methodism.

Attempts at reunion have been numerous, and not without success. The suggestions that the Old Connexion should be absorbed into the Church of England have not led to the result desired, nor has the wish—often expressed—that the denominations which have sprung from the Old Body should rejoin it, been realised. In September '81, however, an Ecumenical Methodist Conference—intended to be the first of a series—was held in Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States had made the suggestion. There were 400 delegates, representing 28 branches of Methodism and 5,000,000 Church members. Ten years later a second Conference was held in America, and in 1901 a third is to be held in Wesley's Chapel, City Road. A remarkable instance of reunion is seen in the case of the **United Methodist Free Churches**. First, the Protestant Methodists united in '36 with the Wesleyan Association. Next year a small body in the Midlands (the Arminian Methodists) was absorbed, and in the following year the Independent Methodists of North Wales. In '57 these amalgamated bodies (with a membership of 21,000) were joined by 19,000 Reformers, and the name **United Methodist Free Churches** was adopted. The Reformers who refused to amalgamate became **The Wesleyan Reform Union**, the membership of which is now only between seven and eight thousand—about a thousand less than the membership of the **Independent Methodists**. With regard to the **United Methodist Free Churches**, a different denomination from the smaller body just named, it stands, with respect to numbers, next to the **Primitive Methodists**. At home and abroad there are 399 ministers and 40 supernumeraries, with 3369 local preachers and 91,674 church members. The "foreign districts" are in China, East and West Africa, Jamaica, Australia, and Tasmania. Attempts have been made to carry the union of churches still further by the amalgamation of the **United Methodist** body with the **New Connexion**. These attempts have not yet succeeded. In '92 the **United Methodists** held their annual assembly, on an invitation from the parent body, in Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London. At the close of the sittings a special resolution was passed, expressing satisfaction at the general feeling existing in the different Methodist bodies in favour of closer union, and adding that "it is much to be desired that the question of union, which has been for so many years before the churches, may, at an early period, be mutually and permanently settled by the holding of a Federal Conference at fixed periods; and in other ways making manifest a happy union of all the branches of the great Methodist family." After the Conference a member of the **United Methodist Free Churches** presented a stained glass window to the chapel to commemorate the gathering. At the present time the Bible Christians and the **Primitive Methodists** are discussing the question of amalgamation. It has been suggested that if the amalgamation

should take place, the new body should be called "**The Presbyterian Methodist Church**," or "**The Methodist Union Church**." The **Primitive Methodists** took steps, in connection with this movement, to ascertain the views of the **New Connexion**, and of the **United Methodist Free Church** denominations, with reference to an amalgamation of all the minor Methodist bodies. In Australasia the **United Methodist Free Churches** have joined with other branches of the Methodist family to form one church. They are all at one with each other, and with the parent body, in doctrine. The differences refer almost entirely to the position of the ministers, and their relation to the laity in church government. In the old Wesleyan body the "Legal Conference" is supreme, and this "Hundred" must be composed of ministers. Its position was not altered by the admission of laymen in '77 to the Representative Conference. The **Primitive Methodists**, on the other hand, place power in a Conference in which there are two laymen to one minister. The **New Connexion** and the Bible Christians take a middle course—one layman to one minister—whilst the **United Methodist Free Churches** are unfettered in their choice of representatives. Another distinguishing feature in the government of the last-named Churches is their **Circuit Independence**. Their annual assembly has no power to revise the decisions of Circuit Courts in circuit matters. It is claimed for this denomination that its churches enjoy the freedom of Congregationalism whilst the whole body has the cohesion of Methodism.

The greatest development of Methodism has been in the **United States of America**, where it is now the leading denomination, numerically and financially. The **Methodist Episcopal Church** of the Northern States has a membership of 2,886,389, and 17,500 ministers. The **Methodist Episcopal Church South** has 1,482,665 members and 5900 ministers. Other Methodist bodies in America are the **African Methodist Episcopal Church**, with 630,550 members and 4825 ministers; the **African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church**, 503,075 members and 2641 ministers; the **Methodist Protestant Church**, 183,260 members and 1600 ministers; the **Coloured Methodist Episcopal Church**, 161,958 members and 1687 ministers; the **Free Methodist Church**, 28,135 members and 938 ministers; and some few smaller churches with about 200,000 more members. In **Canada** the **Methodist Church** has 282,259 members and 2029 ministers. These figures being added to the number of Methodists in the **United Kingdom** and in the Colonies, give a total of 7,386,315 members, mostly heads of families, from which it is computed that the total number of persons attending Methodist churches throughout the world is about 30,000,000.

Primitive Methodism is sometimes referred to as a "growth" rather than a "secession," because the first "class" formed was composed of persons who had not previously belonged to any church. Mr. Hugh Bourne, who had been a local preacher amongst the Wesleyans, took charge of this class, and proceeded to form other classes. This was in Staffordshire in 1810. Two years before this, Mr. Bourne had been excluded from the Methodist body because he would not conform to the regulations of Conference respecting Camp Meetings. The Conference of 1807 had

decided against Camp Meetings; but Mr. Bourne, and afterwards William Clowes, refusing to be ruled on this question, were excluded. The first Conference of this body was held in 1820. It is now the largest of all the bodies that have sprung from the Methodists. It has missions in Southern, Western, and Central Africa; in South Australia, New Zealand, and Queensland. It has a training college for ministers at Manchester, and colleges for youths at York and Birmingham, also an orphanage at Alresford. It has, too, a training school for native evangelists in South Africa. **Latest statistics:** Members, 198,930—increase for the year, 1748; ministers, 1102; local preachers, 16,617; class leaders, 10,604; places of worship and rented rooms, etc., 4985; hearers, 626,172; value of Connexional property, £3,664,253; debt upon Connexional property, £1,009,187; Sabbath schools, 4341; teachers, 61,015; scholars, 467,884. **Missionary Secretary,** Rev. Richard W. Burnett; **General Com. Secretary,** Rev. John Hallam; **General Book Steward,** Rev. T. Mitchell; **General Sunday School Secretary,** Rev. Danzy Sheen; **Editor of the Monthly Magazines,** Rev. H. B. Kendall, B.A.; **Principal of the Theological Institute,** George Parkin, B.D.; **Editor of the Quarterly Review,** Rev. John Watson, D.D.

The Bible Christians ("Bryanites") arose in 1815. William O'Bryan was a Cornish local preacher who threw himself into evangelistic work in such thoroughgoing fashion that he was declared to be "irregular." Upon this the new denomination was formed. The preachers at first did not take the title of "Reverend." They, however, (like the Primitive Methodists) license women to preach as well as men. In England the denomination is strongest in Cornwall and in the Western counties. Numerically it is almost as large as the New Connexion, having nearly 35,000 members, and ranking, in this particular, fourth amongst the minor bodies of Methodists. The Protestant Methodists were organised in 1829, when more than 1000 members separated from the Leeds societies, because by order of the Conference and against the wishes of the trustees and class leaders an organ was placed in Brunswick Chapel.

Western Africa, British Possessions. See under the respective alphabetical headings, as LAGOS, NIGERIA, SIERRA LEONE, etc.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Western Australia is a colony comprising all the western half of Australia beyond the 129th meridian of E. long. It is 1480 miles N. to S., and 1000 E. to W., and has a coastline of 5200 miles. **Area,** 975,920 sq. m.; **pop., '99,** 170,069. Divided into 31 magisterial districts. **Capital, Perth,** pop. 43,000; chief port Fremantle, pop. 15,000. Representative government was first given to the colony in '70 in a limited form; but in '90 the Imperial Parliament gave a new constitution, vesting the administration in a Governor and Parliament. The Legislative Council, or Upper House, contains 24 members elected for six years; the Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, contains 44 members elected for four

years. Electors to the Council must by the Constitution Act of Oct. '93 have resided in the colony for 12 months, and possess £100 freehold or £25 per annum leasehold, or be householders to the value of £25, or occupy or mine Crown lands rented at £10 per annum. The qualifications of electors to the Assembly are 6 months' residence in the district; or the possession of £50 freehold or £10 leasehold, or holding a house of the value of £10, or leasing Crown lands at £5 per annum. Education is compulsory, though not free. Grants in aid are given to denominational schools. For defence there is a permanent artillery force and a volunteer corps, the total combined strength being about 800 men. The climate varies considerably, for the colony stretches over twenty degrees of latitude, but the inhabitants laud it as the healthiest in the world. The products of the colony are gold, wool, pearl shells, pearls, timber, sandal wood, and guano. The gold is found at Kimberley, in the N.W., Yilgarn, in the S.W., and at several points between these two districts. The chief fields are the Murchison, the Ashburton, and the Pilbarra, but the reefs extend for about 1200 miles. The Coolgardie field, in the S.W., became famous during '95. The export in '90 was only £86,000, but in '93 it amounted to £421,385, in '97 to £2,564,976, and in '98 to £3,990,697. There are 1361 miles of railway open and 276 under construction; 6948 open, 263 under construction of telegraph. Great efforts are being made to promote the construction of railways on a grand scale on the "land-grant system," and so to open up back country. **Revenue, '98-9,** £2,478,800; **expenditure,** £2,590,357; **imports, '98,** £5,241,960; **exports,** £4,060,000; **debt, '99,** £10,372,824. See AUSTRALIA, BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and DIPLOMATIC.

History, '99. In opening Parliament the Governor said that gold mining was expanding beyond the most sanguine anticipations. The production in '99 was expected to be £6,000,000 (June 21st). A measure of electoral reform, which included a provision for one man one vote, was thrown out by 17 votes to 10 in the Assembly (Sept. 13th). The joint committee of the two Houses, to which the Commonwealth Bill had been referred, reported that before the colony could safely agree to Federation, amendments were essential regarding the election of Senators, a trans-continental railway to connect Perth with the railway system of South Australia, and the right of the colony to impose special Customs duties on imports from the rest of the States in the Federation as well as from other countries. In his annual Budget statement (27th) the Premier said that the colony had recovered from the temporary depression caused by the over-capitalisation of mining and other companies, and land settlement had increased very considerably. In response to an offer of aid H.M. Government gladly accepted the help of a contingent for service in South Africa, undertaking to treat them in all respects as an integral portion of the Imperial forces. The contingent left Perth for South Africa (Nov. 6th) amidst the utmost popular enthusiasm. The Legislative Assembly carried a proposal of the Premier to submit the Federation Bill to the electors in a dual form—viz., as approved by the Conference of Premiers, and as amended by the Joint Committee of the Westralian Houses of Parliament (9th).

WEST INDIES.

The name given by Columbus to the islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divisible into the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles. The last are also divided into Windward and Leeward groups; and to them may be added the islands off the Venezuelan coast. The total area is estimated at upwards of 90,000 sq. m., and the total pop. at 5,000,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes. Those of the islands which are important enough will be found treated separately under their respective alphabetical headings. A terrible hurricane occurred (Sept. 10th, '98), which did enormous damage, especially in St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Barbados, the Grenadines, St. Kitt's-Nevis, Montserrat, Anguilla, and Barbuda. It was estimated that several hundred people perished and many thousands were rendered homeless and destitute of food. The coasts were strewn with wrecks, and whole towns were destroyed. In Barbados, for instance, 11,426 labourers' houses were swept away, and 4918 damaged. It was computed that there alone £40,000 was required immediately to re-house destitute persons. The Lord Mayor of London at once opened a relief fund, and aid was promptly rendered by the Imperial authorities. Another hurricane devastated Montserrat and Nevis (Aug. 7th, '99).

During '97 a **Royal Commission**, consisting of Sir Henry Norman, Sir David Barbour and Sir Edward Grey, investigated the condition of the **sugar industry** in the West Indian colonies, and specially the causes of the existing depression. The report of the Commission was published as a bluebook, Oct. 2nd, '97. The Commissioners had to dismiss the best remedy, the abandonment of the bounty system by Continental nations, as quite improbable. They were divided in opinion as to the imposition of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into the United Kingdom, the chairman, Sir Henry Norman, supporting, and his two colleagues opposing, such a course. Various special remedies or measures of relief were, however, recommended as follows: (1) The settlement of the labouring population on small plots of land as peasant proprietors; (2) the establishment of minor agricultural industries and the improvement of the system of cultivation, especially in the case of small proprietors; (3) the improvement of the means of communication between the different islands; (4) the encouragement of a trade in fruit with New York, and possibly, at a future time, with London; (5) the grant of a loan of £120,000 from the Imperial Exchequer for the establishment of central factories in Barbados. The expenditure which these measures would involve was estimated as follows: (1) A grant of £27,000 a year for ten years, to carry out the special remedies recommended in (2), (3), and (4); (2) a grant of £20,000 a year for five years for the smaller islands; (3) immediate grants of £60,000 and £30,000, or £90,000 in all, to clear off the floating debt in some of the smaller islands, and to make roads and settle the labouring population on the land in Dominica and St. Vincent; (4) a loan of £120,000 to Barbados for the establishment of central factories. As to the expenditure which might be necessary for relieving distress (especially in British Guiana and Barbados), in

promoting emigration, and in supporting and repatriating East Indian immigrants, the Commissioners were unable to form any estimate, but it might be very great, if there occurred a sudden and general failure of the sugar industry in Barbados and British Guiana. In such a contingency neither British Guiana nor Barbados would be able to meet the necessary cost of administration for probably a considerable number of years. A free grant of £90,000 was made to various West Indian islands by the Imperial Parliament in the '98 Session in aid of floating deficits; and £30,000 was advanced to the Governments of St. Vincent and Dominica, to make roads and settle labourers on Crown lands as small cultivators. A supplementary grant of £41,500 was made in the same Session, £20,000 in aid of local revenues, and the balance for the establishment of an Agricultural Department under Dr. Morris, steamer subsidies, and the formation and working of central sugar factories. Further advances were made in '99 under the Colonial Loans Act, '99 (see SESSION, sect. 44). Sir Thomas Lipton sent out an agent to Barbados early in '99, to inquire into the situation with a view to investing a large sum in the restoration of the sugar industry there. Reciprocity treaties with the United States, the details of which are given in the separate articles on each colony, were concluded in the summer of '99 by Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, and Trinidad. Special advantages were thus given to West Indian sugar, so far as the American market is concerned.

"**Westminster Gazette.**" On Jan. 31st, '93, the first number of this paper was published. It was practically a revival of the old *Pall Mall Gazette*, which, it may be remembered, changed owners and politics during '92. The editor, and almost his whole staff, resumed work on the new organ, which was founded and financed by Sir George Newnes. The present editor is Mr. J. A. Spender, and the assistant editor Mr. F. Carruthers Gould, whose political cartoons have won him such fame. The "**Westminster Budget**" has similarly revived the traditions of the old *Pall Mall Budget*, under the editorship of Miss Friederichs. It is published at 3d. weekly, and is profusely illustrated. Offices, Tudor Street, E.C.

Westminster School, or the Royal School of St. Peter's, Westminster. Re-founded 1560, reorganised 1868. Foundationers, 40; 15 annual vacancies. The **Westminster Play**, an annual representation of a Latin comedy by the scholars, is of some celebrity. There are a number of close scholarships and exhibitions at **Christ Church, Oxford**, and of exhibitions at **Trinity College, Cambridge**. Head Master, Rev. W. Gunion Rutherford, M.A. Motto, *Dat Deus incrementum*. Bursar, J. Tyson, B.A.

Weyman, Stanley John, was b. at Ludlow, Shropshire, Aug. 7th, 1855, and ed. at Shrewsbury School and Christ Church, Oxford, taking his B.A. degree in '77. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Jan. '81, joining the Oxford Circuit. On this circuit he practised till '89, when his first work, "The House of the Wolf," a romance of French history, was published. His health compelled him to spend some time abroad, and finally led him to abandon his practice. In '90 "The New Rector" appeared. "The Story of Francis Cludde" followed; and then came, in '93, the book which has gained him

favour with all lovers of romance, "A Gentleman of France." This novel has been translated into French, German, and Swedish, and has proved one of the most successful of recent novels. In '94 he published "Under the Red Robe" and "My Lady Rotha," in '96 "The Red Cockade," in '98 "Shrewsbury," and in '99 "Castle Inn." Mr. Weyman is married, and lives at Llanrhydd, near Ruthin, Denbighshire.

White, Sir George Stuart, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C., was b. in 1835, and entered the army in '53. He has had a brilliant career, and won his V.C. at Charasiab in '79, and at Kandahar Sept. '80, by his conspicuous personal bravery. He served in the mutiny, in the Afghan campaign '79-80, in the Nile expedition '85, and in the Burmese expedition '85-7 as commander of the forces there, when he gained his promotion to the rank of Major-General. In '89 he was appointed to the command of a first-class district in India, and in '93 he succeeded Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in India. He was appointed Quartermaster-General of the Army in '98, following Sir Evelyn Wood in that office, and in '99 was sent out to take command of the British forces in Natal in connection with the Transvaal troubles. The troops under his command gained some brilliant victories early in the struggle, but he was then closely invested at Ladysmith (see NATAL and TRANSVAAL). He is a D.L. and J.P. for the county of Antrim. Address: Whitehall, Broughshane, co. Antrim.

Whyte, Rev. Alexander, M.A., D.D., was b. at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, 1837; ed. at Aberdeen University (M.A. '62) and Free Church College, and ordained at Glasgow in '66. Four years later he became minister of Free St. George's, Edinburgh, the premier Presbyterian church in Scotland, and this position he still holds. He is a D.D. of Edinburgh University. In '98 he was elected Moderator of the Free Church General Assembly. Works: "Commentary on the Shorter Catechism," "The Four Temperaments," "Bunyan Characters" (3 vols.), "Samuel Rutherford's Correspondents," etc.

Wilberforce, Canon Albert Basil Orme, is the youngest son of the late Bishop Wilberforce of Oxford and afterwards of Winchester, and was ed. at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in '65, M.A. in '66, D.D. in '94. He was curate of Cuddesdon '66-7, chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford '66-70, curate of St. Jude, Southsea, '61-71, and rector of St. Mary's, Southampton, '71-94. In '94 he was given the living of St. John's, Westminster, and made a Canon of Westminster. The Speaker appointed him as his chaplain in Jan. '96. He is famous for his eloquence in the pulpit and as a temperance advocate. Address: 20, Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey.

Wilhelmina I., Queen of the Netherlands, was b. 1880. She is the daughter of William III., of the Netherlands, by his second wife, the Princess Emma Adelaide Wilhelmina Theresa. Her mother is sister of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, being daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Queen Wilhelmina succeeded to the throne on the decease of her father, in Nov. '90, but her mother acted as Queen-Regent till the young Queen came of age (Aug. 31st, '98), and, amidst the enthusiasm of her people, was installed as Sovereign.

William II., King of Prussia and German Emperor, is the eldest son of the late Emperor Frederick III., by Victoria, Princess

Royal of England, and was b. Jan. 27th, 1859. He succeeded his father June 15th, '88. Ed. at the gymnasium of Cassel, and submitted to the ordinary discipline of that establishment until '77, when he entered the University of Bonn. He married on his twenty-second birthday, in '81, the Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, a niece of Prince Christian. An International Labour Conference was inaugurated by the Emperor in '90. A state visit to Heligoland and to Amsterdam in '91 preceded his Majesty's arrival in England, accompanied by the Empress, in July. They were entertained at a series of splendid festivities, and the Emperor was presented with the freedom of the City of London. His Majesty sent a congratulatory telegram to President Kruger when Dr. Jameson's force was defeated in Dec. '95, an act which caused considerable surprise in Great Britain, though it was afterwards explained that His Majesty had no unfriendly intent towards this country. At all events, he atoned by sending a friendly telegram to the British 1st Royal Dragoon Regiment, of which he is hon. Colonel, on their departure for South Africa in Oct. '99, and in November gave £300 for relief of their widows and orphans. In October and November '98 he paid a visit, with the Empress, to Constantinople, where their Majesties stayed some time as the Sultan's guests, and went on subsequently to Palestine and Jerusalem. On Nov. 21st, '99, their Majesties, with two of their sons, paid a visit to H.M. Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle, afterwards going on (25th) to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at Sandringham. See also GERMANY and YACHTING.

Wills. It should be borne in mind that the object of making a will is to make provision for the personal estate and effects of the person to whom they belong going to people other than those amongst whom they would be distributed by law in the event of no will being made. A will may be quite simple—couched in ordinary language; and though the intention of the testator is always sought for in construing the meaning of the will, yet if he make use of technical or legal terms, those terms will be taken in their legal sense, which may be quite contrary to the testator's intention. A will must be in writing, and must be signed, or, if already signed, must be acknowledged, by the testator in the presence of two witnesses, who must each sign the will in the presence of the testator and in the presence of each other. If a witness be a legatee he will lose the gift left to him, and his legacy will fall into the residuary estate; but the fact of a witness being a legatee will not invalidate the will. Property acquired after the date of the will passes under it, as the will is said to speak from the date of the testator's death and not from the date of the will. The last will in point of date is the one which will be admitted to probate. A will may be revoked in the following ways: (1) By the marriage of the testator; (2) By destruction of the will; (3) By a subsequent will, or portions of a former will by a codicil. The testator must appoint an executor or executors to carry out the provisions of the will, or it will be necessary for the Probate Court to appoint an administrator *cum testamento annexo* (with the will annexed) in order to do so. Immediately upon the testator's death the executor becomes entitled to all the testator's

personal property. He is bound first of all to bury the deceased and prove his will, then to pay out of it any debts due by the testator; and then to distribute the property, so far as it will go, in accordance with the will. Wills may be proved either at the Principal Registry, Somerset House, or at the District Registry of the district in which the testator had his permanent abode at the time of his death. Executors may prove the will personally without the aid of a solicitor. (For the Legacy and Succession duties payable, see **DEATH DUTIES**.) Should there be more than one executor, each can exercise all the powers of the office, except that all must join in bringing any action respecting the estate. The office continues to the survivors or survivor. Should the executor renounce, or die, before taking out probate, or not appear when cited to take probate, his rights of executorship cease entirely. But when the last surviving executor dies, then his executors are also executors of the original testator. If the executor is an infant, the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court will grant administration to his guardian or some other person who becomes administrator *durante minore ætate* ("during the minority"). An executor merely in virtue of his appointment is released from any debts due from him to the testator, and may retain out of the assets any debt due from the testator to him in priority to all other debts of the same degree; but this provision is so guarded in equity as to be practically of no effect. Any person who takes upon himself to be executor without having been appointed, is said to be an executor *de son tort* ("of his own wrong"), and is not allowed to derive any benefit from the office. Should no executor be available, the Court will grant letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* ("with the will annexed"), as distinct from the ordinary letters of administration granted when a person dies without making a will.—**Letters of Administration**. In the event of a person having personal property dying without a will, application is made, generally by the deceased's relatives, or sometimes by a creditor, to the District Registrar of the Probate Court, who thereupon grants letters of administration to the person proposed for the office, who will have to make affidavits of the assets and debts, and sign the prescribed oath. He will then pay the debts owing by the deceased, and distribute the remainder of the estate in accordance with the various Acts dealing with the property of intestates. Copies of all wills that have been proved can be seen at Somerset House by any one on payment of the fee of 1s. See **LAW**, '99.

Winchester, Bishop of. See under **PEERAGE**.

Winchester College, the oldest of our public schools, founded (1387) by William of Wykeham, as a nursery for the "New College" he had recently founded at Oxford. It is certain, however, that some years before that date Wykeham was maintaining and educating poor scholars, and the actual date of the opening of the College was March 26th, 1393. About a dozen vacancies yearly occur for **foundations**, who are elected by the governors after open competition. Her Majesty gives two gold and two silver medals to be competed for. Tenable at the Universities are four **exhibitions** of £50 for four years, and at New College, Oxford, six **scholarships**. The quincenary

of the College, its 500th anniversary, was observed on "Domum Day," July 25th, '93. **Head Master**, Rev. W. A. Fearon, D.D. **Motto**, *Manners maketh man*.

Windward Islands, The, so called in distinction from the Leeward Islands (*q.v.*), with reference to the trade winds, form part of the Lesser Antilles. They include Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia (all of which see under their respective alphabetical headings). Barbados and Tobago, which formerly belonged to the group, were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one governor, but each has its own administrator and separate constitution. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table), **DIPLOMACY**.

Wingfield, Sir Edward, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office, recently succeeded the late Sir Robert Meade, having been promoted from the position of Assistant Under-Secretary, which he had held since 1878. He is the fourth son of Mr. John Muxloe Wingfield, of Walcot, Bath, and was b. in '34. He was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, of which he was a fellow from '50 until '72. In '59 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He was created a K.C.B. in Jan. '99.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

This method of telegraphic signalling involves the absence of continuous wires, but only between the stations selected, and to this feature it owes its name. Professor O. Lodge, F.R.S., says it insists on calling itself "wireless," and the term, it must be admitted, is a misnomer. As, however, it shows every intention of staying with us, the amiable criticisms of eminent electricians must perforce remain ineffectual. Wireless telegraphy is a remarkable instance of the development and interpretation of laboratory experiments. The scientific investigations of Hertz, based upon Clerk Maxwell's splendid theoretical assumptions, culminated in '87 in the discovery and demonstration of the existence of electro-magnetic radiation. Electric wave motions, like waves of light, can be reflected, refracted, and polarised; while beyond this they can pass through rock masses and certain other intervening substances. Electro-magnetic wave-telegraphy is one of the mechanical analogues of these travelling, propagating, electric waves. Our space will only permit a very short description of the apparatus by means of which this electric force is detected, intensified, and transmitted in trains of waves, to be finally expressed in the terms of a code. The *rationale* of the method may be conveniently studied elsewhere, as indicated at the foot of this article. A large number of workers have busied themselves with developments, notably Lodge, Branly, Righi, Marconi (see separate biography), and others. The last-named is, however, particularly identified with the method now in use. It was he who studied the subject with a view to commercial utilisation, covering his various appliances by patent rights. His specification is headed—"Improvements in transmitting electrical impulses and signals, and in apparatus therefor." According to the preamble, "electrical actions or manifestations are transmitted through the air, earth, or water, by means of electric oscillations of high frequency." An exciter (transmitter) and detector (receiver) are essen-

tial features of his apparatus. As regards the exciter, imagine two fairly large solid brass spheres placed side by side in suitable fixtures; on either side, in the same horizontal line, two small brass spheres, the whole forming one piece of apparatus. From each of the two small spheres runs a wire connecting up with that well-known induction instrument, the Ruhmcorff coil; this again in turn being excited by an electrical battery, thrown in and out of circuit by a Morse key. Now, what happens is, that this transmitter in electrical action conveys trains of rapid electric wave impulses into space. We can reflect and refract them, and screen them off if we choose. Now take the receiving station, where is the delicate detector, often called *coherer* apparatus. Its essential feature is a hermetically sealed glass tube containing a metallic powder. When the space waves impinge on the tube, the particles agitate themselves, and rearrange—or, as it is called, *cohere*—and then decohere, and electrical continuity is set up. This enables the operator to gather up and interpret this electrical force by means of a dot-and-dash signal. If a long vertical wire is run up from the base line, where the receiving apparatus is being worked, the sensitiveness of the coherer to atmospheric waves is enhanced.

In '96 Signor Marconi, under good Italian credentials, was able to prevail upon the British Telegraph Department to allow him to make experiments in the system; and from the first he derived encouragement from the sympathetic attitude of Mr. (now Sir W. H.) Preece, then chief electrician to the Post Office. Early work was done on Salisbury Plain, across the Bristol Channel, and between Alum Bay and Bournemouth (a distance of 16 miles). Then followed a considerable extension of the Marconi trials. At the close of '98, under the auspices of the Wireless Telegraph and Signal Co., and with the permission of the Trinity House, experiments were set on foot between the South Foreland lighthouse and the East Goodwin lightship, distant 12 miles the one from the other, and communication was established. The *Times* of March 20th, '99, contained a notification of the first message exchanged between France and England. It ran thus:—"Wimereux, March 28th. Communication between England and the Continent was set up yesterday morning by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. The points between which the experiments are being conducted are South Foreland and Wimereux, a village on the French coast, two miles north of Boulogne, where a vertical standard wire, 150 feet high, has been set up. The distance is 32 miles. The experiments are being carried on in the Morse code. Signor Marconi is here conducting the trials, and is very well satisfied with the results obtained." It will be seen that a very important stage in experimental work was here reached. It was immediately followed by successful demonstrations made during the '99 Naval Manœuvres. The meeting of the British Association was also the occasion for trials, during an evening lecture on Sept. 18th, at the hands of Professor Fleming, F.R.S., and these were eminently successful. Messages passed from the Town Hall, Dover, where the telegraph installation had been effected, across the Channel to Wimereux, thence by ordinary wire to the Electrical Congress sitting at Como. A similar message sent to Wimereux was

passed on by telephone to Boulogne to the French Association. For reference sake, and as exemplifying what time may show to be the most useful and practical outcome of the system, it may be recorded that Professor Fleming caused the transmitter to send the following question to the East Goodwin lightship at 10 p.m. from the lecture room: What kind of night is it on Goodwins? Are you all right? Do you want the lifeboat sent? Reply at once. Town Hall, Dover." Ten minutes or so afterwards the answer came, and was interpreted to the audience. These pretty and successful experiments brought into prominence many side issues, as it were, of the system, among which were the parallel influences set up by the transmitted signals. Professor Fleming informed the public through the *Electrician* that, as certain occasional signals were received and recorded at the Marconi station established at Chelmsford, the evidence seemed to show that they had made their way from Wimereux. Careful tests were made, which resulted in the transmission of excellent signals and messages from Wimereux to Chelmsford, this distance being about 85 to 90 miles. It was stated that a year or two hence wireless telegraphy over 500 miles might not be an unfamiliar thing. While we are thus promised so much, it is well to observe reservations. Wireless telegraphy certainly cannot be expected to replace the older, convenient, and confidential continuous wire, or metallic-circuit system. At present a submarine cable can transmit a message at the rate of 600 words per minute, whereas the Marconi telegraph is limited to about 20 words per minute. So far as one can foresee, its applications to practical purposes will be restricted, but they are nevertheless of the highest importance. Developments may be expected in connection with communications between the shore and lightships or moored vessels and lighthouses on the mainland. The tardy movements of officialism in this respect have been deprecated. In fleet manœuvres it may claim adoption for signalling between ship and ship, and at the same time with stations on the coast. It may also find some objective in war. It was understood in Nov. '99 that experiments in this direction were contemplated in South Africa. As in the case of the Röntgen rays, the literature of the subject is advancing greatly; but if any selection may be made, consult "The Work of Hertz and his Successors," by Professor O. Lodge; "Wireless Telegraphy," by R. Kerr; "A History of Wireless Telegraphy, 1838—1899," by J. J. Fahie; and *Journ. Elect. Eng.*, No. 139.

Wolseley, Lord. See under PEERAGE.

WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.

The Higher Education of Women has made great advances since the Report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Schools was issued in 1868. The National Union for Improving the Education of Women, formed under the presidency of the Princess Louise, in consequence of that report, founded in '72 the Girls' Public Day School Company, which, with the Church Day Schools Company, has raised the standard of girls' education throughout the land, and prepared the way for the Higher—that is, University and College—Education of Women. These two Companies have now 64 schools and 1200 pupils,

entirely taught and officered by women, many of whom have had a college training. The National Union founded, in '77, the Teachers' Training and Registration Society, out of which has grown the **Maria Grey Training College**, Salusbury Road, Brondesbury (Principal, Miss Alice Woods). The Winkworth Hall of Residence for students in this College was opened in Sept. '99 (Warden, Miss Mabel Case); fees from 36 to 48 guineas per session. The **Cambridge Training College for Women** was incorporated Jan. '93 (Principal, Miss Margaret Punnett), and the **St. George's Training College**, 5, Melville Street, Edinburgh (Principal, Miss M. R. Walker), was opened in '86. Bursaries are provided at all these colleges for students in need of such help. **St. Leonard's School**, **St. Andrews**; **Roedean School**, Brighton; and **Wycombe Abbey**, Bucks, are large residential establishments founded to give to girls similar advantages to those open to boys in our great public schools.

Oxford and Cambridge now offer many facilities to women desiring advanced education. At **Cambridge** the triposes, or honour examinations for the B.A. degree in mathematics, classics, natural science, moral science, history, mediæval and modern languages, law, Semitic languages, Indian languages and theology, have, since '81, been open to women. The conditions of entrance are (1) residence for a specified number of terms (five to thirteen, according to circumstances) either at **Girton** or **Newnham College**, or within the precincts of the University, under the regulation of one or other of these colleges; (2) a pass gained at either (a) certain parts of the higher local examination, or (b) the University Previous examination ("Little Go"), or any examination which ordinarily excuses a member of the University from this. To all women who pass any one or more of these triposes, certificates are formally granted by the University, declaring that they have attained the standard of a first, second, or third class in an honours examination for the B.A. degree; but this degree is not conferred upon them. Candidates who attain a standard equivalent to that required for the ordinary B.A. (or "Poll") degree, receive a certificate to this effect. **Girton College** (Mistress, Miss Welsh) was founded at Hitchin in '69, removed to Cambridge in connection with the Association for Women's Lectures in Cambridge, and incorporated in '72. It now numbers about 115 students, with seven resident women lecturers, a vice-mistress, a junior bursar, and a librarian. Entrance and scholarship examinations are held in London in the months of March and June. The income from the Pfeiffer Bequest of £5000 is devoted to scholarships. Students can attend University lectures in Cambridge, in addition to those provided by the college. The college fees (inclusive of both university and college charges) are £105 per annum. An extension of the College buildings is now ('99) in progress. The South Hall, **Newnham College**, Cambridge (Principal, Mrs. Sidgwick), was opened in '75, and incorporated in '80. The North Hall (Vice-Principal, Miss B. A. Clough) followed in '80, Clough Hall in '88, and the Pfeiffer building in '93; 167 students and 12 resident tutors form the collegiate body. A small isolation hospital is built to receive any cases of infectious illness that may arise. A beautiful and con-

venient library, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Yates Thompson, has lately been added to the College. An entrance examination is held annually in March at Cambridge in mathematics and languages. Scholarships and exhibitions are awarded yearly to students for the various tripos examinations. No student, unless reading for a tripos examination, with a reasonable prospect of obtaining honours, is allowed to reside at the college for more than two years without special permission. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging, and teaching, are from £25 to £32 per term. Women are admitted by the Council as out-students of the college if they either (a) reside with their parents or guardians in Cambridge, or (b) are not generally resident in Cambridge, but are *bonâ fide* students, pursuing definite study, over thirty years of age, unable to afford the cost of residence in one of the halls, or in other exceptional circumstances, and accustomed to support themselves. Out-students' fees are about £9 per term. Application for admission as out-students should be made to Miss M. G. Kennedy, Shenstone, Cambridge, before Sept. 1st in each year. A scheme of correspondence teaching was inaugurated in '70 by Mrs. Peile, and numbers students in all parts of the world. Information respecting it can be obtained from Miss M. Bateson, 74, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.

In **Oxford** the principal final honour examinations of the University (in classics, natural science, history, mathematics, jurisprudence, theology, Oriental studies, the degree of B.C.L., and the examinations for the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music), are open to women. In modern languages, where no final honour examination for the B.A. degree is as yet provided by the University, a special women's honour examination is held, with a standard equivalent to that of the University honour degree examinations. The second public examination (pass degree) of the University is open to women, as well as Pass Moderations. Before a candidate can enter for either pass or honours, Responsions must be taken, unless some equivalent (as the Cambridge "Previous," the higher examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Board, the London matriculation, the final pass of the University of Ireland, the Victoria University entrance examination, the Cambridge higher local in two languages of group B and group C, or the Oxford senior local in two languages, and mathematics) has been passed. Graduates of Colleges which are admitted to membership in the Association of Collegiate Alumnae (U.S.A.) are excused this examination if they become candidates for honours at the second examination. Certificates are awarded as the result of the examinations, and in the case of honours the names are entered in the *University Gazette*; but the B.A. degree is not conferred upon women. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, H. J. Gerrans, Esq., Clarendon Buildings, Broad Street, Oxford. The University, in '97, established in Oxford a professional examination for teachers, and arranged a course of Training in Theory and Practice of Teaching. To both of these women are admitted on precisely the same terms as men (apply to Miss A. J. Cooper, 22, St. John Street). **Somerville College**, Oxford (Principal, Miss Maitland), founded in '79, incorporated '81, the name changed from "Hall" to

"College" '94, has 70 students, 5 resident tutors, and a librarian. There is no entrance examination, but all students are expected to pass "Responsions" before entering the college, unless they have passed one of the examinations accepted as equivalent. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging and teaching, vary from £86 to £92, according to the rooms selected. The college is undenominational in principle. The Council confers certificates showing all the examinations passed by the student, recording the term of residence, and stating that the student has qualified for the Degree. Students who have resided three years and taken honours become members of the College (on payment of a small fee, and by keeping their names on the books) with right of voting at general meetings and elections of Council. **Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford** (Principal, Miss Wordsworth), was also founded in '79. It is conducted on the principles of the Church of England, with provision for the liberty of members of other religious bodies, and numbers about 47 students and 3 resident tutors. Candidates for entrance, who have not yet passed Responsions, or an equivalent, are expected to pass an entrance examination in two foreign languages and elementary mathematics. Scholarships are offered each June. **St. Hugh's Hall, Oxford** (Principal, Miss Moberley), founded in '86, is intended for students unable to bear the expenses of Lady Margaret Hall, and has about 25 students and 1 tutor. The fees for board and lodging, exclusive of tuition, are from £45 to £65 a year. The conditions of entrance are the same as for Lady Margaret Hall. **Lecture arrangements** for women in Oxford are under the management of a joint association for educational purposes, consisting of representatives of the women's college or halls of residence, and of the home students, with the tutors in the principal subjects, and others interested in education. A member of the Hebdomadal Board sits as a member of this association (Secretary, Miss A. M. A. H. Rogers). Unattached students are allowed, under certain conditions, to reside in Oxford under the censorship of Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 8, Merton Street. A system of teaching by correspondence (apply to Mrs. A. H. Johnson) was set on foot in '83, and a scheme of teachers' training is under the management of Mrs. Scott, Merton College. "St. Hilda's" (Lady Resident, Mrs. Burrows), is a Hall of Residence for old Cheltonians and others who may desire a final year or more of study before entering on professional work. Twenty-one students are now in residence. The charges are similar to those at Somerville College and Lady Margaret Hall.

The University of London confers its degrees equally upon men and women. Women students are received at the **Royal Holloway College, Egham**, opened in '87 (Principal, Miss Emily Penrose). The object of the college is to provide the instruction necessary for the London degrees in science and arts, the preliminary M.B., the examinations of the University of Oxford, and of the Royal University of Ireland. Instruction in music, drawing, and painting is provided. The entrance examination, held in September, includes English, foreign languages, and arithmetic. Scholarships are competed for in July. All scholars must read for honours. Other students are under no such restriction. There are 114

students, 8 resident women lecturers, and 12 non-resident professors and teachers. Terms, inclusive of board, lodging, and instruction, are £90 per annum. No student may enter for less than one year, or reside for more than four years, without special leave. **Bedford College, London**, incorporated '49 (Principal, Miss Ethel Hurlbatt), offers scholarships and prepares resident and non-resident students for the London degrees in arts and science. The final courses in Chemistry and Physiology are recognised as qualifying for the first M.B. The College also provides courses for students wishing to pursue continuous study without seeking a degree. Students are also admitted to separate classes. It receives an annual sum of £1200 from the "Grant to the University Colleges of Great Britain." £4000 has also fallen to its share from the Pfeiffer Bequest to be expended in scholarships, and an annual grant of £500 from the Technical Education Board is used for the equipment of the laboratories. Fees for board and residence from £58 to £68 per annum. Tuition fees for the London examinations from £27 to £48 a session. Students are not received into residence under seventeen, and, if necessary, have their acquirements tested by preliminary examination. An art school (Professor George Thomson) is attached to the College, as well as a Teachers' Training Department (Head, Miss H. Robertson, B.A.). With the session of '95-6 there was instituted a complete and scientific course of instruction in Hygiene, to enable women to qualify for the various professional posts in Hygiene now open. Free public lectures are given during the Michaelmas and Lent terms. The teaching staff consists of the Principal, 17 lecturers and 6 assistants. The College celebrated the completion of its fiftieth year of existence in June '99. The Ladies' Department of King's College, Kensington Square (Lady Superintendent, Miss L. M. Faithfull), provides lectures and classes as preparation for the London and Oxford examinations. A residence for students is under the charge of Miss E. Faithfull. **Westfield College, Hampstead**, founded in '82 (Mistress, Miss Maynard), receives about 40 students; but they are not compelled to take the entire course, or to enter for any University examination. Candidates are required to pass an entrance examination in Scripture, English, arithmetic, and geography, with two extra subjects (languages and mathematics), unless they have passed some equivalent. Fees, £105 per annum. Students of University College, London, or of the London School of Medicine for Women, can reside, under collegiate rules, at College Hall, Byng Place, Gordon Square (Principal, Miss Grove).

Victoria University follows the example of London in conferring its degrees upon women. (Secretary of the Women's Department, Miss Edith Wilson, 223, Brunswick Street, Manchester.) A hall of residence (Ashburne House, Victoria Park, Manchester) (Warden, Miss H. Stephen) was opened in Oct. '99. Fees for board and residence 12 to 20 guineas per term of 11 weeks. Three bursaries are offered. A hall of residence for women in Liverpool is open to students. Fees for residence, £40 to £55 per annum. College tuition fees, £20 to £25 per annum (Warden, Miss Dorothea Pease, 163, Edge Lane, Liverpool). The provincial colleges of Birmingham, Bristol, and Nottingham also provide for women (Warden

of the women students at Bristol, Miss Earle). No hall of residence as yet. The University of Durham, since '95, by special Supplementary Charter, grants degrees to women except only in Divinity. A women's hall of residence was opened in Oct. '99 (Warden, Miss Roberts). Scholarships for women students are offered in October of each year. Apply to the Censor of Women Students, Mrs. Ellershaw, 46, North Bailey, Durham. The Durham College of Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne (Secretary, H. F. Stockdale), represents the faculties of science medicine, and engineering in the University of Durham, and is open to students of either sex. A University Hostel for women is open at Eslington Tower, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne (Mistress, Miss Perry). Fees for board and residence from £30 to £40 per session. In Ireland the Royal University of Ireland (Dublin) offers degrees to women, and also exhibitions and scholarships: Alexandra College, Dublin (Warden, Dr. Dickinson; Lady Principal, Miss White). In Scotland the University of St. Andrews grants the degree of LL.A. to women on the result of examination in the subjects taught in the University, together with history, music, fine arts, æsthetic, modern languages, and the natural sciences. University Hall (Warden, Miss L. I. Lumsden), opened Sept. '96, accommodates 24 students. Fees for board and residence about £60 per annum. Scholarships, value from £40 to £15, are competed for in October. At Edinburgh University (*q.v.*) women are admitted to the Arts classes with the men, and on the same terms as regards academic privilege. The University Hall, 457, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, inaugurated June '94, is intended for the accommodation of women students of the University, artists, teachers, and others. All particulars of Mrs. Salmon, 8, Ramsay Garden, Edinburgh. **Queen Margaret College, Glasgow** (Hon. Secretary, Miss T. A. Gallo-way), by recent incorporation is now the women's department of the University of Glasgow as a non-resident college for women governed by the University Court and Senate. Women are there prepared for all degrees in arts and medicine of Glasgow. Matriculated students are entitled to vote for the Lord Rector of the University, and women graduates become members of the General Council of the University. For a small fee students can have the use of the University library, with access to the University museum and chapel, and, in part, the use of the laboratories. A large new building for the anatomical department was added to the College in '95, erected by means of a gift of £5000 from the Bellahouston Trust. Queen Margaret Hall, with an average of 25 students, provides at a moderate cost a residence for students attending Queen Margaret College. Clinical work is done at the Royal Infirmary and other local hospitals. Particulars from Mrs. Riddock, 2, Lawrence Place, Dowanhill, Glasgow. Terms for board and residence from £32 to £40 per annum. At the University of Aberdeen a hall of residence is now open in Don Street, Old Aberdeen (Hon. Secretary, Lady Geddes). Average fees for M.A. or B.Sc., £9 9s. per annum. Residence fee, £1 1s. to £1 6s. per week. The Hall is near to the King's College, the seat of the arts classes.

In South Wales the classes of University College, Cardiff, in arts, science, and medicine

are open to students, men and women alike, with scholarships. Women students are received at Aberdare Hall (Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt). Terms for board and residence from £30 to £40 per annum. "Normal" students in school management, etc., may reside in Aberdare Hall, and spend the necessary time in teaching in the Board Schools of the town. A school of cookery and a Secondary Training Department is attached to the College. Scholarships are competed for in September. The University College of North Wales (Bangor) gives the same advantages to women as to men in preparation for the London and Welsh degrees and for the medical preliminaries of Edinburgh and Glasgow. A new University Hall for Women Students (Lady Superintendent, Miss M. Maude) was opened in '97. Open entrance Scholarships (from £30 to £10 in value) are offered to men and women alike. **University College, Aberystwith**, prepares for the requirements of the London and Welsh examinations for B.A., M.A., B.Sc., for degrees in medicine, and the entrance examinations of the older universities. Entrance scholarships, open to women, are competed for annually. Alexandra Hall of Residence (Principal, Miss E. A. Carpenter) has rooms for 147 students.

For the special study of medicine, women are eligible for the medical degrees of the University of London (Burlington Gardens, W.), the Royal University of Ireland (Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin), the conjoint examination of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland (Dawson Street, Dublin), the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, **Edinburgh**, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, **Glasgow** (conjoint), the Society of Apothecaries, London, and the University of Durham. It is easier, and takes a shorter time, to pass the colleges than the Universities, but by the regulations ('92) five years instead of four is the required period for which a student must be registered as such. Students are not admitted under the age of eighteen, and, unless matriculation has been taken, a preliminary examination in English, Latin, and one other language, elementary mathematics, and arithmetic, has to be passed before registration. The necessary hospital work in the case of London can be done at the New Hospital for Women, 144, Euston Road, or at the Royal Free Hospital. In Scotland and Ireland women students are admitted to the local hospitals. At the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh arrangements are made for the clinical education of women, giving accommodation according to the demands of the Triple Qualification Board, £300 having been raised and presented to the Infirmary in recognition of the "fact that women students have been admitted to qualifying instruction in its wards." All particulars and details of study are obtainable from the Secretary, Miss Heaton, **London School of Medicine for Women**, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C. Valuable scholarships are annually competed for at the London School in September. In addition to College Hall (see above) there are boarding houses for medical students (women) at 3, Endsleigh Gardens, W.C. (Mrs. Greene) (fees, 20 guineas per term of 12 weeks), at 5, Endsleigh Street, W.C. (Mrs. Clarke Kerr), and at 23, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C. (Mrs. Lamborn Cock). As

has been mentioned above, instruction in medicine is given to women by the faculties of the University Colleges at Cardiff, Bangor, Aberystwyth, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Women, International Congress of. This Congress, held in London during the last week of June and the first week of July '99, was a remarkable demonstration of the proportions the women's movement has attained to in recent years. The origin of the Congress was the "Women's Whisky War" in America in '73. Women discovered that intelligent organisation was as necessary as zeal if any permanent reform was to follow their efforts, and the movement for co-operation begun then has gradually so widely developed that every subject in any way affecting women was included in the programme laid before the International Congress at its second meeting in '99. The Countess of Aberdeen presided over the Congress as a whole, but each section had its own president, who took the chair at the various meetings, while specialists in each department were appointed speakers. The sections represented were:—Industrial, Educational, Social, Professional, Political, Artistic, Literary, Dramatic, Handicraft, and others. The Congress carried on its work simultaneously at the Westminster Town Hall, the Church House, Westminster, and St. Martin's Town Hall during the entire ten days of its sittings, and thus not only overtook all the business arranged for, but was also able to accommodate for the most part the crowds of the general public anxious to be present, as well as the large numbers of delegates. These delegates came from every part of the world, and represented either Women's National Councils already in existence or countries where such were in process of formation. Every European tongue was to be heard on the platform, and costume of all nations rendered the assembly a picturesque one. The countries sending delegates included the United States, Canada, Germany, Sweden, Great Britain and Ireland, New South Wales, Holland, Tasmania, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Austria and Hungary, Norway, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, West Australia, the Cape, India, China, Persia, the Argentine Republic, Palestine, and Iceland. In a brief summary such as this, it is impossible even to name all the topics treated of by the Congress. The discussions on literature, agriculture, and handicrafts for women were amongst those most attractive to the outside public. That on the drama brought the largest attendance, it being found impossible to admit all those who wished to be present. The time devoted to social, industrial, and educational subjects was probably the most productive of results, the experiences and ideas interchanged being such as are likely to prove valuable in future efforts at reform in these departments. A notable feature of the Congress was the seal of approval set upon it by Her Majesty the Queen, who invited the delegates to Windsor and was graciously pleased to wish them success in their labours. Special Church services were also held in connection with the Congress on the Sunday of its visit to London. The Congress—which numbers 1,250,000 members, of whom 125,000 are men—will hold its next meetings at Berlin in 1904, with Mrs. May Wright Sewell as president. It may be considered to have represented the highest stage

of development yet reached in the organisation of women in the interests of their own sex.

Women, Organisations for Young. See YOUNG WOMEN, ORGANISATIONS FOR.

Women's Clubs. See CLUBS.

Women's Industrial Council, The, was established in 1894 to organise special and systematic inquiry into the conditions of working women, to provide accurate information concerning these conditions, and to promote such action as may seem conducive to their improvement. The Council is conducted on lines strictly non-sectarian and independent of party, and endeavours to avoid encroaching upon the special province of work of any societies which may affiliate themselves to it. A General Purposes Committee, and Finance, Investigation, Educational, Statistical, Organisations, Legal and Statistical Committees carry out the details of the work, which has included exhaustive inquiries into home-work industries, wage-earning of children of school age, the typing profession, and other women's industries; the establishment of a Central Circulating Library for London Girls' Clubs; and an Association of Trained Charwomen. The Council is promoting the "Bill for the Better Regulation of Home Industries, introduced into the House of Commons in July last by Colonel Denny, Mr. John Burns, and others. Attached to the Council is a large staff of voluntary lecturers upon industrial questions, and free legal advice is given to women and girls on matters connected with industrial law. The Council meets quarterly, the committees generally monthly. Membership is by election of the Council on nomination of two members. The funds are provided by a small income from a trust fund, and by subscriptions and donations. The *Women's Industrial News* (quarterly) is the official organ of the Council. President, The Countess of Aberdeen; Vice-Presidents, Miss Clementina Black, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. F. G. Hogg, Mrs. R. Phillimore, Mrs. Percy Thompson, Lady Henry Somerset, Mr. Stephen N. Fox, Mr. Herbert Burrows, and Mr. J. A. Baines; Treasurer, Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P.; Financial Secretary, Mr. Robert S. Garnett; General Secretary, Miss Catherine Webb. Office, 12, Buckingham Street, Strand.

Women's Institute, The, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, Hyde Park, was founded in the spring of '97. It is non-political, and is specially intended as a place of reunion for workers. Under its roof various important departments of work are carried on. Social and musical afternoons, conferences on literary and philanthropic subjects are arranged weekly. The general programme includes lectures, debates, and concerts. In the Reference Library, reliable works on such subjects as domestic economy, hygiene, school boards, education, boards of guardians, etc., may be consulted. There is a General Information Bureau available for non-members as well as members, on payment of a small fee. Research work of all kinds is undertaken by this department. The Institute also trains ladies as secretaries, and has a Secretarial Bureau, from which highly qualified stenographers may be obtained. There is a general agency for members' requirements. Trained lecturers on constitutional history, local government, hygiene, etc., are also sent out from the Institute. The departments include musical, art, and recreation societies. The Institute

also forms a centre for the meeting of representatives of Associated Societies.

Women's Suffrage. The Women's Liberal Federation is the body which in this country most authoritatively supports, amongst organisations having a party character, the claim of women to the suffrage. In May '92, at the annual meeting of the Federation, a resolution was carried instructing the executive committee to promote the parliamentary enfranchisement of women among the other Liberal reforms then before the country. A divergence of opinion occurred over this question, and Mrs. Gladstone, the President, decided not to stand for election again, Lady Aberdeen being chosen in her place. Ultimately the Women's National Liberal Association was formed for the promotion of the official Liberal programme simply, Women's Suffrage not being put prominently in the front of the programme. The Women's Liberal Federation, however, proceeded to emphasise their position at the annual meeting in May '93 by making Object II. of their Constitution read thus:—"To promote just legislation for women, including the local and parliamentary franchise for all women, married, single, or widowed, who possess any of the legal qualifications which entitle men to vote, and the removal of all their disabilities as citizens." There are about 501 associations connected with the Federation, with an aggregate membership of 80,000. In the autumn of '97 a reorganisation of the Women's Suffrage Societies took place. They now all form one National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, with a representative executive meeting at one or other of the Central Offices in London, viz.: The Central and East of England Society, 20, Great College Street, Westminster, of which Miss Edith Palliser is Secretary, and the Central and Western Society, 39, Queen Victoria Street, of which Mrs. Charles Baxter is Secretary. The Union, which is strictly on a non-party basis, aims at placing Women's Suffrage in such a position that no Government of whatever party shall be able to touch questions relating to representation without at the same time removing the electoral disabilities of women. In the Colonies the movement has made considerable progress, and in New Zealand and South Australia the goal has been reached. In the former the parliamentary franchise was conferred on women Sept. 9th, '93, the municipal franchise being already theirs. In South Australia the Parliamentary vote was extended to women Dec. 18th, '94.

Women Teachers, Joint Agency for, under the management of a committee appointed by the Teachers' Guild, College of Preceptors, Association of Head Mistresses, Association of Assistant Mistresses, and Private Schools' Association. Established to enable teachers of all kinds to find work at moderate cost. Registrar, Miss Agnes G. Cooper; Office, 74, Gower Street, London, W.C.

Wood, General Sir Evelyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was b. at Cressing in 1838, and entered the Navy in '52. Served in the Crimea, and was severely wounded at the assault on the Redan. In '55 he joined the Army as cornet of the 13th Light Dragoons. Served in India in 17th Lancers, and, while commanding the 1st Regt. of Beatson's Irregular Horse, won the Victoria Cross, '59. Served throughout the Ashantee war. Previous to the Zulu war he joined the Middle Temple, and was called to

the bar '74. After defeating the Zulus at Kambula, he became brigadier-general, and was present at Ulundi. In '79 he met with a triumphant reception in England, and became K.C.B. Served through the Transvaal war as major-general, and was one of H.M.'s Commissioners for settling the Transvaal limits ('81). Created G.C.M.G. Commanded the 2nd Brigade, 2nd division, in the Egyptian expedition, receiving the thanks of Parliament in '82. Raised the Egyptian Army in '83, and served in Nile expedition. From '89 to '93 he commanded the Aldershot district, from '93 till '97 he was Quartermaster-General, and was in Oct. '97 appointed Adjutant-General. He has published a book on his reminiscences of the Crimea, "Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign," and "Cavalry Achievements." Clubs, Army and Navy, United Service. Address, 23, Devonshire Place, W.

Woods, Rev. William James, B.A. (Lond.), the Secretary of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, commenced preaching in village stations around Leicester, in which town his father was a Congregational minister, and received ministerial training at New College, London, '68-74. He took his B.A. in '72, and on the completion of his college course became pastor of the influential Congregational Church at Spencer Street, Leamington, removing in '81 to Cavendish Chapel, Manchester, one of the largest Congregational Churches in the North of England, and from '58 to '69 the sphere of Dr. Joseph Parker's ministry. While there a temporary breakdown in his health necessitated a voyage to Australia. On his return he published "A Visit to Victoria." In '87 he became pastor of Clapton Park Congregational Church, London, which position he held until, in '92, he succeeded the late Rev. Alexander Hannay, D.D., in his present office. Address: Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street.

Woollens and Worsteds. See TRADE, '99. Worcester, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, '97.

The Legal Aspect.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, is a bold attempt to deal in a large and liberal spirit with the vexed question of Employer's Liability to an injured workman. It has not only wrought extensive changes in the law as it existed prior to the passing of the Act, but it has also introduced principles which are novel in the law of England. There are three periods in the history of the law regulating the liability of an employer to his injured workmen; and the law as it stands to-day is best understood by seeing what the law was in each one of those periods, and by tracing the steps which were taken to alter it. The first period was the period prior to '80, when the liability of an employer to his injured workmen was regulated by the common law of the land alone, and by no statute. The second period was the period between '80 and July 1st, '98, when the liability of an employer to his injured workmen was regulated by the Employers' Liability Act '80, in addition to the common law. And the third period is the present, in which, in addition to the common law and the Employers' Liability Act '80, there has come into force the Workmen's Compensation Act '97.

Period of the Common Law.

Under the common law, as under every law, the employer is liable to an injured workman if the injury is caused by the employer's own personal negligence—which negligence may be either in the active conduct of the work or in the choice of servants to perform the work. In modern conditions of industry it rarely happens that an accident is caused by the personal negligence of an employer while engaged actively in the work; and when it does so happen, the employer is usually so small a man financially that a judgment against him is of no practical value to the injured workman. Equally rarely does it happen that an employer is negligent in the choice of his servants, or in the choice of those to whom he delegates his authority and to whom he leaves the duty of superintendence. Self-interest prevents it. It has, in consequence, almost invariably happened that the negligence upon which the injured workman must base his claim is the negligence not of the employer himself, but of one of the servants of the employer. It followed as a result of this that the legal advisers of the employer began to set up the defence which is known as the **Defence of Common Employment**. This defence is based in principle upon the old Roman doctrine, *Volenti non fit injuria*. It is a well-established rule of law that an employer, or any other individual, is liable for damage arising from the negligence of his servants if the servants when guilty of negligence are about their master's business; because a master is bound to guarantee the public against all damages arising from the negligent acts of his servants, on the ground that it is the master's duty to choose servants who will not be negligent, and to ensure that his business is carried on in a careful manner. It is an equally well-established rule of law that when any individual knows the risks of injury which he is incurring, and nevertheless with that knowledge chooses to incur those risks, he must be presumed to have taken those risks upon himself, and he cannot, if he is injured, recover compensation for his injury. This is the foundation of the doctrine that a man is not liable to his workman for injury caused to that workman through the negligence of a fellow-workman. It is easy to see how much hardship to injured workmen this doctrine entailed, and consequently there sprang up in the country a strong and widespread desire to find some remedy. It was definitely held that this doctrine was the rule of law in '58 by the House of Lords, in the case of *Bartonshill Coal Co. v. Reid*; and almost immediately efforts were made to amend the law, and from '72 onwards the various attempts to abolish the defence of common employment were almost annual. In '79 a Bill was introduced by Lord (then Mr.) Brassey, which was not proceeded with, but which was the foundation of the Bill which, in the following year, became the

Employers' Liability Act, '80.

The principal change wrought by this Act was, that in certain cases an injured workman was put upon the same footing as an injured stranger, and to that extent at least the doctrine of common employment was abolished. The Act enacts that an injured workman shall have the same rights against the employer as

an injured stranger would have if his injury has been caused—(1) by any defect in the ways, works, machinery or plant which has not been discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of the employer, or of some person in the service of the employer who is entrusted by the employer with the duty of seeing that the ways, works, machinery and plant were in proper condition; (2) by the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has any superintendence entrusted to him whilst in the exercise of that superintendence; (3) by the negligence of any person in the service of the employer to whose orders or directions the workman was bound to conform, and did conform, and where the injury resulted from his having so conformed; (4) by reason of the act or omission of any person in the service of the employer done or made in obedience to any improper or defective rules, bye-laws, or instructions of the employer; (5) by the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has the charge or control of any signal, points, locomotive engine or train upon a railway. The Act is, however, limited in its scope. It does not apply to servants who are not employed in manual labour—e.g. clerks; nor does it apply to domestic or menial servants or to seamen. The amount of compensation recoverable is limited in amount; and there is no provision in the Act prohibiting employers and workmen from contracting themselves out of the Act. As may well be imagined, the Act was greeted on the one hand by a storm of opposition from the employers, and on the other hand by support, coupled with strongly expressed discontent at its limited scope, from the leaders of labour. Like all measures of progress, it bore in the eyes of some individuals the appearance of a measure of plunder; but it has been tried for eighteen years, and experience has shown that it has not brought ruin upon employers nor disaster upon the trade of the country. It has proved all the more beneficial in that it was partial and tentative in its scope, and was treated as an experiment which, if proved successful, would lead to still greater reforms. It was not long before the representatives of the workmen began to agitate for an extension of the principle of the Act. Their principal demands were that the defence of common employment should be wholly instead of partially abolished; that the amount of compensation which might be awarded to an injured workman should be unlimited; that the Act should be extended to domestic and menial servants and to seamen; that the liability of the employer to compensate the workmen should extend to injuries to health as well as to bodily injuries; and that contracting out of the provisions of the Act should be entirely prohibited. The result of the agitation was that in '86 a **Special Committee** was appointed to inquire into the working of the Act. After a searching inquiry the Committee reported, embodying in their report suggestions for future legislation. The Conservative Government, which was then in power, introduced a Bill to give effect to the resolutions of the Committee, but it was abandoned. The first serious attempt to extend the scope of the Act of '80 was the Bill introduced by Mr. Asquith in '93.

Mr. Asquith's Bill of '93 proposed to make nine very material alterations in the law as it then stood. He proposed—(1) that the defence

of common employment should be entirely abolished; (2) that the liability of the employer should extend to workmen employed by a sub-contractor of the employer; (3) that the liability of the employer should extend to injury to health as well as to bodily injuries; (4) that the provisions of the Act should be extended so as to include clerks, domestic servants, and seamen; (5) that the injured workmen's knowledge of the existence of the defect in the ways, works, machinery or plant by which his injury was caused should not be available to the employer as a defence; (6) that there should be no limit to the amount of compensation which might be awarded to an injured workman; (7) that no notice of the accident should be required; (8) that the limit of time within which an action might be brought should be extended from six months, or twelve months in case of death, to six years in all cases; (9) that contracting out of the provisions of the Act should be absolutely prohibited. The Bill met with great opposition; in the House of Commons from Mr. Chamberlain, who advocated the lines which were afterwards followed in his own Act of '97, and in the House of Lords from Lord Dudley and others on account of the total prohibition of "contracting out." In consequence of the opposition of the Lords, who in that respect adopted the resolution of the Committee of '86, approving of "contracting out" with proper safeguards, the Bill had to be withdrawn. In the meantime the General Election of '95 intervened, and with the return of a Unionist Government to power the agitation for the extension of the Act of '80 revived. The question was taken in hand by Mr. Chamberlain, and the result was the

Workmen's Compensation Act, '97.

The most important changes in the existing law effected by the Act are the total instead of the partial abolition of the defence of common employment, and the elimination of "negligence" from the elements necessary to create the liability of the employer. The Act, being an experiment of very considerable magnitude and importance, has very properly been limited in its application to certain specified trades and industries; but in those trades and industries it applies to every one in the service of the employer, manager, clerk, or manual labourer. The Act makes the employer liable for injury caused to those in his employment by any accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, only excepting those which are due to the serious and wilful misconduct of the injured workman himself. Not only is no negligence necessary to constitute the liability, but even where the greatest possible care has been taken by those concerned the employer is still liable for the results of an unavoidable accident, if it arises out of and in the course of the employment. Moreover, although "contracting out" is allowed under certain conditions, the effect of those conditions is such as to practically prohibit "contracting out" altogether. No scheme for "contracting out" is legal unless passed by the Registrar of Friendly Societies as being as beneficial to the workmen as are the provisions of the Act; the scheme is liable to revision at the termination of limited periods; the scheme and its administration by the employer may be at any time attacked by dis-

contented or ill-disposed workmen, who will thereby cause the employer an infinity of trouble; and no scheme is legal which makes it a condition of the employment that the scheme should be adopted. Moreover the employer is liable for the injuries caused to workmen employed by a sub-contractor, and for injuries caused to his workmen by the act of a stranger; while the employer has a remedy over against the sub-contractor or the stranger, for what that remedy may be worth. The amount of compensation for which the employer is liable is as follows: (a) where death results from the injury a sum varying from £150 to £300 where dependants are left who were wholly dependent upon the dead workman, and any sum up to £300 where dependants are left who were partially dependent upon the dead workman; and if there are no dependants left, a sum not exceeding £10 for medical and funeral expenses; (b) where total or partial incapacity for work results from the injury, a weekly payment not exceeding £1 per week. The great principle underlying the provisions of the Act, as Mr. Chamberlain pointed out, was that the trades and industries of the country should be chargeable with the maintenance of those workmen who were injured in the carrying on of those trades and industries, and with the maintenance of those who were dependent upon the earnings of the injured workmen. To a certain extent, no doubt, the Act has achieved its object. But if the principle underlying the Act is to be carried to its logical conclusion, the provisions of the Act must be extended to all accidents, whether caused by misconduct or not, and to all trades and industries. So far as the Act is concerned the trades and industries of the country are only made chargeable through the instrumentality of the individual employer, because it is the individual employer who is personally responsible to the injured workman. But it remains for the individual employers to devise some means by which the burden of liability may be shifted from their individual shoulders to that of the whole trade or industry.

The Insurance Aspect.

The liability thus imposed upon employers has been met by different kinds of insurance, the bulk of which is transacted by the existing accident insurance companies. In view of the great extension of their business not only did several of such companies increase their capital, but life and fire offices have undertaken employers' liability insurance both under the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Employers' Liability Act, and at common law. These offices are the Sun Life Assurance Society, the Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Co., the Law Union and Crown Fire and Life Insurance Co., the Rock Life Assurance Co., the Scottish Metropolitan Life Assurance Co., the National Assurance Co. of Ireland, the Royal Exchange Assurance Co., the Lancashire Insurance Co., the Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Co., and the Manchester Fire Assurance Co.

As the result of a careful investigation of all the available statistics by the managers of many of the first-class offices who undertook to transact insurance under the Workmen's Compensation Act and other parts of em-

employers' liability, a tariff of premiums was prepared which these and a few other offices agreed to adopt. On the other hand, several leading accident insurance companies, such as the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Palatine Insurance Co., etc., determined not to abide by any tariff rates, but to establish premiums of their own, which have always been very much lower for the better class of risks under the Workmen's Compensation Act, except for mines and quarries; but it has been a vexed question whether the **Tariff Offices** are not better ones for the insurance of employers' liability risks generally than the **Non-Tariff Offices**. The leading representatives of the latter state, with much show of reason, that the tariff rates are too rigid, and do not therefore give to those employers the lower rates they are entitled to who employ only the most efficient men and pay the best wages, as well as use only the best ways, works, machinery, and plant. On the contrary, the advocates of the tariff rates system declare that the tariff companies are, as regards the majority of them, in a far stronger financial position, and can therefore be better relied upon to satisfy the claims of employers' liability, than the non-tariff companies. The officials of the former also allege that the unsatisfactory methods adopted by their rival companies in granting preferential and lower rates is both unfair and impracticable, and must entail very heavy losses upon them, while some of the non-tariff offices will probably be financially ruined by the much lower rates they accept. A few months ago the Royal Exchange Assurance Co., the Lancashire Insurance Co., the Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Co., and the Manchester Fire Assurance Co., which severally undertook to transact employers' liability insurance under the two Acts referred to, and at common law, entered the list of the non-tariff companies for such insurance.

Catastrophe Risks.

There are many trades in which accidents generally affect single persons, or at most a few. On the other hand, there are those large industries which involve what is called the **Catastrophe Risk**. Collieries, mines, and quarries belong to this class. Respecting these, while the employer is exposed to a full share of the risk of smaller daily hazards, he is subject to the possibility at any time, although he may use the best precaution to avoid accidents in his mine or quarry, of some overwhelming disaster which may kill and disable hundreds of men, and thereby cause him to suffer a crushing liability for death and disablement claims. Again, this distinction equally applies to the manner in which protection against the new liabilities under the Workmen's Compensation Act should be sought, as not only does it render insurance against these risks, as the only means of yearly equalising an expenditure which might otherwise come with dreadful force when it was unprovided for, little short of an absolute necessity; but it raises the most momentous question of the financial strength of the company and companies which grant policies of assurance, because not only may the outlay for death claims in a colliery catastrophe be enormous, but the periodical payments for disablements may last for half a century. The question, therefore, of utmost moment is, firstly, the present financial stability

of the insurance company whose insurance is taken; and, secondly, its chances of endurance in a solvent and prosperous condition through out an indefinite future. To comply with the just requirements of mine and quarry owners and their workmen under these special circumstances, five of the more important life and fire assurance companies, and the same number of leading accident assurance companies, made a mutual arrangement technically termed an **amalgamated pool** for issuing contributory policies, and adopted a good method of re-assurance for sharing this responsibility whereby mine and quarry owners secure their combined protection. Such companies are the following, which are mentioned alphabetically, viz.: the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, the Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Co., the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Law Union and Crown Fire and Life Insurance Co., the London Guarantee and Accident Co., the National Assurance Co. of Ireland, the Railway Passengers' Assurance Co., the Rock Life Assurance Co., and the Sun Life Assurance Society. These companies have a combined fund of many millions sterling to meet accident assurance claims. Five differential rates are made for the insurance of colliery accident risks in each of thirty-eight counties in the United Kingdom.

The rates of premium for employers' liability in the different industries are, and will for some years be, experimental, and vary with the experience of the district and of the individual risk. They generally cover all liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Employers' Liability Act, and at common law up to three years' wages not beyond £300. According to the original tariff rates the cost of insurance under the Workmen's Compensation Act was about seven or eight times as much as it was previously charged under the Employers' Liability Act and at common law up to £300.

Rate-Cutting Offices.

All the accident and other insurance companies who refused to abide by the tariff rates for the insurance of employees under the Workmen's Compensation Act undertook this business at very much lower rates than the tariff offices, and in many industries at one third and a quarter of the premiums charged by their rivals, with the result that one office, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, secured an enormous income from their low rates, being far in excess of any other company who assured employers' liability risks. These small rates have been still further reduced by the accident departments of the fire insurance companies, which have recently undertaken these risks for the purpose, as has been stated, of increasing their fire insurance business. During the last five months the tariff rates have been reduced by one-third, and since about the middle of Nov. '99 these rates have been suspended so that all the insurance companies who now transact employers' liability assurance charge what rates they like, and these have been further reduced. The catastrophe risks, however, referred to respecting mines and quarries are only undertaken at the original rates agreed upon by the tariff companies so far as such companies are concerned, while even non-tariff companies as a whole will not insure these risks at less rates,

and in several cases they require higher premiums to be paid.

Mutual Combinations of Employers.

In consequence of the very high premiums charged by the tariff offices for insurance under the Workmen's Compensation Act, employers in many large trades have formed mutual associations for insuring employers' liability at much lower rates, but many of these associations have collapsed for want of permanent stability and financial soundness. It is scarcely possible to insure the permanent adherence of any firm to a mutual combination, while unless insurance operations are conducted on an extensive scale so as to secure average results, a run of ill luck involving many cases of permanent disablement or death might easily occur, and cause either the failure of the combination or such excessive rates in order to meet the liabilities as to lead to dissatisfaction with, and dissolution of, the combination. In such an event it is only too probable that individual employers would be left to meet out of their own resources the annual payments to permanently injured workmen arising from accidents during the existence of the combination. The permanent character of workmen's compensation under the new Act makes it especially important for employers to be thoroughly satisfied that the company or the combination by which they are indemnified is not only financially sound now, but that it shows adequate assurance of permanent stability. For these and other reasons it is improbable that mutual combinations will meet with any considerable measure of success.

The chairman of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, in his speech at its last annual general meeting, stated as regards these mutual associations, that less employers are joining them "for the very good reason that a responsible member whose desire is naturally to limit his own risk sees that by joining such an association he increases and trebles the same by becoming liable for the heavy risks of his neighbours whose operations he cannot control, and mutual insurers do not care to undertake a liability which may continue during the lives of young annuitants, and be payable by their executors for a period of half a century hence. The better class of mutual insurers are, therefore, rapidly withdrawing from these mutual associations, leaving a residuum of weaker brethren, whose want of capital or inefficiency of works suggests the advisability of inducing others in the trade to share their risks." Again, the many sources of friction, as the too favourable results to careless employers, and the too unfavourable results to careful ones, and trade jealousy and rivalry, etc., have to be considered in estimating whether or not any particular combination among employers has the essential elements of permanent stability.

Employers Taking the Whole Risk of their Liability.

The retention of the risk by the employers themselves is a course that will scarcely commend itself to the majority of business men. The compensation provided for by the Act may amount to as much as £1 per week through the whole after lifetime of the injured workman, or in the event of death, to a sum

not exceeding £300. The possibility of being suddenly called upon to compensate several workmen on this scale is one that no employer would care to permanently incur. The payment of death claims might prove financially inconvenient, and it is by no means unlikely that in the event of an accident happening in the works of an employer known to be uninsured, his credit might be seriously impaired just at a time when he needed it most, for his creditors would be well aware that the claims of workmen constitute a first charge upon the assets of an employer. So again in the case of permanent disablement, the profits of a business for many years to come would be appreciably decreased by the payment of several annuities of £52 each. Thus, even if an employer feels that the rates charged by the majority of the best offices are excessive, it would still be his best course to pay those rates, knowing that thereby he procures insurance that really insures, that accidents in the past will involve him in no liabilities in the future, that competition will bring rates to their right level whether by increasing or decreasing them, and that though for a time the payment of insurance premiums may seem to involve a heavy tax on the employer, yet the burden will in the natural course of things be transferred to the purchasers of the things he sells. In this way the Act will accomplish the beneficial object of protecting the workmen against injury at the expense of the whole body of consumers, to whom the cost of doing so will be quite inappreciable. The number of employers who entirely take their own risk of liability for accidents to their workmen has greatly diminished during the last twelve months.

Contracting-Out Schemes.

The number of these schemes under the Act which has been certified by the Registrar of Friendly Societies appears not to have increased in the same ratio since March '99 as it did previously. The compensation paid to the workmen under some of such schemes exceeds that payable under the statute, and is under other schemes less, and generally provides payment for the first two weeks after accidents occur. They are contributed to partly by the employers and partly by the workmen, but the former generally contribute a far greater share. Several of these schemes are Registered Friendly Societies.

General.

In many manufacturing establishments old men, or those not up to a satisfactory physical standard, are refused employment in these places, while other workmen have been discharged because their presence therein is thought by their masters to imply a greater liability for compensation under the Act than the employment of younger and healthier men. Beyond requiring that reasonable precautions shall be taken to protect workpeople in manufacturing from accidents as a condition of insuring these risks, insurance companies undertake such risks without imposing any condition as to whether the employees should be young or old, strong or infirm, and this practice has no noticeable influence on premiums. The want of a fixed limit for permanent disablement compensation is regarded as a grievance by many insurance companies who undertake employers' liability risks. It is

urged that for specific injuries, specific amounts according to scale should be paid as compensation, whereby the present inequalities of compensation to be paid to old and young on the loss of limbs, etc., by accident would be corrected. Another alleged grievance is that there is a great portion of money wasted in legal proceedings which should have gone in compensation, in consequence of claims being made under Lord Campbell's Act and the Employers' Liability Act, which admit of much litigation on questions which could have been settled by the Workmen's Compensation Act. It is recommended, therefore, that the law should be so reformed that all claims for personal injury to workmen for accidents in the course of their employment should be alone made under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and on the basis there given for ascertaining such compensation.

Wreck Statistics. See MERCANTILE MARINE.

Wrists. See COMMONS.

Wyndham, Charles, was b. in 1837, and ed. for the medical profession. His *début* as an

actor was at the Royalty Theatre in '62, with Miss Ellen Terry and David James. He then went to America and played at Washington, in conjunction with John Wilkes Booth. He afterwards fought in the Civil War, but returned to England and met with great success. His first London appearance was in '66, and after another American visit, and a provincial tour, he made a great hit at the Royalty in "Wild Oats." He took the management of the Criterion in '76, and thus began a career of brilliant and uninterrupted success. Mr. Wyndham afterwards toured in Germany, Russia, and the United States; and in '96, in celebration of the twentieth year of his management, special performances were given at the Criterion and the Lyceum, in which nearly every actor and actress of note in London took part. He built and opened on Nov. 16th, '99, a new theatre at the corner of Cranbourne Street and Charing Cross Road; and the receipts at the first performance, more than £4000, were given to the Transvaal War Relief Fund. Address: 39, Finchley Road, N.W.

Wyndham, George, M.P., Under Secretary for War. See COMMONS.

Y

YACHTING, '99.

The Marseilles Regatta began the *Mediterranean Season* on Feb. 9th, though there were not many yachts there, the principal winner being *Mildred*, which was known last year as *Eldred*. Toulon Regatta followed, but without much interest attaching to it. Cannes Regatta commenced on Feb. 26th: *Satanita* won the Prix de la Ville de Cannes, also the Prix du Président de la République, the Prix de la Société des Bains de Mer de Monaco, and the Goelet Bennett International Cup, and *Mildred* won the Goelet Bennett Cup for smaller yachts. *Laura* beat *Mildred* for the Prix de l'Union des Yachts Français. The Grand Prix de Monte Carlo, for the coasting match from Cannes to Monte Carlo for larger yachts, was won by *Satanita*, that for smaller by *Mildred*. A match from Monaco to Mentone was won by *Emerald*, *Heartsease* and *Mildred* being second and third. *Mildred* won the Prix de Monte Carlo. The first day of the Monaco International Regatta was spoiled by there being no wind; on the second day *Satanita* beat *Luisa*, *Mildred* won the Prix du Yacht Club de France. The Nice International Regatta began on March 22nd, the Prix de la Ville de Nice was won by *Mildred*. A match on March 23rd, in which *Laura* and *Mildred* and others took part, was won by *Emerald*. The Coupe du Cercle de la Méditerranée was won by *Satanita*, which came in first on both days. On April 1st the chief race was won by *Laura*, and on April 6th, the last day of the Nice regatta, *Mildred* beat *Laura* in a private match. *Mildred* remained in the Mediterranean during the rest of the season. In the Riviera Season *Satanita* won 11 first and 12 second prizes, to the value of £1796. *Mildred* won 25 prizes out of 28 starts—a very good performance. *Laura* won 23 prizes with the same number of starts.

The English Season began with the Channel

Match on May 27th of the New Thames Y.C. from Southend to Harwich, which was won by *Senta*. *Senga* won the prize for the same course for smaller boats. On the 29th *Bona*, now the property of Mr. H. Taylor, won a match against *Rainbow* at the R. Harwich Y.C. Regatta. *Astrild* won the race for those not exceeding 65 feet, *Caprice* the small yacht race. On the second day of the regatta *Bona* again beat *Rainbow*. At the regatta of the R. London Y.C., on June 3rd, *Tutty* won the 52-footer race from *Eelin*; and under the New Thames Y.C. *Tutty* won the first prize, *Bona* being second; *Senga* won that for the smaller boats. On June 5th, at the R. Thames Y.C. Regatta, *Bona* beat *Rainbow*, and *Eelin* beat *Astrild*, *Tutty*, and *Senga*, in the order named, for the 52-footers, and *Senga* won the match for those not exceeding 52-rating. *Creole* beat *Maid Marion* in the small boat race. In the match for the Queen's Cup from the Nore to Dover *Caprice* won the first prize, *Tutty* the second, *Bona* the third. At the R. Cinque Ports Y.C. Regatta, on June 12th, *Bona* beat *Rainbow*, and *Tutty* beat *Astrild*, and *Senga* beat *Penitent* in their respective races. On June 20th, at the R. Cork Y.C. Regatta, *Bona* won the Queen's Cup from *Eelin* and *Astrild*, and on the next day *Eelin* beat *Astrild*, which was disqualified. The race from Dover to Heligoland for the German Emperor's Gold Cup was won by *Charmian*, *Betty* being second. The Clyde fortnight began on June 28th in cold and wet weather: the 52-footer race was won by *Caprice*, on the second day *Eelin* beat *Astrild* in the 65-raters, *Caprice* the 52-footers. At the R. Largs Regatta, on June 30th, *Astrild* beat *Eelin*, and *Senga* beat *Penitent* and *Caprice*. At Mudhook, on July 4th, *Astrild* beat *Eelin*, and *Senga* beat *Penitent*, and on the 5th May won the race for yachts exceeding 52-rating, and *Senga* that for the 52-raters. At the Campbelltown Y.C. Regatta *Bona* beat *Rainbow*, and *Tutty* beat *Astrild*.

and *Eelin*; *Caprice* won the race for the 52-raters. At the Clyde Corinthian Y.C., on July 6th, *Astrild* beat *Eelin* in the 65-raters, and *Senga* won the 52-footers race. At the R. Northern Y.C. Regatta *Bona* beat *Rainbow* in the big boat race, *Astrild* beat *Eelin* in the 65-raters race, and *Caprice* won the smaller boat race. On the second day *Rainbow* beat *Bona*, and *Senga* won the small yachts race. At the Clyde Corinthian Y.C. Regatta, on July 7th, for yachts exceeding 52-rating, *Namara* won. On July 8th, at the R. Clyde Y.C., *Bona* won the race for the large yachts, *Rainbow* winning the Special Cup and second prize. *Astrild* beat *Eelin*, and *Forsa* won the 52-raters match. On the last day of the Clyde fortnight a calm set in, and *Bona* won a drifting match over *Rainbow*, and *Tutty* beat *Astrild*; *Penitent* in her class beat *Senga*. At the R. Cinque Ports Y.C. Regatta *Creole* won the principal prize. At the R. Ulster Y.C. Regatta at Belfast, on July 14th, *Bona*, in the absence of *Rainbow*, which did not cross from Scotland, sailed over for the County Down Cup. *Eelin* won the 65-raters prize, and *Morning Star* the 52-raters. On the next day *Tutty* won the 100-guineas Cup given by Sir Thomas Lipton, *Bona* coming in second, the failing wind proving most disastrous to her. *Senga* won the match for the 52-raters. On July 17th, in the match from Dover to Ostend, *Creole* proved the winner, *Maid Marion* being second.

On July 18th and 19th Sir Thomas Lipton's new yacht, the *Shamrock*, built to compete for the America Cup, had some test matches with the Prince of Wales' yacht *Britannia*; and on the first day in fine racing weather beat her over a 40-mile course by 13 min. 20 secs.; on the second day she also beat *Britannia*, though the race was not actually finished, the latter yacht retiring. On the 18th, at the R. Alfred Y.C. races at Kingstown, *Penitent* was the winner. On the 19th, at the R. Irish Y.C. Regatta, *Tutty* and *Senga* were the winners in their respective classes, and on the 20th, in pelting rain and a N.E. wind, *Tutty* again beat *Bona*. *Caprice* won the 52-raters prize. In a match for the 52-raters at the R. Alfred Y.C. Regatta on July 21st, *Penitent* was the winner. *Maid Marion*, in scarcely any wind, won the race from Ostend to Dover at the Cinque Ports Regatta, on July 22nd. The Coupe de France, the international trophy of the Union des Yachts Français, was sailed for in the Solent between the English 20-ton yacht *Laurea* and the French yacht *Anna*, and was won by the former after she had gained the first two of the three races to be sailed. At the R. Southampton Y.C. Regatta *Tutty* and *Senga* were the winners of their respective classes. The racing at Cowes commenced on July 31st with the regatta of the R. London Y.C., when *Meteor* won the prize for the big boats, *Tutty* that for the next class, and *Penitent* the smaller. The regatta of the R.Y. Squadron began on August 1st, in perfect yachting weather, when the Queen's Cup was won by the German Emperor's *Meteor*, who easily beat *Britannia*. The Emperor's Cup was won by *Gertrude*, and on Aug. 3rd *Meteor* won the Cowes Town Cup. *Senta* won the Australian Cup. The International races for the Seawanhaka Cup was won by the Canadian boat *Glencairn*, which beat *Constance* in the final. At the R. Victoria Y.C. Regatta at Ryde, on Aug. 8th, *Meteor* won the Vice-Commodore's prize, *Senta* won the 65-footers prize, and *Maid*

Marion that for the small boats. On the next day *Meteor* won the Earl of Desart Challenge Cup, *Senta* the 65-footers prize, and *Senga* the small boat race. The Town Cup was won by *Creole* on Aug. 10th, *Penitent* won the prize for the 52-raters. On the last day of the R. Victoria Y.C. Regatta *Meteor* beat *Bona*, *Astrild* won the 65-raters prize, and *Penitent* the 52-footers. At the R. Albert Y.C. Regatta, on Aug. 14th, the principal match in the closing week of the Solent season, the race for the Albert Cup was won by *Bona*, *Tutty* winning the 65-raters prize. On the next day *Meteor* beat *Bona*, and *Eelin* won the smaller boats prize. On the 16th the races were brought to a close by the regatta of the R. Southern Y.C. when *Bona* scored another victory, and *Senta* won the match for the 65-raters. On Aug. 17th *Bona* won the prize for the Channel race from Cowes to Weymouth. *Meteor* ceased to race after the R. Albert Y.C. Regatta was over, and did not proceed west for the later regattas.

The *Shamrock* arrived in America on Aug. 17th, after 17 days' voyage, having been towed about two-thirds of the way by the *Erin*. The R. Dorset Y.C. Regatta began at Weymouth on Aug. 19th, on which day *Britannia* fouled *Rainbow* in the most unfortunate manner, and but for this mishap the latter would have won the race, which, however, fell to the lot of *Bona*. *Senta* and *Penitent* won the races for their respective classes, and *Namara* beat *Brynchild* for the Weymouth Town Cup. The first-class yachts finished their racing at Weymouth, so that at Torquay only the smaller boats competed. Of these *Tutty* won the principal prizes on Aug. 21st and 22nd for the 65-raters, *Brynchild* for the 52-footers. On Aug. 25th at the R. Dart Y.C. Regatta, *Namara* beat *Brynchild*, and *Senta* beat *Tutty*; *Senga* won the 52-footer race. At the Start Bay Y.C. Regatta, on Aug. 26th, *Tutty* again won in her class, as did *Senga* in hers. *Senta* beat *Tutty* at the R. Western Y.C. of England Regatta, and *Penitent* won the 52-footers race. At the Port of Plymouth R. Regatta, on Aug. 30th, *Tutty* won the 52-footers race; and on the next day, at the R. Plymouth Corinthian Y.C. Regatta, *Forsa* beat *Penitent* and *Senga*. The first race between *Shamrock* and *Columbia* was to have taken place on Oct. 3rd, but that and each of the appointed days were too calm or too foggy for racing, and it was therefore decided that the matches should be sailed on any day, whenever an opportunity occurred. On the 16th *Columbia* won easily by more than 10 minutes. On the 17th *Shamrock* carried away her topmast soon after the start, and *Columbia* finished the course alone. On the 19th the wind was too light to allow of a finish, though *Columbia* was leading when the time was up. On the 20th *Columbia* scored her third victory, finishing 5 mins. 17 secs. ahead. This concluded the matches, and *Columbia* won the America Cup.

Yemen. A province of Arabia, which, with the province of Hedjaz, is under Turkish rule. It is bounded on the N. by the Hedjaz, on the N.E. by the Arabian desert, on the S. by the Gulf of Aden, and on the W. by the Red Sea. Area about 77,000 sq. m.; pop. about 3,000,000. The capital of the province is *Sana*, and other important towns are Mocha and Hoslaidah, the coffee of the district finding its outlet at the former town. The chief products are coffee, lentils, wheat, grapes, and fruit, and the country is very fertile. See ARABIA.

YEOMANRY.

The Yeomanry cavalry are raised and serve under the Act of 1804, and are governed by special regulations. Until a few years back the force was composed almost entirely of farmers, the commissions being held by the nobility and landed gentry. The farmer element is unfortunately by no means so prominent as it used to be, and in populous districts is being replaced by men who adopt soldiering because they like it; though the town-bred Yeomanry have not the character or value of their predecessors. The maintenance of the force depends largely upon the patronage of the gentry, and is thus locally subject to vicissitudes. The expenditure upon the force in '99-1900 is £75,000, divided thus: regimental pay, £46,000; regimental allowances, £28,000; miscellaneous, £100. The expenditure upon the force in '98-9 was also £75,000, a reduction on the first head being compensated by additions to the others. The force is organised in regiments, thirty-eight in number, and these again in brigades. The regiments are **assembled annually** for training for eight days. (See ed. '96 for pay.) The force is **liable to be called out** for service in any part of Great Britain in case of threatened invasion or to suppress civil riots. The total establishment of the Yeomanry force on the estimates of '99-1900 is 11,000, exclusive of officers, permanent staff, and sergeant-majors. The enrolled strength is about 1500 below the establishment. **Musketry Training.** The year '93 was the first in which an obligatory course was prescribed. On Jan. 1st, '97, the School of Instruction for Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry was abolished, and the work of instructing officers and non-commissioned officers of these forces was charged upon the regiments of regular cavalry, to which officers are to be attached during the period of squadron training. **Yeomanry Cavalry Brigades.** The isolated situation of the Yeomanry regiments, which gave them no cohesion or plan of mobilisation as a fighting force, was long felt to be unsatisfactory; but although something has been done to supply the want, the progress made has been so far inconsiderable. In '93 all the existing regiments made up into squadrons of 100 members, or not less than 70 efficient, were formed into 18 brigades, with the exception of the Pembrokehire Regiment, which, on mobilisation for home defence, was assigned to the Milford Haven defences. Fifteen of the brigades were allotted in this scheme as divisional cavalry for the Home Defence Army, and the remaining three to the garrisons of Portsmouth, the Western District, and Dover and the South Coast defences.

Yonge, (Miss) Charlotte Mary, was b. at Otterbourne, Hants, in '23, and is a daughter of the late Mr. W. C. Yonge, of Otterbourne. Known chiefly by her novels and other books. She has also edited the *Monthly Packet* for thirty years. Her principal novels are: "The Heir of Redclyffe," "Heartsease," and "Dove in the Eagle's Nest"; and she has also published "Cameos of History of England," "Landmarks of History: Ancient, Middle Ages, and Modern," a "History of Christian Names and their Derivation," a "Life of Bishop Patteson," and various other historical and miscellaneous works. Address: Elderfield, Otterbourne.

York, Archbishop of. See under PEERAGE.

York, H.R.H. George Frederick, Duke of 2nd son of T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, was b. at Marlborough House on June 3rd, 1865, just seventeen months after his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence. The two brothers were greatly attached to one another all through boyhood, and entered the navy together as cadets June 5th, '77. Two years were spent on the training ship *Britannia*, and then Prince George, accompanied by his brother, started for a three years' voyage round the world on board the *Bacchante*. In May '83 H.R.H. was made midshipman to the *Canada*, which was stationed on the North-American coast. In '85 he was promoted to be lieutenant, after passing his examinations with distinction, and in '90 was given the separate command of the gunboat *Thrush* on the West Indian station. He opened the Jamaica Industrial Exhibition during the same year, and in '91 was made commander. He visited Ireland in October, staying with the late Duke of Clarence in Dublin, but unfortunately contracted a dangerous fever while there. In '92, through the lamentable death of his elder brother, he became the heir to the throne, and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York. In May '93 his engagement to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck was announced. The marriage was celebrated in the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace (July 6th), and was a most brilliant ceremony, attended by all the members of the Royal Family, by the King and Queen of Denmark, the Czarewitch, and other illustrious foreign guests. The University of Cambridge conferred their Hon. LL.D. degree on the Duke in June '94. A son, Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, was born to the royal pair (June 23rd, '94), a second son, Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George, on Dec. 14th, '95, and a daughter on April 25th, '97. During '98 H.R.H. for some time hoisted his pennant on the *Crescent*, attached to the Channel Squadron.

Young Men's Christian Association, The, which has for its object the spiritual, mental, social and physical well-being of young men, was founded in the year 1844, for the purpose of benefiting the young men in the various dry-goods houses in the City of London, the **President**, Sir George Williams, being the chief instigator in its formation. The work rapidly took root, and increased in every direction, until there are at the present time 7226 centres scattered throughout the world, with a **total membership** of 507,614. In the United Kingdom there are 1490 centres, with 105,196 members; whilst in London there are 70 associations, with a roll of 13,000 members. The chief associations in the Metropolis are located at Exeter Hall, Strand; 186, Aldersgate Street, E.C.; 59 and 60, Cornhill, E.C.; Stafford Rooms, Tichborne Street, W.; 17, Camden Road, N.W.; 198, Upper Street, Islington, N.; Worpole Road, Wimbledon; 275, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.; 4, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, N.E.; and Conference Hall, Stratford, E. The headquarters of the Y.M.C.A. are at Exeter Hall, Strand, which was purchased and adapted to the requirements of the work in the year '80, at a cost of £61,000. **Secretary of the National Council**, Mr. W. H. Mills; **Secretary of the London Central Association**, Mr. J. H. Putterill.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour. In 1881 the first society was established by the Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D., in the Congregational Church of which he was pastor, in Portland, Maine, U.S.A. The object of the Society is stated to be to promote an earnest Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintance, and to make them more useful in the service of God. The growth of the Society has been phenomenal. In four years there were 11,000 members, five years later 660,000. In '99, eighteen years after its origin, there were 55,813 societies (6350 in the United Kingdom), with a membership of 3,350,000. The Society is inter-denominational, and has been adopted by every section of Protestants. The **Headquarters** in Great Britain are at the Sunday School Union. **Offices**, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

Young Women, Organisations for the Benefit of. The two principal organisations which exist in England for the benefit of young women are the Girls' Friendly Society and the Young Women's Christian Association, although there are other societies which aid the work in their respective methods. The **Young Women's Christian Association** numbers about 500,000 young women among its members in all parts of the world. Members include those who belong to the Prayer Union, Associates, Working Members, and Hon. Associates. The subscription, exclusive of fees for Institute membership, is 1s. per annum; but working members subscribe 2s. 6d., and hon. members 5s. and upwards. There are numerous **Institutes and Homes** in London and provincial towns, also at many of the seaside resorts throughout the British Empire, besides many branches which hold meetings in villages, the charge for lodging in the London Homes being from 2s. 6d. to 30s. per week. There is a Teachers' Department, a Nurses' Union, a

Home for Barmaids, and some 20 other departments for meeting the special needs of young women. Freehold premises have been acquired at George Street, Hanover Square, as headquarters of the Association, and a hall to seat 500 has been erected. The Association has two excellent **gymnasias** at 26, George Street, and 14, Finsbury Square, E.C., the Preparation Home for workers. A **World's Y.W.C.A.** has recently been organised, for the union, development, and extension of Y.W.C.A.'s in all lands. Its office is at 26, George Street, Hanover Square, W., and the head offices for the "British National," "London," and "South of England and Wales" work are in the same building.—The **Girls' Friendly Society** (Patron, the Queen; Vice-Patron, the Princess of Wales; Presidents, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York). It has for its object the banding together in one society of ladies (as associates), now 32,000 in number, girls and young women for mutual help, religious and secular, besides encouraging purity, dutifulness, thrift and fidelity, and providing help in sickness. Branches exist in 1287 places, and members (who number 150,055 from the age of 12 and upwards) are introduced from one branch to another wherever they may go. "Associates" must belong to the Church of England, but no such restriction applies to "members." Associates contribute annually not less than 2s. 6d., members not less than 6d. The organisation extends to various towns of Northern and Central Europe, Australia, New Zealand, India, Africa, and Canada, and in the diocese of Gibraltar. Clubs, classes, homes of rest, registry offices and protected emigration form part of the scheme. See also **UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS**.

Yukon. See **NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES**.

Z

Zanzibar Protectorate, The, consists of the island of Zanzibar, area 625 sq. m., pop. 150,000, and the island of Pemba, area, 360 sq. m., pop. 50,000. **Capital**, Zanzibar. The Sultan is Said Hamud bin Mahomed (*q.v.*), and a regular Government is constituted under British control, exercised through the Consul-General. Germany, by the Samoa Agreement (Nov. 14th, '99), renounced her rights of extra-territoriality in Zanzibar from such time as the similar rights possessed there by Great Britain should be abolished. Slavery was abolished in April '97, but the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has since declared that the decree of abolition is a dead letter. **Imports** in '97, £1,399,078; **exports**, £1,189,668. The products are mainly cloves, which form four-fifths of the entire clove crop of the world, chillies, cocoanuts, betel-nuts, grain, and wheat. Ivory, rubber, hides, and gum are also exported from Zanzibar. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table), **EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE**, and **DIPLOMATIC**. **Zola, Emile**, was b. 1840, in Paris. Ed. at the Lycée St. Louis, and began life at Messrs. Hachette's, the distinguished French publish-

ing firm. He first appeared as a novelist in "Les Mystères de Marseilles." "Thérèse Raquin" further exhibited his remarkable power of critical analysis of human nature. "L'Assommoir," perhaps his most popular work, has gone through fifty editions. Author of "Nana," "Pot Bouillé," "La Terre," "La Bête Humaine," and other works. M. Zola was appointed a **Knight of the Legion of Honour** in '88, and elected (April '91) President of the Society of Men of Letters. In '02 he published "La Débâcle," and "Docteur Pascal" in June '93. This book was the final volume of the famous Rougon Macquart series of twenty volumes, and was dedicated to the memory of M. Zola's mother and to his wife. During '94 he published "Lourdes," a love-story, set in the scenery of the famous resort of French pilgrims. "Rome" followed in '96, and "Paris" in '97. During '97 and '98 he took up with splendid courage the cause of Captain Dreyfus, and was in consequence of his action prosecuted by order of the French Government, and after two trials condemned to imprisonment for one year and a fine of 3000 fr. To secure a re-trial

of the case later on, and to avoid injury to the cause of revision, he left the country secretly, and stayed quietly for some time in England. The events in connection with the Dreyfus case during '99 (see FRANCE) fully justified his action. A work written by him during his voluntary exile, "Fécondité," was published in Oct. '99.

Zoological Society of London. The annual report of this Society, which was instituted in 1826 for the advancement of zoology and animal physiology, stated that the number of Fellows on Jan. 1st, '99, was 3185. The number of visitors to the Gardens in '98 was 710,948, as compared with 717,755 in '97. The number of animals in the Society's collection on Dec. 31st, '98, was 2656, of which 818 were mammals, 1363 birds, and 475 reptiles. The additions during '98 numbered 1495, of which 898 were presented, 327 purchased, 103 bred in the Gardens, 435 received on deposit, and 32 obtained in ex-

change. The Gardens in Regent's Park are open from 9 a.m. till sunset, and the Offices and Library from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. till 2 p.m. **President**, The Duke of Bedford; **Secretary**, Mr. P. L. Sclater, M.A., F.R.S. **Offices**, 3, Hanover Square, W.

Zululand lies to the north-east of Natal, of which it was till '98 a dependency, but of which it now forms an integral part. **Area**, about 12,500 sq. m.; **pop.** 181,000, including 1100 whites. It is well watered and capable of cultivation, with 140 miles of seaboard. St. Lucia Bay, the best harbour, was proclaimed British ('85). Gold and other minerals have been found in no inconsiderable quantities, but they have not been worked as yet. The country was to a certain extent overrun by the Boers during the war with the Transvaal in '99. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), NATAL and TRANSVAAL (map).

OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

Anglo-American Commission. Mr. Justice Street, Judge of the High Court of Ontario, heard the appeal of the Michigan lumbermen who are lessees of Ontario lumber lands, against the Provincial regulations requiring logs to be sawn in Canada (Nov. 25th), and decided that the regulation was one which the Provincial Legislature was competent to pass. The lumbermen said they would take the case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Armenia. The Patriarch complained (Nov. 11th), that the Sultan's Iradé granting reforms was a dead letter.

Austria-Hungary. The Delegations were unable to agree as to the proportions of the common expenditure to be borne by the two countries, mainly because of the attitude of the Slav Clericals. This led to the direct intervention of the Emperor, who told the party leaders that the Reichsrath must carry the various necessary measures then before it. As a result the proportion for Austria was fixed at 65·6 per cent., and for Hungary at 34·4 per cent. (Nov. 22nd).

Bechuanaland Protectorate. Khama repulsed a Boer attack upon him (Nov. 8th), and co-operated heartily with the British forces. Armoured trains at this date commanded the line to within a few miles of Lobatshi.

Bulgaria. The railway line between Rado-mir, Sofia, Roman, Shumla, and Kaspidjan, was opened (Nov. 20th).

Cape Colony. Lord Methuen assumed command of the British forces concentrated at Hopetown, in the north of the Colony, and Sir W. Gatacre arrived at Queenstown (Nov. 18th). By this date Aliwal North, Jamestown, and other places had been occupied by Free State Boers and proclaimed Free State territory. The colonists were urged by the Boer commandant at Colesberg to make common cause with the Republics for the achievement of South African

independence. General Buller, on the other hand, announced that H.M. Government would exact compensation for any injury done to the property of loyal inhabitants, and that the names of disloyal persons would be recorded for future consideration. Nevertheless a considerable number of colonists joined the Boers. Mafeking was reported to be safe, and Commandant Cronje to have left (20th). The High Commissioner issued a proclamation (23rd) denouncing as false the report that the British Government desired or intended to oppress the Dutch inhabitants of the colony. On the contrary, the Government desired the greatest amount of freedom and self-government for English and Dutch alike. Lord Methuen drove the Boers from a strong position near Belmont, about twenty miles north of Hope-town (23rd), and won a complete victory. The British loss was 3 officers killed and 19 wounded, and 55 men killed and 128 wounded. The Guards' Brigade were conspicuous for their magnificent charges. Sixty-four waggons were captured and burnt, and 50,000 rounds of ammunition with 750 shells were blown up. Another action was fought at Enslin, near Graspan, six miles farther north (25th), and there was some desperate fighting before the Boer position was carried, in which the Naval detachment especially suffered heavy loss. Lord Methuen sent a letter to the Boer Commandant requesting him to prevent the Boer wounded from firing on British officers, adding: "To place a white pocket-handkerchief on a rifle and take advantage of your enemy is a cowardly action which neither you nor I can countenance." After "one of the hardest and most trying fights in the annals of the British Army" a force of about 11,000 Boers, which disputed the passage of Modder River, was dislodged (28th) by Lord Methuen's division, Lord Methuen himself being slightly wounded during the fight. The Lord Mayor's Transvaal War Fund

amounted to over £374,000 (Dec. 5th), and the Refugees Relief Fund to over £169,000.

China. The two islands commanding the entrance of the Bay of Kwan-chau-wan, which France had claimed and China had refused to grant, were assigned to France by the Chinese Government (Nov. 20th). Li Hung Chang was appointed Minister of Commerce, and it was announced (Dec. 6th) that the question of tariff revision would soon be raised.

Daily Chronicle. Mr. Massingham (editor) resigned owing to a difference with the proprietor as to the policy to be pursued on the Transvaal question (Nov. 24th).

Diplomatic. Chili. A new Cabinet was formed (Nov. 28th) as follows:—*Premier*, Señor Albano; *Foreign Affairs*, Señor Urmeneta; *Finance*, Señor Salinas; *Justice*, Señor Heriboso; *War*, Señor Matte; *Industry*, Señor Valdes.—**Newfoundland.** Messrs. Bowring and Goodridge took the places of Messrs. Morine and Dawe (Nov. 27th).—**Queensland.** A new Ministry was constituted as follows (Dec. 1st):—*Premier and Chief Secretary*, Mr. A. Dawson; *Attorney-General*, Mr. C. B. Fitzgerald; *Home Secretary*, Mr. H. Turley; *Treasurer and Postmaster-General*, Mr. W. Kidston; *Mines and Education*, Mr. W. H. Browne; *Lands and Agriculture*, Mr. H. F. Hardacre; *Railways and Public Works*, Mr. Fisher.—**South Australia.** A new Ministry was formed (Nov. 30th) in consequence of the resignation of Mr. C. C. Kingston's Cabinet:—*Premier and Treasurer*, Mr. V. L. Solomon; *Chief Secretary*, Mr. J. L. Sterling; *Attorney-General*, Mr. P. M. Glynn; *Agriculture and Education*, Mr. T. Burgoyne; *Commissioner of Public Works*, Mr. Rougsevell; *Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration*, Mr. A. Poynton; *Government Whip*, Mr. McDonald.—**Victoria.** Ministry resigned (Dec. 1st), and was succeeded by a Ministry under Mr. McLean as Premier (5th).

Egypt. Colonel Sir F. Wingate found a force of over 2000 Dervishes encamped under Ahmed Fedil at Abu Adil, and at once attacked, killing 400 and taking many prisoners, stores, etc. (Nov. 23rd). The main body, under the Khalifa himself, was overtaken at Om Debrikat (25th), and after a sharp fight, in which the Khalifa, his son and two brothers, Ahmed Fedil, and all the chief emirs, were killed, the entire camp was taken, and some thousands were made prisoners. The only man of note who escaped was Osman Digna.

Engineering. Euphrates Valley Railway. A Constantinople telegram (Nov. 27th) announced that the Porte had granted the concession for the extension from Konieh to Bagdad and Basra to the Anatolian (German) Company.—**Manchester Sewage Disposal.** On Nov. 24th the *Engineer* published an illustrated synopsis

of the report of Mr. Baldwin Latham, Dr. P. F. Frankland, and Mr. W. H. Perkin, the three experts engaged to investigate the whole question. It was in favour of a bacteriological treatment which would produce an affluent which would not only conform to the Mersey and Irwell, but improve the Ship Canal (q.v.)

Germany. The Reichstag after a short debate rejected the motion for the second reading of the Labour or "Penal Servitude" Bill, by an overwhelming majority (Nov. 20th). On the same day the Emperor and Empress with two of their sons paid a visit to H.M. Queen Victoria at Windsor, afterwards going on to Sandringham. Some political importance was attached to the visit.

Labour Movement. The Labour Department of the Board of Trade issued (Nov. 28th) the first of a series of Abstracts of Foreign Labour Statistics, to be published annually in future, dealing with wages, hours of labour, trade disputes, and co-operation.

Literature. Paolo and Francesca (Lane), by Stephen Phillips. The Drama of Yesterday and To-day (Macmillan) by Clement Scott. Sir Arthur Sullivan; Life Story, Letters and Reminiscences (Bowden), by Arthur Lawrence. The Life of Wellington (Sampson Low), by Sir Herbert Maxwell.

London Corporation. Captain Edmund Stanley was appointed City Marshal *vice* Sir Simeon Stuart (Nov. 30th).

London School Board. Mr. Thomas Huggett (Chelsea) died (Nov. 30th).

Natal. General Hildyard from Estcourt attacked the Boers posted on Beacon Hill (Nov. 23rd), with the result that General Joubert began to withdraw his forces from Mooi River towards Ladysmith (26th). Telegraphic communication with Estcourt was restored, and a general advance upon Colenso was ordered. It was announced (28th) that Sir George White had accepted an explanation as to the Boer firing on a British flag of truce.

Obituary.

- Daunt, Major-General W., late Norfolk Regiment, (Nov. 27), 68.
- Colby, Rev. F. T., D.D., F.S.A., rector of Litton-Cheney, near Dorchester, '75-93, (Nov. 27), 72.
- Barnes, F. D., Managing Director P. & O. Company Ltd., (Nov. 30).
- Milbanke, Sir Peniston, 5th Bart. (Nov. 30), 52.
- O'Brien, Rt. Hon. W., Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the Irish High Court (Dec. 5), 67.
- Tate, Sir Henry, 1st Bart., the donor of the National Gallery of British Art (Dec. 5), 80

Bogota, August 14.—Vice-President Marroquin has been entrusted with the executive power. The following Ministers have been appointed:

General Guillerino Quintero Calderon, Minister of Government and of War; Dr. Pedro Antonio Molina, Minister of the Interior; Dr. Miguel Abadia Mendez, Minister of Public Instruction; Senor Alejandro Guitierrez, Minister of Finance; Dr. Carlos Martinez Silma, Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

Society

Animals.

105, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S.W.

Patrons.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

President.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

THE Education Committee of the Society earnestly appeal to clergymen and ministers of every religious denomination, to bring before their schools and congregations the claims of animals. To cultivate kindness of heart towards inferior creatures is to prepare for the more easy introduction of Christianity.

The Committee are advised that the Fourth Sunday after Trinity is a suitable day for leading the cause of the lower animal creation in the Church of England; because, (1) of the appropriateness of the Collect on that day; (2) in the Epistle to the Romans viii. 3, we shall read that "the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now"; and (3) in the Gospel of Luke vi. 36, we shall read that we are commanded to be merciful, as our Father also is merciful." Any time is suitable, however, and this mark applies particularly to Nonconformist Churches of all denominations, where it is desirable to plead the cause of the Society, which is neither sectarian nor political.

Upon this Institution, founded in 1824 (the only one having for its object the protection of dumb and defenceless animals), rests a heavy responsibility. It is earnestly and respectfully submitted, that it has in consequence a strong claim upon the benevolence of the humane and charitable.

The Committee respectfully appeal to the Public to extend a hearty assistance,—

- I. By supplying early information to the Secretary of all acts of cruelty that have been witnessed.
- II. By increasing the revenue of the Society by annual subscriptions, by donations, by testamentary gifts, and particularly by inducing their friends to become members.

Trained Officers are despatched to all parts of the Kingdom. Upwards of 7,500 convictions obtained annually.

The increased operations of the Society have drawn from the funds an amount vastly exceeding the yearly subscriptions. The Committee need much greater assistance, and less such additional support be extended to them, this most righteous cause of humanity must suffer from insufficiency of means to carry out those many urgent measures which every well-wisher of this Society has so deeply at heart. Remittances may be forwarded to

JOHN COLAM, Secretary.

SUPPORTED ONLY BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

The labour of other Charities is divided among many Associations; but this Charity stands alone—the Defender of the defenceless—without any assistant.

SUGGESTIONS TO PERSONS MAKING THEIR WILLS.

"I give and bequeath free of Legacy Duty, unto the Treasurer for the time being of a Society called or known by the name of THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, established 1824; to be at the disposal of the Committee for the time being of the said Society."

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Equitable

Fire & Accident Office Limited.

HEAD OFFICE—ST. ANN STREET, MANCHESTER.
LONDON OFFICE—12 AND 13, NICHOLAS LANE, E.C.

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GLASGOW - 38, RENFIELD STREET.	DUBLIN - 30, COLLEGE GREEN.
LIVERPOOL - THE ALBANY, OLD HALL STREET.	BELFAST - 6, ROYAL AVENUE.
BRADFORD - 49, WELL STREET.	BRISTOL - ALBION CHAMBERS, SMALL STREET.
AND AT BIRMINGHAM, HUDDERSFIELD, DUNDEE, ETC.	

FINANCIAL POSITION, 1898.

Capital Subscribed	- - - £405,545	Annual Income	- - - over £243,000
Security to Insured	- - -	over	£519,000

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FIRE, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, and EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE TRANSACTED.

Gentlemen who can introduce sound business invited to communicate with

D. R. PATERSON, Manager and Secretary.

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Funds in Hand	...	£5,000,000
Claims Paid	...	£5,500,000
Annual Income	...	£750,000

The STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICE,
32, MOORGATE ST
LONDON.

ESTD 1843.

Directors:

Chairman, JOHN VANNER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman, GEORGE LIDGETT, Esq.

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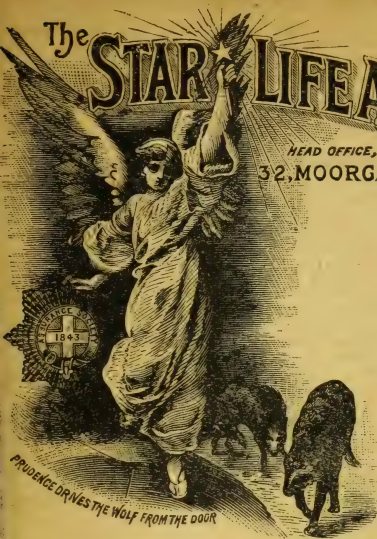
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HIS HONOUR JUDGE WADDY, Q.C.



SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE SOCIETY.

Absolute Security.

Moderate Premiums.

Profits Increasing with Age of Policy. World-wide and Indisputable Policies.

Free or Paid-up Policies. Protection against Accidental Lapsing.

Surrender Values held for One Year, Immediate Payment of Claims.

Interim Bonuses.

Compound Bonuses.

This Society was Established FIFTY-SEVEN Years ago,
and has since experienced an unbroken record of prosperity.

The features of its Management are **LIBERALITY** in its dealings with the Assured, and **UNDOUBTED SECURITY**.

NEW SCHEMES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE.

Write for Explanatory Pamphlets.

1. SPECIAL "20 YEAR" ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.
2. "CHILD'S EARLY ASSURANCE."
3. "SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES."
4. "THE FIVE PER CENT. POLICY."
5. "INCOMES FOR WIDOWS."

For different modes of Assurances, Prospectuses, and last Report, apply to

H. G. HOBSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*

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INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICES:

45, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

73 to 76, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

RESULTS OF 1898.

Net Premiums	...	...	...	...	£836,497	
Profit—excluding Interest	...	...	...	...	...	£35,016
Interest on Investments...	...	...	...	...	...	37,529
Dividends for Year	...	...	...	...	...	51,060
Added to Reserves ...	...	...	...	...	...	21,485

FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

		PREMIUMS.		RESERVE FUNDS.		
1878	...	£249,694	...	£157,616	=	63 %
1888	...	584,077	...	501,359	=	85 %
1898	...	836,497	...	994,730	=	118 %

Applications for Agencies invited.

F. W. P. RUTTER,

Manager and Secretary.

JAS. ALLAN, *Sub-Manager.*

JOSEPH POWELL, *London Manager.*

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ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1824.

CAPITAL - - - - - £5,000,000.

Directors.

The Right Hon. LORD ROTHSCHILD, *Chairman.*

CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, Esq.
Right Hon. LORD BATTERSEA.
Hon. KENELM P. BOUVERIE.
T. H. BURROUGHS, Esq.
FRANCIS WILLIAM BUXTON, Esq.
Maj.-Gen. Sir ARTHUR ELLIS, K.C.V.O.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq.
RICHARD HOARE, Esq.

Sir GEORGE C. LAMPSON, Bart.
FRANCIS ALFRED LUCAS, Esq.
E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.
Hon. H. BERKELEY PORTMAN.
HUGH COLIN SMITH, Esq.
Rt. Hon. LORD STALBRIDGE.
Lieut.-Col. F. A. STEBBING. [C.B.
Sir CHARLES RIVERS WILSON, G.C.M.G.,

Auditors.

JOHN CATOR, Esq.
VICTOR C. W. CAVENDISH, Esq., M.P.

Hon. LIONEL WALTER ROTHSCHILD, M.P.
C. L. NICHOLS, Esq., F.C.A.

Head Office.

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Branch Offices.

LONDON : 1, St. James' Street, S.W.
3, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.
64, Chancery Lane, W.C.
3, Mincing Lane, E.C.
1, Great George Street, Westminster.
24, Wigmore Street, W.
BIRMINGHAM : 61, New Street.
BRISTOL : Corn Street.
BURY ST. EDMUNDS : Abbeygate Street.
IPSWICH : Queen Street.
LEICESTER : Alliance Chambers, Horse-fair Street.

LIVERPOOL : 30, Exchange Street East.
MANCHESTER : King Street.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE : 31, Grainger Street West.
NOTTINGHAM : Willoughby House, Low Pavement.
SHEFFIELD : Alliance Chambers, George Street.
SHREWSBURY : The Square.
WREXHAM : High Street.
EDINBURGH : 95, George Street.
GLASGOW : 151, West George Street.
DUBLIN : 23, Nassau Street.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurance Granted at current rates of Premium, and Leasehold and Capital Redemption Policies issued.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

LARGE BONUSES, INCLUDING INTERIM BONUSES.

POLICIES WHOLE WORLD AND INDISPUTABLE.

SPECIAL POLICIES TO COVER DEATH DUTIES.

Liberal Commissions to Solicitors, Agents, and Brokers for the introduction of business.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and Statements of Accounts may be had on application to

ROBERT LEWIS, *Chief Secretary.*



SUN

INSURANCE OFFICE

Chief Office: 63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branch Offices
in London

60, Charing Cross, S.W.
332, Oxford Street, W.
40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
42, Mincing Lane, E.C.

THE SUN INSURANCE OFFICE is the oldest purely Fire Insurance Company in the World, and has an experience of

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

It insures against loss or damage by fire, all kinds of property in Great Britain and Ireland, the Colonies, the United States of America, and most Foreign Countries.

Sum insured in 1898 exceeded - - - £430,000,000.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED . £2,500,000 | TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME . . . £1,700,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policy Holders, £2,058,849.

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED FIVE MILLIONS.

HEAD OFFICE:—24, 25 & 26, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE:—8, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

NEW BRIDGE STREET OFFICE:—20, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME BRANCHES:—MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, LEEDS, BRADFORD, NOTTINGHAM, BIRMINGHAM, LEICESTER, NORWICH, BRISTOL, GLOUCESTER, CARDIFF, DUBLIN, BELFAST, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, EXETER, and PLYMOUTH.

DIRECTORS.

W. REIERSON ARBUTHNOT, ESQ.
ROBERT BARCLAY, ESQ. (Barclay & Co., Ltd.).
W. MIDDLETON CAMPBELL, ESQ. (Curtis, Campbell & Co.).
JEREMIAH COLMAN, ESQ. (J. & J. Colman, Ltd.).
The Right Hon. LEONARD H. COURTNEY, M.P.
WILLIAM C. DAWES, ESQ. (J. B. Westray & Co.).
SIR JAMES F. GARRICK, Q.C., K.C.M.G.
W. M. GUTHRIE, ESQ., M.P. (Chalmers, Guthrie & Co.).
FREDERICK W. HARRIS, ESQ. (Harris & Dixon).
F. LARKWORTHY, ESQ.

JOHN H. LEY, ESQ.
GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN, G.C.B.
P. P. RODOCANACHI, ESQ. (P. P. Rodocanachi & Co.).
THOMAS RUDD, ESQ. (Rudd & Co.).
J. CARR SAUNDERS, ESQ.
SIR ANDREW R. SCOBLE, M.P., Q.C., K.C.S.I.
P. C. SECHIARI, ESQ. (Sechiari Bros. & Co.).
ALEXANDER BILLING SIM, ESQ. (Churchill & Sim).
JOHN TROTTER, ESQ. (John Trotter & Co.).
P. BENICE TROWER, ESQ. (Trower & Sons).

Prospectuses and all information needful for effecting Assurances may be obtained at any of the Company's Offices or Agencies throughout the World.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Undoubted Security. Moderate Rates. Prompt and Liberal Settlements.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Life Funds invested in the names of Special Trustees. The Assured wholly free from liability. Four-fifths of the entire Life Profits belong to Policy-holders. Interim Bonuses are paid. The Expenses of Management limited by Deed of Settlement.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Rates for Marine Risks on application.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(FOUNDED 1762.)

THE OLDEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN EXISTENCE.

Out of 100 Policies which became claims in the Year 1898 the Sum Assured and Bonuses together

In 11 cases EXCEEDED THREE TIMES	} THE ORIGINAL AMOUNT ASSURED.
In 31 cases EXCEEDED TWICE, and	
In 66 cases, or two-thirds of the whole, EXCEEDED ONE-AND-A-HALF TIMES	

Write for Particulars *direct* to H. W. MANLY, Actuary.

OFFICES:—Opposite the MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

The “OLD EQUITABLE” has never employed Agents, or paid Commission.

All profits go to the Assured. Over £2,000,000 has thus been saved to them.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

Head Office—

79, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

City—41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Birmingham—Eagle Insurance Buildings, Colmore Row.

Bristol—Eagle Insurance Buildings, Baldwin Street.

Leeds—Eagle Insurance Buildings, Park Row.

Manchester—64, Cross Street.



Accumulated Funds	...	...	...	£2,655,000
Annual Income	...	...	...	£269,000
Claims and Bonus Paid	...	...	...	£13,000,000

Moderate Terms for all Classes of Life Insurance.

Liberal Conditions of Policies.

Annuities granted on Favourable Terms.

Stringent Valuation on Hm. Tables with Interest at 3 per cent.



Established
in the Reign of

Queen Anne,
A.D. 1714.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CHIEF OFFICE—81, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Chairman—STEPHEN SOAMES, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*—CHARLES MORTIMER, Esq.

Capital Subscribed ... £450,000 | Invested Funds ... £3,300,000

Capital Paid-up ... 180,000 | Annual Income ... 1,000,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances effected upon nearly all classes of risk at home and abroad.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Absolute Security. Liberal Conditions. Immediate Payment of Claims.

Actuary—L. K. PAGDEN. *Fire Manager*—WM. GEO. WILKINS. *Sub-Fire Manager*—A. F. BAILEY

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

Secretary—CHARLES DARRELL.

The **NATIONAL** (FOUNDED 1830) **MUTUAL**

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FUNDS - - - - - **2½ Millions.**

(For detailed list of Investments see Prospectus.)

BONUS RESULTS (Valuation 31st Dec., 1898.)

The Actual Cash Divided

was equal to **35½ per cent.** of the total premiums received in the Valuation Period, and was sufficient to provide an average **Reversionary Bonus of 33s. per cent. per annum** on the sums assured by participating Policies.

ALL PROFITS BELONG TO THE POLICY HOLDERS.

Apply for Prospectus to—The Actuary and Manager,
39, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

TOTAL FUNDS (at 31st Dec., 1898) -	-	-	£13,959,969
INCOME (1898) -	-	-	£2,954,793

FIRE.—LIFE.—ENDOWMENTS.—ANNUITIES.

Life Department.

Policies free from vexatious conditions.
Claims Paid on proof of Death and Title.
Endowment Assurances.
Family Settlement Policies.
Threefold Option Policies, etc.
NINETY PER CENT. of the Profits in the
Life Department are reserved for distribu-
tion among the Assured on the Participating
Scale. Next Division 31st Dec., 1900.

Fire Department.

Property of nearly every description, at home
and abroad, insured at the Lowest Rates.
Losses by Lightning, Damage by Explosion
of Gas in buildings not forming part of any
Gas Works, made good.

Annuities.

Annuities of all kinds granted on the most
favourable terms.

SECURITY, LIBERALITY, AND PROMPTITUDE
in settlement of claims are characteristics of this Company.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Chief Offices:—

London: 61, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.; (West End Branch): 8, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.
Edinburgh: 64, PRINCES STREET; or any of the Company's Branches.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1720.

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

Funds In Hand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£4,400,000
Claims Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£39,000,000

FIRE.

INSURANCES ARE GRANTED AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on property of
almost every description, at moderate rates.

PRIVATE INSURANCES.—Policies issued for Two Years and upwards are allowed a Liberal
Discount.

LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be paid whether the property be set on fire or not.

LIFE.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE IS TRANSACTED.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. LARGE BONUSES. MODERATE PREMIUMS.

ACCIDENTS and EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Insurances against Employers' Liability and Personal Accidents are now granted.
Bonuses on Accident Policies allowed to Life Policy-holders and Total Abstainers.

Apply for Full Prospectuses to

E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE,

50, REGENT STREET, W., and 14, CORNHILL, E.C., LONDON
(FOUNDED 1807).

The Distinguishing Feature of this Office is

THE RETURN SYSTEM

On *Ordinary Insurances*, under which Policy-holders who have been insured for Seven years and who continue insured—whether under an Annual or Septennial Policy—become entitled to a RETURN OF 25 PER CENT. of the Premiums they have paid during each Seven Years, provided no loss has arisen under their Policies in that Period.

Insurances on Farming Stocks and on other than *Ordinary Risks* do not participate in the Returns, nor are the Returns given on amounts which, being in excess of its own holding, are not retained by the Office.

Policies may be effected or transferred without any extra expenses.

G. W. STEVENS, } *Joint Secretaries.*
B. E. RATLIFF, }

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE,

50, REGENT STREET, W., and 14, CORNHILL, E.C., LONDON
(FOUNDED 1806).

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF BONUS DISTRIBUTION.

BONUSES upon all WITH-PROFIT POLICIES now being issued will be allotted upon a more Popular Plan than hitherto.—Instead of Small Bonuses in the Earlier Years, they will be Larger, and will continue to be more uniform in amount than formerly.

At the Last Division of Profits a **Compound Bonus at the rate of 27s. per cent.** on the Sum Assured was declared for each Premium paid in the 5 Years, and the large Sum of £299,601 carried to next Division of Profits in 1903.

Children's Endowments payable at age 21.

No Medical Examination required. All premiums returned in the event of previous death.

CHARLES STEVENS, *Actuary and Secretary.*

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA LEGAL

FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Established 1843. Enrolled by Act of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICE :

ST. ANDREW ST., HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Perfect Security to the Assured. Profits Divided among the Policyholders only. No Shareholders. Free Policies. Reversionary and Cash Bonuses. Surrender Values, etc.

The healthy and prosperous condition of the Institution is shown by the following figures :—

ACCUMULATED RESERVE FUNDS exceed	£1,530,000
INSURANCE CLAIMS AND GRANTS PAID (since Society's Establishment) ..	£3,860,000
CLAIMS AND GRANTS PAID during year 1899 exceeds	£250,000
ANNUAL INCOME exceeds	£685,000
GROSS SAVING for 1899 exceeds	£125,000
CASH BONUSES PAID under last Valuation	£41,000

WAR RISKS.—No extra premium required from reservists or others called to active service.

N.B.—Wanted, Collectors and Canvassers. Energetic men who will devote the whole or part of their time will be allowed liberal terms.

Prospectuses, Reports, and all information can be obtained on application to any of the Society's Offices.

ARTHUR HENRI, Secretary.

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED,

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C.

Every Description of LIFE ASSURANCE

and ANNUITY BUSINESS transacted.

REVERSIONS PURCHASED.

Invested Funds, £35,000,000.

The last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon application to the Secretary.

Joint General Managers—T. C. DEWEY, W. HUGHES, and F. FISHER.

Secretary—W. J. LANCASTER.

TRUSTEESHIPS UNDER WILLS, MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS,
Etc., and for DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

THE

LAW,

GUARANTEE

CONTINGENCY INSURANCE

(re Lost Documents, Missing Beneficiaries, etc.)

DEBENTURE

MORTGAGE

LICENSE

} INSURANCE.

FIDELITY

GUARANTEES.

& TRUST

SOCIETY

LTD:

*General Manager
and Secretary—*

THOMAS R. RONALD.

Assistant Manager—

D. M. CARMENT.

Assistant Secretary—

WALTER S. BATES.

Head Office—

49, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

City Office—56, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000

Paid-Up Capital £100,000.

Reserve Fund £85,000.

LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

114, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. Lord Stratheden and Campbell.
The Right Hon. Lord Ludlow.
The Right Hon. Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. Lord Hobhouse, K.C.S.I.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kekewich.
Sir William James Farrer.
Sir Richard Nicholson.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Richard Nicholson, Princes Street, Westminster, *Chairman*.
Sir William James Farrer, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
George Edgar Frere, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
William Dawes Freshfield, Esq., New Bank Buildings.
Charles Whitbread Graham, Esq., New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
William Alexander Tooke Hallowes, Esq., Bedford Row.
Joseph Augustus Hellard, Esq., Manor Offices, Stonehouse, Devon.
The Right Hon. Lord Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., Bruton Street.
Edward Carleton Holmes, Jun., Esq., Bedford Row.
John Gwynne James, Esq., Hereford. [Inn.
Charles Plumtree Johnson, Esq., New Square, Lincoln's
Harry Wilmot Lee, Esq., The Sanctuary, Westminster.
Octavius Leefe, Esq., Quality Court, Chancery Lane.
Richard Mills, Esq., Queen's Gate Terrace.
Frederick Morgan, Esq., Somerset Street.

Frederic Parker Morrell, Esq., Oxford.
William Nocton, Esq., Great Marlborough Street.
Frederick Peake, Esq., Bedford Row.
Richard Pennington, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
John Edward Wase Rider, Esq., New Square, Lincoln's
George Rooper, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields. [Inn.
The Right Hon. Lord Stratheden and Campbell.
J. Perceval Tatham, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Richard Walter Tweedie, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
William Melmoth Walters, Esq., New Square, Lincoln's
Inn.
Sir Henry Arthur White, Great Marlborough Street.
Edward Hugh Whitehead, Esq., Spring Gardens.
Edmund Trevor Lloyd Williams, Esq., Clements Inn.
Romer Williams, Esq., Norfolk House, Thames Embankment.
William Williams, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields. [ment.

AUDITORS.

James Frederick Burton, Esq., Surrey Street.
Edmund Francis Blake Church, Esq., Bedford Row.

John Henry Hortin, Esq., Edgware Road.
Charles Robert Roberts West, Esq., New Inn.

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR.

Edward Street, Esq., King's Bench Walk.
William John Vine, *Assistant Secretary*.

SOLICITOR.

BANKERS.

William Sidney Harrison, Esq., Bedford Row. Messrs. Coutts & Co.
George William Bell, *Secretary*.

THE CAPITAL, amounting to FIVE MILLIONS, was fully subscribed before the Society commenced business in 1845, and the shares are now held by a body of Shareholders, comprising some of the highest and most influential members of the Legal profession. The success which has attended the operations of the Society is founded on its strong financial position, the eligible character of the risks constituting the bulk of its business, and the promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are met.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1823.

Office :—187, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ASSETS ON THE 31st DEC. 1898 - £5,024,360

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1898 - £547,127

Participating Policies hereafter effected share in 90 per cent. of the total divisible surplus.

EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS DURING INCAPACITY ARISING FROM ACCIDENT OR BODILY OR MENTAL DISORDER.

In order to meet the requirements of professional men and others whose incomes depend upon their ability to pursue their occupations, the Society has introduced a Scheme of Life Assurance carrying the above privilege in addition to those incorporated in the Society's ordinary policy form. The scheme has recently been extended up to age 65 to Whole-Life Policies at uniform premiums.

For Prospectus and any further information apply to the MANAGER, Law Life Assurance Society, 187, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

BRITISH LAW FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital - - - One Million.

Paid-up Capital and Reserve - - £133,000.

Head Office: 5, LOTHBURY BANK, LONDON, E.C.,
with Branches throughout the United Kingdom.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

H. FOSTER CUTLER, Manager and Secretary.

A GOOD POLICY.

CLAIM PAID, 1899.

A POLICY effected in 1863 for £2,000 had, at death of Assured in 1898, by the addition of Bonuses, increased to £4,188 4s.

BEING MORE THAN 2½ TIMES THE ORIGINAL SUM ASSURED.

EQUITY & LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

Accumulated Funds exceed - - - £3,500,000.

Full information on application to A. F. BURRIDGE, *Actuary and Secretary.*

LAW UNION & CROWN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1825.

Chief Office: 126, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

Branch Offices:

CITY—33, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.

GLASGOW—157, West George Street.

DUBLIN—46 and 47, Dame Street.

LIVERPOOL—C7, Exchange Buildings.

BRISTOL—Law Union and Crown Insurance Buildings, Clare Street.

BIRMINGHAM—Union Chambers, Temple Row.

MANCHESTER—5, 7, and 9, Pall Mall.

LEEDS—2, East Parade.

Financial Position:

The Total Funds in Hand Exceed £4,380,000

The Annual Income Exceeds £680,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM, the EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE PROFITS and the PECULIARLY LIBERAL CONDITIONS of the LAW UNION AND CROWN LIFE POLICIES are not to be found in combination elsewhere.

SECURED OPTION POLICIES.

These offer a combination of advantages which is unique, and includes a Tontine Bonus, a Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment for Twenty Years, with subsequent Return of Capital, valuable Options at Fixed Dates, and Remission of Premiums in event of incapacity from business. Full particulars on application.

ACCIDENT AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE.

Business done in these departments at Moderate Premiums and on Liberal Terms. Special Discount to Life Assurers on Accident Policies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Absolute Security. Moderate Premiums. Prompt and Liberal Loss Settlements.

126, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

A. MACKAY, General Manager

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

84 & 85, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Chairman—LORD CLAUD HAMILTON.

CAPITAL (fully subscribed)	£750,000
SECURITY for Policyholders	£968,121

(including £150,000 Capital paid-up; £600,000 Uncalled; and £218,121 Reserves).

EMPLOYERS.

The Policies of this Corporation undertake all Liabilities of the **Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897**; Employers' Liability Act, 1880; and at Common Law for **all accidents happening during the period of insurance, however protracted the disablement may be.**

FIDELITY GUARANTEES.

The Security of the Corporation is accepted by the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY, QUEEN'S BENCH, AND PROBATE DIVISIONS, the Masters in Lunacy, the Local Government Board, the Board of Trade, the Board of Agriculture, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, the Commissioners of Customs, the Postmaster-General, the County Councils, the Corporation of the City of London, Vestries, and other Public Bodies.

GENERAL ACCIDENTS and DISEASES.

S. STANLEY BROWN, *General Manager.*

Employers' Indemnity Company, Limited,

Head Office:—ST. PETER'S GATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Capital Subscribed - - - £50,000.

Insurances can be effected, and at Equitable Rates, for

Workmen's Compensation, and Employers' Liability, Fidelity Guarantee, Third Party Risks, Burglary and Larceny, Plate Glass.

In the Personal Accident Department for a premium of **£5 5s. Od.** per annum the following advantages are secured to the Professional or Mercantile Classes whose occupation does not expose them to more than ordinary risk or accident.

£1,000 Death by Accident.

£1,000 Loss of Two Limbs or Both Eyes by One Accident.

£500 Loss of One Limb or One Eye by Accident.

£25 per Annum for Total Permanent Disablement other than loss of limb or eyesight.

£6 per Week for Total Temporary Disablement.

£3 per Week for Semi-total Disablement.

£1 10s. per Week for Partial Disablement.

£6 per Week for Total Disablement by Typhoid, Typhus, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Diphtheria, or Measles.

Write for Prospectus.

BRANCHES—Birmingham, Bristol, Belfast, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield.

JAMES HASLAM, Manager and Secretary.

The OCEAN

ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION,

LIMITED.

FOUNDED 1871.

(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£447,455
RESERVES (31st December, 1898)	£650,006
INCOME for 1898	£736,947

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS HEWITT, Esq., Q.C. (*Chairman*), 9, Queen's Gate, S.W.

J. R. BOYSON, Esq., Director of the Standard Life Office.

Sir CLARENCE SMITH, 4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The Hon. RANDOLPH STEWART, 74, Eccleston Square, S.W.

ARTHUR K. THOMPSON, Esq., Mapledean, Redhill.

The OCEAN CORPORATION offers to **EMPLOYERS** the protection of its large resources against their liability under the **WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1897**, the Act of 1880, and Common Law.

The "COMBINED" Policy of the Ocean Accident Corporation insures against ACCIDENTS and INFECTIOUS DISEASES, is WORLD-WIDE as to Travel, and provides an ANNUITY.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

Fidelity Guarantees.

Burglary Insurance.

"Cover-all" Policy for Cyclists
(Machine and Rider).

Sickness Insurance (Both for Men and Women).

Employers' Indemnity

(Workmen and Third Parties).

Mortgage Insurance.

Excess Bad Debt Insurance.

Representatives of Fire and Life Companies are invited to act for this Corporation, the LARGEST, WEALTHIEST, and MOST POPULAR of the Accident Companies.

Head Office: 40—44, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

RICHARD J. PAULL, General Manager and Secretary.

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.

Founded 1797.

Head Office:—SURREY STREET, NORWICH.

London Offices: 50, FLEET STREET, E.C.; 71 and 72, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.; 195, PICCADILLY, W.; 1, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.; and 31, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

Amount Insured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£380,000,000.
Losses Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£13,800,000.
Premium Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£941,000.

LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM. PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Chief Offices, Branches, and Agencies.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID, OVER TWENTY MILLIONS STERLING.

Accumulated Funds exceed	£3,600,000.	New Business (1898)	£1,707,483
Bonuses Declared exceed	4,000,000.	Annual Income (1898)	£601,000

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

HEAD OFFICE - - NORWICH.

LONDON OFFICES—50, Fleet Street, E.C.; 71 & 72, King William Street, E.C.; 195, Piccadilly; 1, Victoria Street, S.W.; and 3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE, LIFE AND ANNUITIES, AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Established 75 Years.

Authorised Capital, £1,000,000.

Subscribed Capital, £500,000.

Accumulated Fund, £1,203,644.

Annual Income, £258,826.

ST. HELEN'S SQUARE, YORK, and 82, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

The Right Hon. Lord DERWENT.

Trustees.

The Right Hon. Lord WENLOCK, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Directors.

The Right Hon. Lord WENLOCK, Escrick Park, *Chairman*.

PHILIP SALTMARSH, Esq., Saltmarsh, near Howden; H. J. WARE, Esq., York, *Deputy-Chairmen*.

The Right Hon. Viscount DOWNE.

GEO. A. DUNCOMBE, Esq., Beverley.

EDWIN GRAY, Esq., York.

Sir EDWARD GREEN, Bart., Nunthorpe Hall, York.

The Right Hon. Lord HERRIES, Everingham Park, Yorks.

W. H. JALLAND, Esq., F.R.C.S., York.

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Surveys free of charge. Losses caused by Explosion of Gas and Lightning made good. Rent of Buildings can be Insured. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Losses.

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The following are some of the advantages offered:—

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- Full Surrender Value automatically placed to Assured's credit.
- Right to Intermediate Bonus.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.

Annuities Granted on Favourable Terms.

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death

With Profits.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	1	19	7
25	2	3	10
30	2	9	1
35	2	15	11
40	3	4	9
45	3	16	4
50	4	11	7

New Endowment Scheme. With Deferred Bonus rates per £100 at Death or 60.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	2	3	5
25	2	10	8
30	3	0	6
35	3	14	9
40	4	16	5



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ESTABLISHED 1869.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, and Empowered to carry on Life Assurance business in every form in Great Britain and Ireland.

FUNDS EXCEED ONE AND A QUARTER MILLIONS.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE RATES

(With Full Participation in Profits)

Are £5 per £1,000 below the Average Charged by Other Offices.

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- - - COMPANY
CAPITAL - - - THREE MILLIONS.

Paid-up Capital and Funds, as at Dec. 31st, 1898 . . £1,687,162

Head Office: EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

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Indisputable World-wide Life Policies. No Restrictions.

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EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE at Moderate Rates on the Merits of each Case.

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Carriages and other **Vehicles Insured** against **Damage** caused by Collision, Falling, Bolting, or Kicking of the Horses, or being Run into.

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THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

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ANNUAL INCOME, THE PREMIUM RATES are moderate, and compare favourably with other offices.

at the rate of
£630,000.

**PAID IN CLAIMS,
£2,400,000**

**Over £167,000
added to FUNDS
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POLICIES are free from objectionable conditions and restrictions.

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This Institution is the Life Assurance Office established by the Society of Friends (Quakers), and is under the management of Members of that Society.

The Premiums are low, and the Bonuses declared have been substantial. All kinds of Life Assurance business are transacted.

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FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

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Wesleyan & General Assurance Society

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EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

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Subscribed Capital and Reserves - - £203,700 | Income for 1898 - - - - £157,645

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 - (3) To cover ALL Accidents of Occupation to Workmen.
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CAPITAL - - £500,000.

Subscribed Capital
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ESTABLISHED
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Premium Income
1898,
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ASSURANCE COMPY LIM^D

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THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

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Paid-up Capital ... £2,202,400

Subscribed Capital...£10,571,520

Reserve Fund ... £2,202,400

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Ealing
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Fore Street
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Hackney
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Loughborough Jct.
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New Bond Street
Newgate Street
Old Street
Old Bond Street
Old Kent Road
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Beckenham
Bedford
Bewdley
Blackburn
Blackpool
" South Shore
Bolton
Bootle
Bournemouth
Bowness-on-
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Bramley
Burley Road
Hunslet
Hyde Park
Kirkgate
Kirkstall
North Street
Pudsey
Roundhay Road
Stanningley
Wellington
Bridge
Bradford
Brampton
Brierley Hill
Brighton
Bristol
Bromley (Kent)
Burnley
Burton-on-Trent
Cardiff
Cardiff Docks
Carlisle
Castleford
Castleton
Cheltenham
Chesham
Chesterfield
Chorley
Cleckheaton
Clifton

Liverpool—
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Everton
Islington
Old Haymarket
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Clitheroe
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(Cheshire)
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Goole
Guernsey
Haltwhistle
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Heckmondwike
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Jersey
Keighley
Kendal
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Bradford
Chestor Road
Corn Exchange
Deansgate
Market Street
Moss Side
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LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

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Subscribed Capital, £14,000,000—Paid-up Capital, £2,800,000—Rest or Surplus Fund, £1,600,000.

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- 106, Finchley Road, N.W.
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LONDON, November, 1899.

A. E. MANN, Secretary.

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RESERVE FUND...	£800,000
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 Q.C., M.P.
 MARTIN RIDLEY SMITH, Esq.

SIR THOS. SUTHERLAND, G.C.M.G., M.P.
 PRIDEAUX SELBY, Esq., Hon. Director.

Agents and Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom.

LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on the Branches of the Bank in the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmanian, and New Zealand. Bills negotiated or sent for Collection. Telegraphic transfers made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office.

R. W. JEANS, *Manager.*

ROBINSON SOUTH AFRICAN BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, AND REGISTERED 19TH AUGUST, 1895.

Head Office: 1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, London, E.C.

Branches: Johannesburg, South African Republic.
Paris, 11 bis, Boulevard Haussmann.

CAPITAL, subscribed and fully paid, £3,000,000, in Shares of £4 each.

Directors.

J. B. ROBINSON, Esq., *Chairman*.
MAURICE MARCUS, Esq.

BARON DE LASSUS ST. GENIÈS.
CHARLES LAUDOUR.

JAMES TYHURST, Esq., *Managing Director*.

JOHN H. BUTT, *Manager*.

CHARLES F. CARRINGTON, *Secretary*.

London Bankers.

BANK OF ENGLAND. LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

Auditors.

MESSRS. TURQUAND, YOUNGS, BISHOP & CLARKE.

The Bank transacts a General Banking Business in connection with South Africa. Deals in Documentary and other Drafts, and issues Letters of Credit, Drafts, and Telegraphic Transfers upon its Branch in Johannesburg, as well as upon its Agencies in the South African Republic, in the Orange Free State, in the Cape Colony, and in Natal.

Deposits received for fixed periods upon terms which may be ascertained on application.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000. Reserve Funds, £750,000 .. Together £2,250,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors 3,000,000

TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES £5,250,000

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD JAS. ASHTON, Esq.

ARTHUR P. BLAKE, Esq.

CHAS. E. BRIGHT, Esq., C.M.G.

JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.

ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq.

CHARLES A. GALTON, Esq.

WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.

Sir R. G. W. HERBERT, G.C.B.

Rt. Hon. LORD HILLINGDON.

CHARLES PARBURY, Esq.

Sir W. B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq.

Trustees—Hon. PASCOE C. GLYN; ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq.; Rt. Hon. LORD HILLINGDON.

Bankers—The BANK OF ENGLAND, and Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

Manager—WILLIAM EDWARD CARBERY, Esq.

Secretary—JOHN H. J. SELFE, Esq.

COLONIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

VICTORIA.—Melbourne: Brunswick, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Newmarket, South Melbourne; Alexandra, Ballarat, Bendigo (Sandhurst), Camperdown, Clunes, Colac, Daylesford, Geelong, Maryborough, Portland, Rochester, Rupanyup, Stawell (Pleasant Creek), Tarnagulla, Warracknabeal.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Adelaide, Gawler, Jamestown, Kadina, Laura, Maitland, Melrose, Millicent, Moonta, Mount Gambier, Naracoorte, Ororoo, Port Adelaide, Port Pirie, Port Victor.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney: George Street, Haymarket, Oxford Street; Albury, Berrigan, Broken Hill, Burrowa, Coolamon, Cootamundra, Deniquin, Forbes, Grenfell, Hay, Junee, Newcastle, Orange, Parkes, Temora, Wagga Wagga, West Maitland, West Wyalong, Young.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Perth, Albany, Bunbury, Coolgardie, Cossack, Cue, Fremantle, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie, Kanowna, Lawlers, Menzies, Norseman, Roebourne, York.

QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charters Towers, Gympie, Mackay, Maryborough, Pittsworth, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville.

TASMANIA.—Hobart, Launceston.

NEW ZEALAND.—Wellington, Ashburton, Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Gisborne, Greymouth, Hastings, Invercargill, Lyttelton, Napier, Nelson, Oamaru, Palmerston North, Rangiora, Timaru, Waimate.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange upon the Branches are issued by Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Colonies are purchased or sent for collection.

Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest, and for periods, which may be ascertained on application.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	£500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1899-1900.

ALEXANDER PATRICK CAMERON, Esq.	HENRY NEVILLE GLADSTONE, Esq.
WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Esq.	JOHN HOWARD GWYTHYR, Esq.
SIR HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM,	EMILE LEVITA, Esq.
SIR ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G. [K.C.I.E.]	JASPER YOUNG, Esq.

Joint Managers—WM. A. MAIN AND CALEB LEWIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

BOMBAY.	MEDAN (DELI, SUMATRA).	BATAVIA.	FOOCHOW.
CALCUTTA.	THAIPING.	SOURABAYA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
COLOMBO.	BANGKOK.	ILOILO.	HANKOW.
PENANG.	KWALA LUMPOR.	HONG KONG.	YOKOHAMA.
			KOBE.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact General Banking Business connected with the East.

Deposits of money are received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY,

LIMITED,

35, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Subscribed Capital, £4,233,325.

Paid-up, £846,665.

Reserve Fund, £460,000.

Directors.—WILLIAM JAMES THOMPSON, Esq., *Chairman*.

LAWRENCE EDMANN CHALMERS, Esq.

EDMUND THEODORE DOXAT, Esq.

WILLIAM FOWLER, Esq.

WILLIAM HANCOCK, Esq.

QUINTIN HOGG, Esq.

ARCHIBALD CAMERON NORMAN, Esq.

JOHN FRANCIS OGILVY, Esq.

AUGUSTUS SILLEM, Esq.

Manager—CHARLES HENRY HUTCHINS, Esq. **Sub-Manager**—LEWIS BEAUMONT, Esq.

Secretary—CHARLES WOOLLEY, Esq.

Auditors—JAMES MORTON BELL, Esq.

JOSEPH GURNEY FOWLER, Esq. (Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.)

Bankers—Bank of England: The Union Bank of London, Ltd.

Approved Mercantile Bills Discounted.

Loans granted upon Negotiable Securities.

Money received on Deposit, at Call, and Short Notice at the Current Market Rates, and for longer periods upon terms to be specially agreed upon.

Investments in and Sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities effected.

TEMPORARY HOME FOR LOST & STARVING DOGS

BATTERSEA PARK ROAD, and HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.

PATRON: HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
President: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.
Treasurer: SIR GEO. S. MEASOM, J.P.



"Bis dat qui cito dat."

Established to give temporary shelter and food to the thousands of dogs cast homeless and friendless upon the streets of London, thus removing a serious nuisance and a source of danger; to restore lost dogs to their owners; to provide good homes for deserted animals, where they will be well cared for; to provide a merciful and painless death for those that are old, injured, diseased, or dangerous. Upwards of 230,000 dogs have been received during the past ten years.

The Home has no subsidy from Government, but relies entirely upon Subscriptions and Donations. Contributions are urgently needed, and will be gratefully received by

HENRY J. WARD, *Secretary*.

Offices, Battersea Park Road, London, S.W.

Field Lane Refuges and Ragged Schools

A Good Record!

Last Year:—

339 Persons Helped to Employment.

20,674 Nights' Lodgings Given.

300 Children Maintained.

73,729 Meals Given.

955 Services Held.

Can we Repeat this?

YES!

If Friends will send the necessary Funds.

BANKERS: BARCLAY & CO., LTD., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

SECRETARY: MR. PEREGRINE PLATT, Vine Street, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

"No book of reference has become a classic so quickly or with such good reason as HAZELL'S ANNUAL. . . . It is safe to say that 'HAZELL' is consulted half a dozen times a night in every daily newspaper office."—DAILY CHRONICLE.

THE LONDON CITY MISSION

EMPLOYS 454 MISSIONARIES.

FUNDS MUCH NEEDED.

It is one of the oldest of the Home Missionary Societies, and has ever held fast to its Evangelical principles. Its work is still pioneering, inter-denominational, and subsidiary to that of the Churches.

More than **500,000** men were visited, and vast numbers of them personally dealt with, during the past year. Has 118 Missionaries visiting **MEN** only in Factories, Workshops, etc.

At present there are upwards of 50 districts without any guaranteed support, and about 100 districts for which less than £40 was contributed last year. For every gift of £50 per annum one of the former can be retained, and for sums varying from £5 to £40 per annum the occupation of the partially supported districts can be continued. If friends are unable to contribute the whole sum necessary to maintain a Missionary, they may perhaps be able to offer £10, £5, or smaller sums. These subscriptions will be grouped for particular districts, and will thus remove the very pressing

anxiety of the Committee. Gifts will be gratefully acknowledged by the

Treasurer—F. A. BEVAN; or by the

Secretaries—T. S. HUTCHINSON, M.A., ROBERT DAWSON, M.A.

Offices—3, BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON, E.C.

Bankers—BARCLAY & CO., LTD., 54, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY:

SECOND CENTURY OF WORK.

HEADQUARTERS: 14, BLOMFIELD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THIS Society, founded in September 1795, by a number of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists, on a broad and catholic basis, from which it has never departed, has completed its first and entered upon its second century of work among the heathen and unenlightened races of the earth.

The Society has had the honour of sending out more than a Thousand Missionaries, not reckoning their wives; among them such distinguished men as John Williams, Moffat, Livingstone, Morrison (the first Protestant Missionary to China), Medhurst, Ellis, Mullens, Gilmour of Mongolia, and Dr. Mackenzie of Tientsin.

Its chief Fields of Labour are: China, from twelve chief centres; North India, the Madras Presidency and Travancore; Madagascar; South Africa; Central Africa; Polynesia; and New Guinea.

It has on its present staff 266 Missionaries, 24 of whom are qualified Medical Missionaries; and 892 Native Ordained Pastors and Evangelists; 2,966 other Native Helpers; 52,803 Church Members; 175,588 Native Adherents; 1037 Schools; 50,613 Scholars; 27 Hospitals, in which 155,293 patients were treated during 1898.

Donations are earnestly solicited, and may be made payable to

REV. A. N. JOHNSON, M.A.,

14, Blomfield Street, London, E.C.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND,

ST. GEORGE'S CIRCUS, SOUTHWARK, S.E.

Founded 1799.

Patron: HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Treasurer: COLONEL B. T. BOSANQUET, J.P.

THIS SCHOOL receives 200 Blind Pupils, between the ages of 7 and 26. They are maintained and clothed FREE OF COST, for a period of Six Years, during which they learn to Read and Write, receive Religious and general Instruction, and are taught a Trade. A few showing real talent are trained to become Organists.

FORMS FOR ADMISSION may be obtained from the Secretary, at the School.

A WORKSHOP is in operation at the Institution, in which they manufacture Mats, Baskets, Brushes, Sashline, etc.

DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly pleaded for in aid of the extension of the Charity, which may also be assisted by the purchase of Goods made by the Blind Pupils. **Life Subscription, £10 10s. Annual, £1 1s.** All Cheques and P.O. Orders should be made payable to the Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, and crossed "**& Co.**"

Chaplain and Secretary: REV. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I devise the following Hereditaments, that is to say (describe them), unto and to the use of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Members of the SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND, ST. GEORGE'S CIRCUS, SOUTHWARK, S.E."

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

FORMED IN 1792.

ITS present sphere of Labour embraces, in Asia—Continental India and the Island of Ceylon and Northern China; in Africa—the Upper and Lower Districts of the Basin of the Congo River; in Europe—France and Italy. It also supports the Calabar Institution for Training Native Agency in the Island of Jamaica. It has 168 Missionaries, 403 Evangelists, and 807 Mission Stations, in connection with which there are 19,269 Church Members, and a much larger number of adherents.

Income for the year 1898-99, £75,331 9s. 2d.; expenditure, £79,982 1s. 3d.

Treasurer—W. R. RICKETT, Esq., J.P.

General Secretary—

ALFRED HENRY BAYNES, Esq., F.R.A.S., to whom all remittances should be made.

Bankers—

MESSRS. BARCLAY & CO., Ltd., 54, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

Office—

BAPTIST MISSION HOUSE, 19, FURNIVAL STREET, HOLBORN, E.C.

NATIONAL WAIFS' ASSOCIATION

OTHERWISE KNOWN AS

"DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES."

OVER FIVE THOUSAND ORPHAN OR WAIF CHILDREN

**are NOW IN THE HOMES being Maintained, Educated,
and taught Trades under the care of this Association.**

"Christian, Protestant and Evangelical," is the religious motto of the Association. The work is supported by all sections of Christendom, and in its operations all Christian people may, and do, join hands.

Last year **6780** Children (the greatest family in the whole world) were maintained in the Homes.

Applications for urgent cases are received at any hour of the day or night.

Destitute Children of any age or creed, of either sex and of any **nationality**, are eligible.

Deaf or Dumb, Blind or Crippled Children, or those Diseased and already Given Over to Death, are, *if destitute*, always eligible.

The most searching inquiry is made into every application, but **NO REALLY DESTITUTE BOY OR GIRL IS EVER REJECTED**. Each case is determined solely upon its merits, without election and without the intervention of wealthy patrons.

Over **38,605** children have been received since 1866. From **50** to **60** Fresh Cases are admitted weekly during the winter months.

About **1500** Young Children are now Boarded Out in rural districts, under careful supervision.

Technical training in some one of the **fourteen** handicrafts carried on in the Homes is given to every **Lad** capable of receiving it.

All the **Girls** are brought up in Cottages on the family system, and carefully instructed in the various branches of Domestic Service, or in Dressmaking.

10,660 Trained and Tested Children have already been placed out in the Colonies. Of these **98** per cent. have been successful.

Three Lodging Houses and a Night Refuge open in the Metropolis, and **Ten "Ever Open Doors"** in Provincial Towns, are accessible throughout all hours of the day and night to homeless Waifs and Strays seeking temporary shelter.

These Homes actively co-operate with the **N.S.P.C.C.**, and receive **freely** and **at once** all destitute cases recommended by that Society or any of its Branches all over the Kingdom.

In all, these Institutions now comprise **91** distinct Homes, dealing with every age and class of destitute and needy childhood, and **18** Mission Branches.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED FOR FOOD AND MAINTENANCE.

Donations and Subscriptions gratefully received by the Treasurer, **WILLIAM FOWLER, Esq.**; by the Chairman of Council, **HOWARD WILLIAMS, Esq.**; by the Founder and Director, **Dr. THOS. J. BARNARDO**; or by the Bankers, **LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK**, and Messrs. **PRESCOTT, DIMSDALE & Co.**

Offices: 18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.

[For further particulars, see Article "NATIONAL WAIFS' ASSOCIATION" (under letter N) in *Hazell's Annual*.]

HOMES FOR LITTLE BOYS,

FARNINGHAM AND SWANLEY, KENT.

Patrons.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE & PRINCESS OF WALES.

President.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.C.M.G.

Vice-Presidents.

The Duke of Argyll, K.G.
The Marquis of Zetland, K.T.
The Earl of Stanhope.
The Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G.
Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, G.C.B.
The Lord Bishop of Ripon, D.D.
The Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P.
Sir James Blyth, Bart.
Sir George Newnes, Bart.

Sir W. H. Wills, Bart., M.P.
Sir Walter Besant, F.S.A.
Sir Patteson Nicholls.
The Ven. the Archdeacon of London.
Rev. R. F. Horton, M.A., D.D.
J. Passmore Edwards, Esq.
George Hanbury, Esq.
Robert T. Turnbull, Esq.

These Homes were the first to abandon the discredited Barrack System, to secure Family Life for the Boys.

THE COTTAGE HOMES AT FARNINGHAM are for 330 Boys, who are Homeless and Destitute. They are placed in families of 30 each, with a Father and Mother to take care of them. They are fed, clothed, and educated, and receive careful, moral, and religious training.

They are taught to be industrious by being employed in Tailoring, Shoemaking, Carpentering, Printing, Breadmaking, Painting, Gardening, and Farming. Situations found for them, where they are looked after as "Old Boys."

Boys are either admitted on payment by benevolent persons of 7s. a week, or can be elected free or on part payment.

THE HOMES FOR ORPHANS at Swanley are designed for 200 Boys, whose mothers need to go out to earn their living. They do what they can towards the support of their own boys, and friends who have known them in better days help them. Every boy admitted to the Orphanage is paid for at the rate of £15 15s. for Boys under seven, and £21 per annum for Boys over seven years of age, for which they are fed, clothed, educated, taught to work, and entirely maintained throughout the year, and many benevolent people are glad in this way to support an Orphan Boy.

These HOMES being *entirely supported by Voluntary Gifts*, the Committee most earnestly appeal for help.

Treasurer.—W. H. WILLANS, Esq., J.P., 3, Copthall Buildings, E.C.

Secretary.—Mr. WILLIAM ROBSON, 25, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Bankers.—Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS, 1, Lombard Street, E.C.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, SLOUGH.

Instituted 1827.

Patron, Her Majesty the Queen.

For the Maintenance and Education of Orphans from all parts of the British Empire, of all denominations, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Orphans are admitted by Election, Presentation, and in some cases by purchase, between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

Forms of Application and all particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Committee earnestly appeal for increased support, the Institution being dependent on Voluntary aid. New Annual Subscriptions are much needed. Annual Subscriptions: For One Vote, 10s. 6d.; for Two Votes, £1 1s. Life Subscription: For One Vote, £5 5s.; for Two Votes, £10 10s. Life Presentation, £350.

Bankers: MESSRS. WILLIAMS, DEACON, AND MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BANK, Limited, 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.

Offices: 62, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. CHARLES T. HOSKINS, *Secretary*.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co.

This Institution maintains and educates the Orphans of persons once in prosperity, from their Earliest Infancy until Fifteen years of age.

It has received 4356 Fatherless Children already. Sixty-two were admitted last year.

Nearly 600 are in the Asylum now.

Elections will be held in May and November this year. Sixty-two Children will be elected.

Forms of Nomination can be obtained at the Office.

Nearly the whole of the Yearly Income arises from Voluntary Contributions. Assistance is therefore urgently needed, and will be thankfully acknowledged.

Life Subscription for One Vote	£5 5 0
Two Votes	10 10 0
"Annual" Subscription for One Vote	0 10 6
Two Votes	1 1 0

Offices: 63, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

HENRY W. GREEN, *Secretary*.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, SNARES BROOK.

Instituted 1827.

For the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Orphans of British Sailors (Officers and Men), from all parts of the world.

2,400 CHILDREN HAVE BEEN ADMITTED. 300 ARE IN RESIDENCE.

The Institution is Unendowed, and Entirely Dependent upon Voluntary Subscriptions and Donations. Funds are urgently required, and will be thankfully acknowledged.

Annual Subscription, with Two Votes £1 1 0 Life Subscription, with Two Votes £10 10 0
 " " " One Vote 0 10 6 " " " One Vote 5 5 0
 And Additional Votes according to the amount Subscribed.

Offices of the Institution, 1, FEN COURT, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

F. W. RAWLINSON, *Secretary*.

Asylum for the Education of the Deaf & Dumb Children of the Poor, OLD KENT ROAD, SURREY, AND MARGATE, KENT.

Established 1792. Incorporated 1862.

Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

THIS old and deserving Metropolitan Charity (the first of its kind in Britain) has up to the present time received and educated over 5490 Deaf and Dumb Children coming from all parts of the United Kingdom. With very few exceptions, these children belong to indigent parentage; and have been gratuitously BOARDED, CLOTHED, and SPECIALLY EDUCATED. When their educational term has expired, Apprentices Fees are granted, and during the last 88 years upwards of 2250 former pupils have been Apprenticed to various Trades at a cost to the Charity of upwards of £20,400. Children are admitted from seven to ten years of age, and are retained in the Asylum until they are about 16 years old. 330 Children are now on the books of this Charity. Elections are held in January and July. Life Subscriptions—1 Vote at each Election during life of Subscriber for every £5 5s. Annual Subscriptions—1 Vote at each Election for every 10s. 6d. subscribed annually. Votes for one Election—Votes for a single Election may be purchased at the rate of 4 for a Guinea. CONTRIBUTIONS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED. Cheques and Money Orders should be made payable to "The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb," and crossed "London Joint Stock Bank, Ld., Princes Street, E.C." and may be addressed to the Secretary at the Office.

Office: 93, Cannon Street, City, E.C.

HON. ALBAN G. H. GIBBS, M.P., *Treasurer*,
 FREDERIC H. MADDEN, *Secretary*.

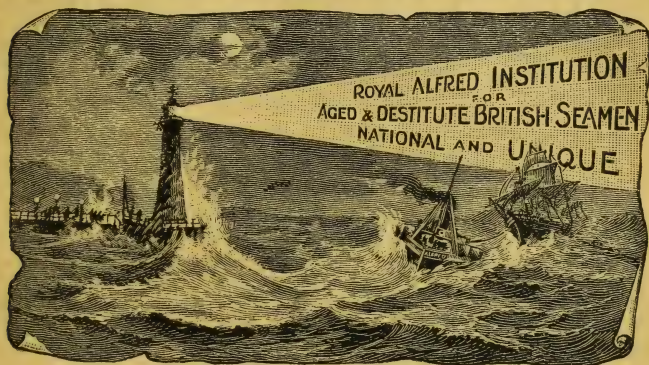
ROYAL ALFRED

AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION.

ESTABLISHED IN 1867.

The ONLY Institution in the United Kingdom, which gives, irrespective of Rank, Creed, or Ports of Service, a HOME or a PENSION to the MERCHANT SAILOR when Old and Destitute.

NATIONAL AND UNIQUE.



H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK

(PATRON OF THE INSTITUTION),

When presiding at a dinner festival held on the 17th May, 1899, in aid of the ROYAL ALFRED INSTITUTION, said: "I wish to urge the very strong claim which this Charity has upon us, supporting as it does men who have spent many years of their life at sea. I am able to speak of these men from experience. I know thoroughly the hardships our merchant seamen have to undergo. When we consider the enormous value of our mercantile marine one cannot but feel that any nation having such vast wealth ought to furnish some provision for the merchant seaman when he becomes old, worn out, and no longer able to earn his own living. His pay is small, his life is one of great hardship and exposure in all climates, and he has very few opportunities of saving anything for his old age. Thus it frequently happens that he has nothing to look forward to in his declining years but the workhouse, or the help given by such an institution as the 'Royal Alfred.'"

The "ROYAL ALFRED INSTITUTION" has provided a Home or a Pension for 1,540 poor old Seamen, who else must have ended life in the dreaded Workhouse.

250 approved applicants (aged between 65 and 90) now on the list.

INCREASED ANNUAL HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.

President—R. S. DONKIN, Esq., M.P.

Treasurer—Colonel ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.P., Banker.

Chairman—Admiral Sir F. LEOPOLD McCLINTOCK, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Vice-Chairman—Captain DAVID MAINLAND, F.R.G.S.

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, & CO., Ltd., Birchin Lane, E.C.

Office—58, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C. Secretary—J. BAILEY WALKER.

THE NATIONAL REFUGES FOR HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN, and "ARETHUSA" and "CHICHESTER" TRAINING SHIPS.



AFTER.



BEFORE.



AFTER.

INSTITUTED BY THE LATE WILLIAM WILLIAMS, in 1843.

London Office :—164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.C.

(Formerly at 8, 25, and 36, Great Queen Street, W.C.)

THE OPERATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

CONSIST OF :

1. THE TRAINING SHIP "ARETHUSA."
2. THE TRAINING SHIP "CHICHESTER"
3. THE BOYS' REFUGE AND TECHNICAL HOME, 164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.C.
4. THE BOYS' HOME, FORTESCUE HOUSE, TWICKENHAM.
5. THE FARM SCHOOL, BISLEY, SURREY.
6. THE SHAFTESBURY SCHOOL, BISLEY.
7. THE GIRLS' HOME, SUDBURY, near HARROW.
8. THE GIRLS' HOME, EALING.
9. WORKING BOYS' HOME, 164a, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.
10. "ARETHUSA" AND "CHICHESTER" DEPOT, 100, EAST INDIA DOCK ROAD, E.

} For Poor Boys of Good Character only. Greenhithe, Kent.

In these Homes and Ships about Eight Hundred Boys and Girls are fed, clothed, lodged, technically educated, and religiously trained to become useful Men and Women.

No Votes are required for admission, the Committee thoroughly investigating each case, and if found suitable, the applicants are promptly received. **14,850** Boys and Girls have been rescued.

£18 will pay the Expenses of a Boy or Girl for a Year.

President—THE EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.M.G.

Chairman and Treasurer—W. E. HUBBARD, Esq.

Secretary—H. BRISTOW WALLEN. *Finance & Deputation Secretary*—HENRY G. COPELAND.

Bankers—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 214, High Holborn, W.C.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED to purchase Food and Clothing for this large family. Cheques, Postal or Post-Office Orders to be sent to Treasurer, Secretaries, or Bankers, as above.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME & ORPHANAGE,

AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

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CHIEF OFFICE: Bonner Road, LONDON, E.

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Gordon Hall Mission	- - - - -	Globe Road, N.E.
Children's Mission	- - - - -	Hartley Street, Bonner Lane, N.E.
Girls' Protection Agency	- - - - -	Office, Bonner Road, N.E.
Servants' Free Registry	- - - - -	Bonner Road, N.E.
Working Boys' Lodge	- - - - -	Bonner Road, N.E.
Working Girls' Lodge	- - - - -	Bonner Road, N.E.
Our Own Hospital	- - - - -	Waterloo Road, N.E.
LANCASHIRE BRANCH	- - - - -	Edgworth, near BOLTON.
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The Mission of **The Children's Home** is to rescue children who, through the death, or vice, or extreme poverty of their parents, are in danger of falling into criminal ways. It is therefore at once an **Orphanage** and a **Refuge**.

The Home receives children of any age, or any sect, without election. It is conducted on the Family system; is a Religious and Industrial Institution; is a **Training School for Christian Workers**; and is dependent on Voluntary Contributions.

Within the last thirty years **4,479** children have received the benefits of this Institution. **1076** are now in residence. About **£16** will maintain a child in the Home for a year.

3403 children have now passed through the Home, and there is the greatest cause for thankfulness to God for the present well-being and for the prospects in life of a large majority of this great number.

In connection with this work the **Gordon Hall Mission** is carried on in the East End of London; an agency for the **Protection of Girls** is at work, a refuge being available night and day; a **Servants' Free Registry** is open, and **Lodgings** are provided for respectable young women during the interval between situations; also a **Mission to the Poorest Children** of East London is very successfully carried on. A small number of **Epileptic Children** have already been received. The entire work is greatly in need of more liberal support. The smallest contributions will be thankfully received.

The need of such a work is painfully obvious. Our cities and towns are crowded with children exposed to every evil influence, shut out from all good, and living a life worse than that of savages, and as they grow up they naturally take their places in the ranks of the pauper and the criminal. Yet they may be saved. Hundreds of cases prove that these little ones—some of them mere infants—are susceptible of every elevating influence, and need only the care of a Christian home to develop all that is good in their characters, and fit them for reputable and useful lives.

Collecting Books, Boxes, or Cards will gladly be forwarded to those who are willing to collect in aid of the funds of the Institution.

Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed City Bank, and Orders made payable at General Post Office.

Remittances to be made payable and sent to T. B. STEPHENSON, Bonner Road, London, N.E.

J. PENDLEBURY, *Secretary*

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LEICESTER SQUARE, W.C. FOUNDED A.D. 1863.
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President—THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

Funds are urgently required by this, the Largest Skin Hospital in the United Kingdom.

The Hospital maintains 50 Beds for free In-patients. Out-patients are seen daily at 2; and every night, except Saturday, at 6.

The Hospital is entirely free to the necessitous, and is open to public inspection.

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A special Refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.

A number of Beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application daily, at 2 o'clock, except Sundays.

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The Royal Orthopaedic Hospital.

THE

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297, OXFORD STREET, and 15, HANOVER SQUARE, W.

Patroness—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. **Patron**—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
President—The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF DENBIGH. *Treasurer*—RICHARD B. MARTIN, Esq., M.A., M.P.

Number of Patients benefited to end of 1898—81,243. There were 229 In-patients and 726 Out-patients treated last year. £10 10s. constitutes a Life Governor; £5 5s. a Decennial Governor; each entitled to recommend patients. **FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED** for current expenditure, which averages £2,000 per annum, whilst the ordinary income reaches £1,750 only. Entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions. The sum of £2,000 has recently been spent on urgent improvements, and it is hoped to raise this amount before end of year. Contributions thankfully received by the Treasurer, at MARTIN'S BANK, Limited, 68, Lombard Street, E.C., or at the Hospital, by

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FOR

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THIS Hospital was the first of its kind established in Europe, and has uninterruptedly since 1814 carried on its great work in the midst of the suffering poor of the Metropolis.

It treats annually about 750 In-Patients, who come from all parts of the country, and the attendances of Out-Patients each year number about 25,000.

The Charity's income from all sources does not exceed £3,000, whereas its annual expenditure averages £8,000, leaving an annual deficit of £5,000.

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MESSRS. HOARE, 37, Fleet Street; MARTIN'S BANK, LD., 68, Lombard Street.

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The Governors earnestly solicit assistance for this Hospital, which is mainly dependent on voluntary contributions, and treats annually an average of over

23,000 SICK AND INJURED PATIENTS.

This Hospital also maintains a Convalescent Home at Limsfield, maintaining 50 Beds.

The Assured Income is about - - - - - £1,000.

The Expenditure averages - - - - - £16,000.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS will be most thankfully received by either of the above-named bankers; or by the Secretary, at the Hospital.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath to the Treasurer or Treasurers, for the time being, of CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, London, for the use of that Charity, the sum of free of Legacy Duty, to be paid out of my pure personal estate as soon after my decease as may be possible."

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The reliable Annual Income is only £3,000.

The Annual Expenditure is £10,000.

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In private rooms, **£3 3s.** per week, for Scarlet Fever only.

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This Institution was founded for the purpose of granting Annuities to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society, who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to upwards of **£13,200** per Annum.

The total number of Aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **£2638**, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding **£520,100**.

Subscriptions, from 5s. and upwards, will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily. (Saturdays 10 to 2.)

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Treasurer: **WILLIAM S. GARD, Esq.**

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520 Applications for Admission were received during the year 1898, suitable cases being admitted, others given temporary aid or advised. 17,526 have been welcomed to this "door of hope" since the Society was established.

We Help only Those who Desire to Help Themselves.

FUNDS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED on behalf of this Reformatory and Preventive Work.

Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Secretary, Mr. C. STUART THORPE, to whom all Cheques and Money Orders (crossed "*Barclay & Co.*") should be made payable, and sent to the Offices of the Society.

79, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, E.C.

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There are upwards of 7,500 Curates, and more than 1,300 have been ordained more than 15 years.

It is the **only Society of the kind**; it therefore cannot be said that there is any multiplying or overlapping others of a similar character, thus incurring extra offices and set of officials. The Society is worked on the most economical principles consistent with efficiency. In the new organisation just started, called "**The Queen Victoria Clergy Fund**," the claims of the unbeneficed Clergy are not included at all.

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The Church is multiplying Curates **three times** as rapidly as she is multiplying benefices. More than £8,000 voted last year.

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Office: 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

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Objects.—1. The necessary instruction of the people, in town and country, in all matters connected with the history of the Church, and with her spiritual interest and effectiveness.

2. To combine, as far as possible, men and women of every shade of political and religious opinion in the maintenance of the Established Church, and her rights and privileges in relation to the State.

3. No question touching Doctrine shall be entertained.

The opponents of the Church are rallying their forces, but if they are met by an instructed laity their defeat is certain. Unfortunately the ignorance respecting the history and true position of the Church, which still so largely prevails among Churchpeople, and the misconceptions which are so rife and so diligently fostered elsewhere, constitute the real danger to the great spiritual heritage of the country.

These can only be removed by the dissemination of accurate information respecting the Church, her origin, history, property, and national position. But, to do this systematically and effectively, further organisation throughout the country is required, and for this purpose it is a matter of pressing necessity that a larger income should be assured. Lectures, Publications, and Organisation involve very considerable outlay, and, notwithstanding the economies in administration which are now taking full effect, *increased funds are greatly required.*

Cheques should be drawn in favour of the Secretary, and crossed "Messrs. Hoare & Co."

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CONSTITUTION.—The Constitution of the Society is in accordance with recommendations contained in the Reports of the Committees on Intemperance presented to the Convocations of Canterbury and York.

BASIS.—“On Union and Co-operation, on perfectly equal terms, between those who use and those who abstain from intoxicating drinks.”

The Society, through its Diocesan and Parochial organisation is engaged in active work for the prevention of intemperance, and the rescue of the Intemperate by means of its Publications, Lantern, Scientific and other Lectures, Annual Examinations and Competitions for Juveniles and Adults; Legislative Work, Police Court and Prison Gate Missions, Labour Homes and Shelters, the Racecourse and Van Mission, Work among Cabmen, Soldiers, Sailors, Railway Men, etc., etc.

THE WOMEN'S UNION OF THE SOCIETY, in addition to the ordinary Temperance Work of its Members, promotes the Establishment of Inebriate Homes for Women in various parts of the Country, and has recently started an Employment Agency for the assistance of Members of the Society, and of Police Court Mission, and Inebriate Homes rescue cases.

HOMES FOR INEBRIATE WOMEN, Ellison Lodge, Dulwich, and Temple Lodge, Torquay, receive patients at Fees ranging from 7s. 6d. to £2 2s. per week. The Hon. Secretaries, Miss Forsyth, 101, Sloane Street, S.W., and Mrs. Erskine, Mapleton, Torquay, will gladly give information as to vacancies.

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(For continuation of Schools see pages 47 and 48.)

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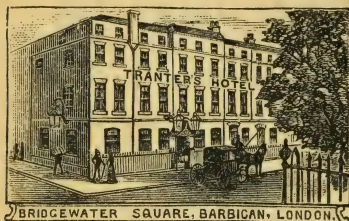
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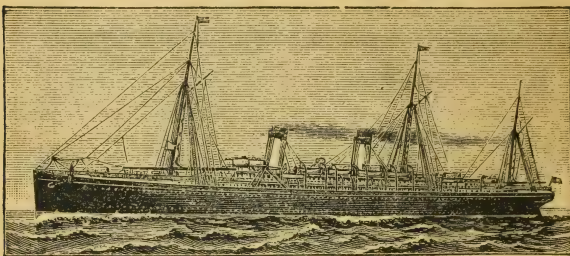
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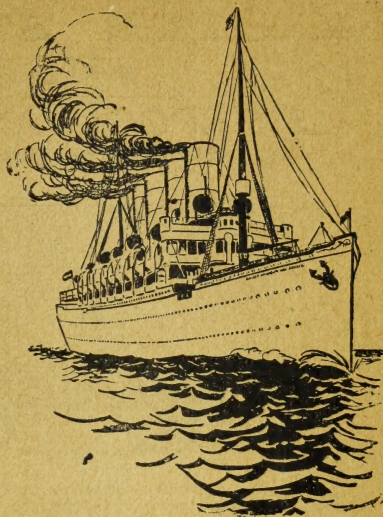
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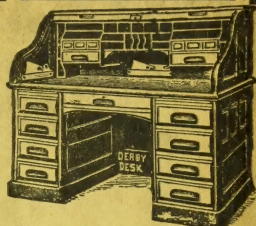
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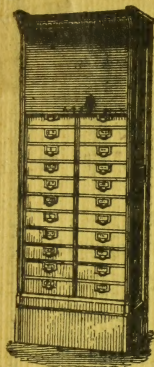
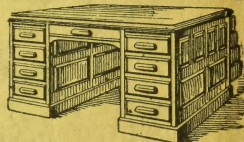


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